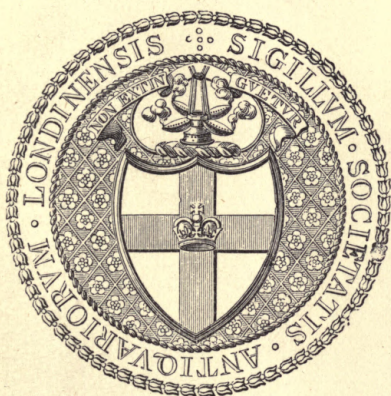


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 21, 1895, TO JUNE 17, 1897.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XVI.



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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Late-Celtic Sword and Sheath found at Sadberge, co.	
Durham - - - - -	5
Iron Spear-head found at Hedsor, Bucks - - - - -	7
Bronze Processional Cross belonging to Sir J. Charles	
Robinson, F.S.A. - - - - -	33
Potter's Kiln found at Shoebury, Essex - - - - -	40
Potter's Kiln found in London in 1615 - - - - -	42
Cluster of four Potter's Kilns - - - - -	42
Tilting Helm in Haseley Church, Oxfordshire - - - - -	57
Roman Fortress of Babylon, at Kasr-ash-Shammah, Egypt	
<i>(Plates facing)</i>	61, 62
Roman Statuette found at Silchester - - - - -	75
Bronze Medallion in the possession of Sir J. Charles	
Robinson, F.S.A. - - - - - <i>(Plate facing)</i>	76
Enamelled Brass Candlestick - - - - -	78
Facsimile of Ornament round foot of Candlestick - - - - -	79
Bronze Sword found in Ross-shire - - - - -	90
Bronze Spear-head found at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex - - - - -	97
Part of the rim of a bronze Caldron found at Hatfield Broad	
Oak, Essex - - - - -	97
Roman bronze Forceps found at Colchester - - - - -	99
Plan, etc. of supposed Mithraic Chamber discovered at	
Burham, Kent - - - - -	109
Mithraic Chamber at Burham, Kent. Remains of western	
entrance now destroyed - - - - - <i>(Plate facing)</i>	110

	PAGE
Section of supposed Mithraic Chamber discovered at Burham, Kent - - - - -	111
Mithraic Chamber at Burham, Kent. View of east end, with remains of niches - - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	112
Pattern of the gesso back-ground in a painting in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich - - - - -	135
Manner of draping the figure of Christ on a painted reredos in the Cathedral Church of Norwich - . - - -	136
Manner of draping the figure of Christ in a painting of the Crucifixion by Spinello Aretino in the National Gallery	136
Examples of Imitation Letters in ancient paintings - - -	137
Figure of an Angel, from a painting of the Crucifixion in the Church of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich - - - - -	138
Part of the Aureole from the picture of the Ascension on a painted reredos in Norwich Cathedral Church - - -	138
Heads of soldiers, from a Crucifixion by Spinello Aretino in the National Gallery - - - - -	139
Bronze Weight found near Grove Ferry, Kent - - - - -	174
Carved Figure from Braunston Church, Rutland - - - - -	177
Ivory Crosier-head of the 12th century - - - - -	178
Flint Scraper, Jar of glazed earthenware, Handle of earthen- ware vessel, and a Crucible of clay, from a crannog in Lochan Dughaill - - - - -	181
Bone Pin and bone Borer, from the Oban Cave - - - - -	184
Implements of bone and deer-horn from the Oban Cave - - -	185
Bone Implement made of the leg-bone of a deer, and two Harpoons of deer-horn, from the Oban Cave - - - - -	186
Hammer-axe Head of stag's-horn found with a whale's skeleton at Mucklewood, near Stirling - - - - -	192
Bronze Spearhead and Pins found at Fenny Bentley, Derby- shire - - - - -	212
Roman bronze Vessel found at Herringfleet, Suffolk - - -	238
Stamp and Pattern on handle of ditto - - - - -	239
Roman earthenware Vessel in form of a rabbit, found near Preston-next-Wingham, Kent - - - - -	247
Cocoon Cup at Eton College - - - - - (<i>Plate facing</i>)	248
Armorial bronze Pendant found near Canterbury - - - - -	252
Late-Celtic Pottery found in Essex - - - - -	259

Plan of a Barrow on Stoop High Edge, near Buxton, Derbyshire - - - - -	261
Bronze Dagger-knife found in the same - - - - -	262
Plan and Section of a Barrow on Thirkel-low, near Buxton, Derbyshire - - - - -	265
Perforated stone Axe found in the same - - - - -	266
Wooden pix-canopy (?) in the Cathedral Church of Wells (<i>Plate facing</i>)	287
Front and plan of a part of a Pre-Norman sculptured cross-shaft founded at Leek, Staffordshire - - - - -	290
Side views of the same - - - - -	291
Hog-backed stone in Gosforth Church, Cumberland (<i>Two Plates facing</i>)	298
Roman inscribed bronze Prow found in London - - - - -	306
Wall-paintings on a building at Sta. Rita, British Honduras (<i>Two Plates between</i>)	312, 313
Chert and obsidian implements found in British Honduras	316
Bronze Mould (and cast) for casting celts found at Southall, Middlesex - - - - -	329
Viking Sword, and hilt of same, found in the Thames - - - - -	391
Sword found in the Thames near Windsor - - - - -	391
The Insignia of an Archbishopric - - - - -	394
Arms of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury - - - - -	395
Seal of dignity of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1533—1555-6 - - - - -	395
Seal of dignity of Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1555-6—1558 - - - - -	396
Seal of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1559-1575, for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury - - - - -	397
Seal of John Kyte, Archbishop of Thebes and Bishop of Carlisle, 1521-1537 - - - - -	399
Seal of Robert Waldby, Archbishop of York, 1396-1397-8, for the Regality of Hexham - - - - -	400, 401
Stone ball found at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire - - - - -	408
Plan showing recent discoveries in the keep of Carisbrooke Castle - - - - -	410
Roman building uncovered at West Mersea, Essex, 1867 - - - - -	426
Details of Roman brickwork on concrete at West Mersea - - - - -	427

CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, line 41.

Omit "3 inches."

Page 35, line 13.

For "Master," read "Principal."

Page 102, line 20.

For "St. John," read "St. Mary."

Page 103, line 17.

Insert "IS:" after "WHAT."

Page 104, line 14.

For "Ellcork," read "Ellcock."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1895—1896.

Thursday, November 21st, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt. D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Editor, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A. :—The Account-Books of the Parish of St. Bartholomew Exchange, in the City of London, 1596-1698. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author, John Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :

1. Concluding portion of an Address to the Glasgow University Medico-Chirurgical Society. 8vo. Glasgow, 1880.
2. Remarks on the first edition of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius. Parts II.-IV. and postscript to Part IV. 8vo. Glasgow, 1890-1894.
3. *Bibliographia Paracelsica*. Parts IV. and V. 8vo. Glasgow, 1892, 1893.
4. On the work of the Philosophical and other Scientific Societies. President's Address. 8vo. Glasgow, 1893.
5. Archaeology as a subject of Antiquarian Study. 8vo. Glasgow, 1893.
6. *Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets. First Supplement.* 4to. Glasgow, 1894.
7. Some early Treatises on Technological Chemistry. *Supplement.* 8vo. Glasgow, 1894.
8. Recent Contributions to the Literature of Gold-making. 8vo. Glasgow, 1894.
9. Address on vacating the Presidency of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow. 8vo. Glasgow, 1895.

- From the Earl of Crawford, K.T., LL.D., F.S.A. :—*Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Catalogue of Chinese Books and Manuscripts.* Privately printed. 4to. Aberdeen, 1895.
- From the Author :—*The Volunteers of Munster: their Flags and Medals.* Reprint of the Munster Volunteer Registry, 1782, with notes. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Natural History Lore and Legend.* By F. E. Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Some Thoughts on the Training of Architects.* An Address. By T. G. Jackson, A.R.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Old Stoke Charity. The Monumental Brasses and Heraldry of the Families of Hampton and Waller.* By B. W. Greenfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Southampton, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Monumental Brasses in Shropshire.* By Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Crown Agents for the Colonies, by request of the Government of Ceylon :—*Architectural Remains at Anuradhapura.* By J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A. Folio. London, 1894.
- From the Author, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. :
1. *On the Collection of Chap-Books in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana, in Tullie House, Carlisle.* 8vo. Kendal, 1895.
 2. *Picture Board Dummies.* 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Plaxtole: a Kentish Borough.* By J. Tavenor Perry. (Bye-Way History No. 2.) 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Notes on the Cross of Cong.* By Margaret Stokes. (Privately printed.) 4to. Dublin, 1895.
- From the Secretary of State in Council of India :—*Famous Monuments of Central India.* Prepared by direction of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. Oblong Folio. London, 1886.
- From the Author :—*De Fidiculis Opuscula.* Opusculum VIII. *The Seal of Roger Wade.* By Edward Heron-Allen. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen :—*De Danske Runemindesmærker.* Af Ludv. F. A. Wimmer. Folio. Copenhagen, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Benjamin Tompson, a Graduate of Harvard College, 1662.* By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, 1895.
- From the Author :—*A Description of the Battle of Beachy Head.* By Charles Dawson, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1895.
- From the Corporation of the City of London :—*London and the Kingdom: a History.* Vol. III. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Tragico-Comoedia de Sancto Vedasto: edited from MSS. at Arras* by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, 1894.* By F. Haverfield, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1895.
- From G. Cheney, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Order of Ceremonial for the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Harmer as Bishop of Adelaide, May 23rd, 1895.* Folio. London.

From the Author, W. C. Waller, M.A., F.S.A. :

1. Essex Field Names. Part I. The Hundred of Ongar and the Half Hundreds of Harlow and Waltham. 8vo. Colchester, 1895.

2. Some Account of the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist at Loughton. 8vo. Colchester, 1895.

From H.M. Madras Government :—Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum for the year 1894-95. Folio. Madras, 1895.

From the Editor, the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Part XXIII., Vol. VIII. (*1st half of the Final Volume*).

From the Albany Club :—A Descriptive Account of the 16th Century Sword play in the Albany Club Grounds, Kingston-on-Thames, July 6th, 1895-8vo. Kingston-on-Thames, 1895.

From the Author :—The Site of Camulodunum, or Colchester *versus* Chesterford. By J. C. Gould. 8vo. London, 1895.

From John Leighton, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Book-Plate Annual and Armorial Year Book, 1895. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Tellis and Kleobeia. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1894. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—A brief and popular History of the Hospital of God's House, Southampton. By the Rev. J. Aston Whitlock, M.A. 8vo. Southampton, 1894.

From the Author :—Notes on Blewbury. By W. H. Richardson, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Newbury, 1895.

From the Author :—Sandgate Castle. (Part 2.) By W. L. Rutton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—Notes on Huntington Shaw, Blacksmith. By R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Livres d'Or du Cortège des Croisés à Clermont-Fanderr (19 mai 1895). Par Ambroise Tardieu. 4to. Clermont-Ferrand, 1895.

From the Author :—English Municipal Heraldry. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From H.M. India Government :—Customary Law of the Main Tribes of the Sialkot District. By J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Captain. Vol. XIV. 8vo. Lahore, 1895.

From the Author :—Notes upon some Bronze and Stone Weapons discovered in Wales. By S. W. Williams, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Devonshire Briefs. Part I. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Plymouth, 1895.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. The Devonshire Domesday. II. The Devonshire Domesday and the Geldroll. 8vo. Plymouth, 1895.
2. Hulham Manor. A Sketch Historical and Economic. 8vo. Plymouth, 1895.

From the Author :—On some Prehistoric Remains from Lough Erne. By Robert Day, F.S.A. 4to.

From J. Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—*Beroldus sive ecclesiae Ambrosianae Mediolanensis Kalendarium et Ordines, sæc. xii. Ex codice Ambrosiano edidit et adnotavit Doctor Marcus Magistretti.* 8vo. Milan, 1894.

From Ethert Brand, Esq. :—Lithographs of the principal Brasses in Harrow Church, Middlesex. (Eight Plates.) 8vo.

From the Author :—The Records of the Woolwich District. By W. T. Vincent. 2 vols. 8vo. Woolwich.

JOHN BILSON, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of a Member of Council, *vice* Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., deceased, at the ordinary meeting of Thursday, December 5th, and that the Council had recommended the name of the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Stepney, to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. H. D. RAWNSLEY, M.A., exhibited a rough slab of sandstone, with a cross rudely carved thereon, said to have been dug up some twenty years ago, below the usual burying depth, in Crosthwaite churchyard, Cumberland.

A very early date has been claimed for the stone, and a suggestion made to associate it with St. Herebert, the friend of St. Cuthbert, but who is not known to have been buried at Crosthwaite. From the fresh chisel marks on the stone, which are clearly derived from tools of various sizes, the opinion of the meeting was in favour of a comparatively recent rather than an early date for the stone.

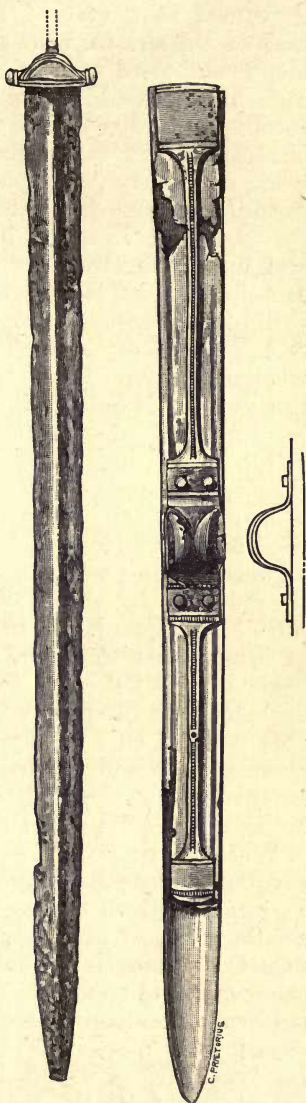
The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited a late-Celtic sword and sheath found at Sadberge, co. Durham, upon which Charles Hercules Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes :

“The sword upon the table was sent to me for exhibition by our Fellow, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, who has written to request that it be described as shown by Mrs. Hooppell, the widow of the late owner, the Rev. R. E. Hooppell, LL.D. The only information as to its discovery is that it was found about

1880 by some masons engaged in repairing a bridge at Barmton, near Sadberge, in the county of Durham. It was thought of so little account that it lay on a heap for some days.

As will readily be seen on examining the sword, it belongs to the interesting and not too large class of Late-Celtic antiquities, examples of which are from time to time brought to the notice of the Society. Of these the most remarkable in recent times are the two brooches found at *Æsica*, upon which Mr. Arthur Evans read a very exhaustive paper, and the more varied remains from Aylesford described by the same able hand in *Archaeologia*, vol. lii.

The paper to which I would, however, refer chiefly is that by the President in vol. xlv. of *Archaeologia*, as being exclusively concerned with swords of this class. The paper was written as a description of a sword found at Catterdale, in Yorkshire, but the President took the opportunity of describing as a part of the paper the whole of the swords of the same period then known to exist. The list shows that weapons of the kind have been found practically all over the British Islands. At the same time, however, it would appear that some parts of the country had types of their own, differing in detail from those in use in other districts, pointing doubtless to a difference in tribe or possibly in date. The type common in the Thames finds is a long broad blade, of about the same proportions as the long Saxon sword, with a sheath of much the same character, flat, that is, in general aspect, without any high projections either in the ornament or



LATE-CELTIC SWORD AND
SHEATH FOUND AT SADBERGE,
CO. DURHAM. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear).

the fittings. The sword before us is very different from this. In the first place it is very short; the loop for the strap rises boldly and decidedly from the middle of the sheath, and is continued as a sort of rib or strap extending towards both ends of the sheath, where it terminates in a flat plate. The loop is embossed with two crescent-shaped ornaments, suggesting the characteristic eccentric trumpet pattern. The plate forming the other side of the sheath is quite plain. The blade is straight and two-edged, with a strong midrib, the point being still fairly preserved. It does not exhibit any of the careful workmanship often found in the iron work of this period, as for instance in the blades from the Swiss Lakes, and upon one sword from the Thames now in the British Museum, the blade of which is a beautiful example of the skill of the British swordsmith.

A feature of somewhat unusual occurrence upon these weapons is found in the small guard of solid metal found with this sword. Handles are very rarely found, and even the tang has frequently disappeared; but the bronze guard, if one may call it by that name, is often seen in position at the end of the sheath, its preservation being due to the iron rust having cemented it firmly in its place. The guard is not, however, of the kind now before us, but is a thin strip of metal, usually of an ogee outline, with the two ends rarely extending beyond the sides of the sheath, which is designed to fit the curved form of the guard. In the present case we have a solid piece of bronze with the usual outline at the upper edge, but the lower edge is flat, to fit the shape of the sheath. It is, I think, probable that the pommel of this sword was of some considerable weight, as a heavy counterpoise would be essential to balance the combined weight of the blade and this solid guard. In cases where the complete handle has occurred the pommels are as a rule solid and weighty.

What the chape end of this sheath was like is difficult to say, but seeing that in general type it resembles the Catterdale sword, that from Stanwick,* in Yorkshire, another from the Pentland Hills,† near Edinburgh, and a third from Embleton,‡ near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, we may assume that it had the usual bifid termination, what is commonly called a thumb pattern. The loop in its present position resembles also the sheath from Warton, near Lancaster, but of this unfortunately the lower end is wanting. It will be noticed that all these swords are from the north of England, and one even from Scotland, a fact which would lead us to suppose that we have

* Kemble, *Horæ Ferales*, pl. xviii. 2

† Op. cit. pl. xviii. 5.

‡ Op. cit. pl. xviii. 3.

before us a northern type. The Irish representatives are very fragmentary, chiefly scabbard ends, and not at all of the same description.”*

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS, Esq., M.A., read the following notes on a Romano-British Pile-Dwelling at Hedsor, Bucks, and exhibited a number of the antiquities found:

“In digging a cesspool in 1894, in connection with the Wharf House, Hedsor, near the north bank of the most northerly of the various branches into which the Thames is divided between Cookham and Cliveden, a flooring of rough timbers and brushwood was met with. Mr. James Rutland, F.G.S., the honorary secretary of the Maidenhead Field Club, was informed that ‘after digging through 2 feet 6 inches of alluvial, and about 6 feet of peaty, soil, containing much decayed wood, leaves, etc. [the workmen] came upon an oak floor, about 4 inches in thickness, supported upon oaken and beechen piles, varying from 5 to 9 inches in diameter. The principal and larger piles were about 5 feet apart, the small thickly studded about between. One oak pile they drew up was pointed, having a long draft about 3 feet . . .’ Sundry bones of red-deer, small ox, etc. were found. Also an iron spear-head $6\frac{1}{10}$ inches long, with an open socket, and two rivet- or pin-holes on each side; the neck between the blade and socket is ornamented with three transverse bands, representing the conventionalised string attachment to the shaft.



IRON SPEAR-HEAD
FOUND AT HEDSOR,
BUCKS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

On the initiative of Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the Bucks Archæological Society, Mr. R. E. Goolden obtained leave from Lord Boston, the owner of the land, to explore further; and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking his lordship for kindly granting the necessary permission; also Mr. Montagu Hepworth, agent to Lord Boston, for much kindly assistance; and Mr. Aaron Williams, the tenant of the ground.

Mr. S. Darby, F.C.S., F.C.I., the late Mr. H. Seebohm, F.L.S., hon. sec. of the Royal Geographical Society, and the present writer, were also associated with the exploration, and were joined a little later on by Mr. Rutland.

* This sword has since been acquired by the British Museum.

The cesspool was dug 70 yards from the Thames, in a small orchard in the river valley, immediately to the north-west of the sharply rising high ground on which Hedsor Park, Cliveden and Dropmore are situated. The site appears originally to have been part of the widely spreading bed of the 'Wycombe stream,' or 'the Wye.*' This little Bucks river at the present day takes a sudden turn when within some 200 yards of the Thames, so as to flow straight into it at Bourne End; but a little more than 200 yards from this sudden bend, and even more closely connected with it by a chain of water-cress beds, a small stream, known as Blessing's Ditch, makes an abrupt start, and after a course of a short half-mile (washing the south-west side of the orchard on its way) falls into the Thames by the Wharf House. It seems evident that the highly domesticated little Blessing's Ditch shows the original direction of the lower end of the Wycombe river. The left (east) bank is still very much in evidence where the ground begins to rise, alongside the orchard on its north-east; and the right bank is shown by an abrupt and very striking difference in level near the middle of the large meadow on the west of the orchard; while the underground evidence was even more conclusive of the former existence at this place of a fair-sized watercourse.

On 20th June, 1895 (after an abortive start on the 17th) two labourers commenced excavating an irregular oval, about 12 feet from north-west to south-east, by about 18 feet broad, immediately north and north-east of the spot excavated in digging the cesspool, some 20 yards east of Blessing's Ditch, and close to the public footpath which divides the orchard from the Wharf House garden. The work was continued daily, until we were finally drowned out on July 13; and all subsequent efforts to pump out the water failing, the exploration was then most reluctantly abandoned.

The orchard, which is rather more than 40 yards square, is 2 feet 6 inches higher than the adjoining land from north to south-west; to the east, as already mentioned, the ground rises, and on the south and south-east the higher level continues across the footpath, and declines gradually towards the Thames, as the lawn of the Wharf House.

This upper stratum contained many pieces of roofing tiles, which suggest that the ground had been made up with builders' rubbish and the earth moved in digging the founda-

* Mr. J. E. Payne informs me that he can find no earlier use of the name Wye for this river than the present century; and that Wycombe is not from the Celtic word for water, but from the early Anglo-Saxon word (*Widn*) meaning forest.

tions of the House, at a date of course subsequent to the diversion of the Wye.

Omitting in what follows the 30 inches of recent surface soil, and reckoning the depth from the natural level, there came first a layer of flints about 3 inches thick, followed by reddish clay for 1 foot. Then came a sticky clay, so adhesive, that nearly every spit had to be scraped, instead of thrown, off the shovels. This was 2 feet in thickness, and was followed by a thin layer of ferruginous sand, averaging 2 inches in thickness; then at 3 feet 5 inches* came characteristically-smelling river- or rather pond-mud. This was for the most part almost black, with small patches or streaks, here and there, of bluish green. Samples of this colouring, chemically tested by Mr. Darby, proved to be caused by the presence of ferrous phosphate, or vivianite, which may be readily accounted for by the presence of bones, and an occasional fragment of iron sandstone, as well as small nodules of concrete ferruginous oxide, resulting probably from decomposed iron pyrites.

This mud, over the greater part of the excavation, ended at a depth of 4 feet 6½ inches, giving a thickness of 1 foot 1½ inch. It was followed by peat, the bottom of which we never reached. The peat was of a dull red or chocolate colour when brought to light, but within from one to two minutes after exposure turned quite black, and was thenceforwards not distinguishable in the sides of the cutting from the mud above it.

At a general depth of 4 feet 6 inches (or in most parts very slightly above the level of the peat) the platform was reached, but before attempting to describe it certain superincumbent matter must be detailed. Portions of the orchard had been trenched for irrigation purposes, and on these fresh surfaces lay sundry scraps of dark grey Roman pottery, and four or five flint-flakes, which were evidently not *in situ*, but brought here with the rest of the material when the surface was raised; and in the course of the excavation, towards the bottom of the reddish clay (or about 1 foot below the modern material), a similar scrap of Roman pottery was met with, and sundry horse-bones. Some more of the latter were in the sticky clay, 4 and 8 inches lower, and probably all belonged to an animal that had been drowned, and accidentally sunk at this spot. From about the top of the sticky clay down to the flooring, oyster shells were in considerable abundance, and two

* This was the depth over the greater part of our excavation; it varied, however, from 5 feet 6 inches from the present surface at the north, to 6 feet 1 inch at the south, but against this must be set a slight unevenness in the surface.

were respectively 3 and 8 inches below the surface of the floor these had no doubt found interstices in the brushwood, through which to sink so far. From finding these two specimens well below the top of the flooring, one is led to infer that all the others may have sunk in the then soft river-bed to some considerable depth below that at which they were thrown in; and if so, that heavier objects, such as pottery and bone, would sink even more readily.

Besides a few fragments of bone, a nearly complete pig's humerus occurred at 2 feet 3 inches, and at 2 feet 10 inches was a small piece of stick. Its presence was perhaps purely accidental, and it had no necessary connection with the pile dwelling; but 4 inches lower, and less than a couple of feet to one side, were several sticks about 30 inches in length, lying parallel to each other, so as to cover a width of about 9 inches, and it seems not unlikely that they had formed some small part of a hut erected on the platform.

A short upright, not much exceeding 2 feet in length, at the opposite side of our opening, or nearly in the north-east corner, reached to about 2 inches below the level of these parallel sticks. A hole had been dug at that spot in recent times (for what purpose we could not discover), which reached just to the top of this upright, and it is quite possible that some inches had then been knocked off it.

At a depth of about 3 feet, at a point where the sand succeeded the sticky clay, higher than the normal level, was a red-deer bone. Six inches lower, in the mud, were others, and part of a sheep's jaw; also several scraps of dark (Roman) pottery; and under several small bits of wood were two oblong discs of oak of uncertain use. One that is perfect measures $3\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$ inches, by about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in thickness; both extremities are bevelled from the same surface to a chisel-edge, and in the centre a circular hole is bored (by an auger?) $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter. The imperfect example would be about the same size, but the central hole is only about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter.

At 4 feet depth were a small branch (of oak?), part of a red deer's jaw, some scraps of dark (Roman) pottery, and a semi-lunar piece of flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which having (accidentally) a sharp edge all round, was perhaps brought here to be used as a cutting instrument.

The tops of four more uprights reached to between 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet in depth, on the western side; two of them, having each a small satellite close to it, were about a foot on either side of the parallel sticks, 10 inches higher.

At a depth of about 4 feet 2 inches were some scraps of

dark (Roman) pottery, a scrap of *red* pottery, and some small pieces of wood.

At 4 feet 6½ inches (as already stated) the pond-mud gave place to peat, and from half an inch or so above it, but in part sloping down some six inches lower, came the flooring of the "pile dwelling."

This consisted of masses of brushwood, which at this level was especially thick and conspicuous in the north-west quarter; while throughout, roughly speaking, the central third (between east and west), it was less conspicuous, and increasingly so from north to south; and was possibly entirely absent for the last foot or so in this width, at the southern boundary of the excavation, where the peat was somewhat drier and brighter coloured.

The brushwood varied in size, from the smallest twigs up to tolerably large branches or small stems of oaks and beeches; the size being probably limited by the weight two men could conveniently carry. Not one of the larger sized sticks occurred at this level in this central third of the opening. There were about a score of upright stakes or piles at this level (including those already mentioned which reached to a few inches higher, and also including some which were quite small, three of them placed close together for mutual support, and two or three others acting as "satellites" to larger posts). They were dispersed quite irregularly, but all within either the western or eastern third of the excavation; and, while the half-dozen uprights found at lower levels (5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 9 inches), were all (in both the eastern and western third) on the inner or central side of the upper piles, yet not one was in the central third*; although at a depth of from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 6 inches there were several tolerably large horizontal logs in it.

The interesting account of the Glastonbury Lake Village by Mr. A. Bulleid (published by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society) does not enable me to understand the arrangement of these piles; possibly, however, an excavation on a larger scale would explain much that is now obscure.

At 7 feet depth was a piece of blackish pottery, which appears to be of Celtic character, and a very small fragment at 8 feet 3 inches seems also to be pre-Roman.

At about 7 feet 6 inches depth were two pieces of oak with mortices cut in them, but no corresponding tenons were noticed.

Some few of the larger timbers lay roughly at right angles

* *i.e.* upwards of 6 feet space divided the western from the eastern group, if groups they can be called.

to other timbers, with the end of one resting on another, but I feel sure that this was in each case accidental, and that wood, little and big, was merely thrown into the morass at hap-hazard, or at best into some particular spot which might specially require solidifying, as that part of the floor sank into the yielding peat. The largest logs were oak and beech, the bark of the latter feeling hard as iron when a tool came in contact with it, in marked contrast to the cheese-like consistency of all the other kinds of wood. The smaller sticks included birch, hazel, thorn, yew, holly, and an occasional small bit with much pith. The bark of all the wood when first unearthed, and the axe or billhook cuts, were as fresh as when the wood had been thrown into the morass, but within some two minutes' exposure to the atmosphere the wood had turned quite black, and shrivelled like charcoal.

Throughout the dark peat occurred white matter, sometimes in large masses, the first of which was at once identified by one of the labourers as suds from the sink of the period. This Mr. Darby ascertained to be decayed *Sphagnum*, and as it gave an iron reaction, evidently showed the presence of a phosphate of iron, probably the sesquiphosphate compound.

For a thickness of 4 feet the wood floor is practically continuous; small intervals here and there did not prove general; for instance, in the spot at the south previously mentioned, where the wood seemed to come to an end at the upper level of the floor, much small wood existed 20 inches lower down, and so with other places. It seemed possible, however, that the depth of 5 feet 6 inches *may* show a somewhat more general addition to, or renovation of, the platform; and so in an even less marked degree, with two other levels, each about a foot lower. In the only place where a greater depth than that was reached before the water hid everything, the wood ceased at 8 feet 7 inches, but began again at 9 feet 6 inches.

Three or four short pieces of board or split wood (under and over one foot in length, and a few inches broad), having one end squared and the other pointed, could hardly have been any part of the flooring, but perhaps had some use in the huts which we may assume this flooring supported. (? Roofing shingles.)

Bones, scraps of pottery, etc. were found at nearly all depths throughout the material of the floor, suggesting its gradual raising by continual addition of fresh wood. These finds are detailed under their respective depths, at the end of these notes. The various "long" bones were in nearly every case (including horses') split for the marrow; the majority of the bones had been gnawed by dogs, and several show knife cuts.

The only certainly wild mammal represented was the red deer, whose bones are fairly numerous. The most numerous bones were those of pig, probably domestic, nearly all immature and small, and principally quite young "suckers." Those of ox (about the size of the modern Chillingham race, and others smaller, but none of the tiny breed, the type of the so-called *Bos longifrons*), sheep (of apparently at least two small breeds), and horse (small) were also common, while of goat four bones represent probably one individual; of dog a single canine tooth was found, but the marks of other teeth of the species are, as already said, abundant on a large proportion of the bones. Of bird bones, only the few following were found: the metacarpals of a crow, or rook (*Corvus corone*, or *frugilegus*); a humerus and tibia, about which Professor A. Newton, F.R.S., kindly wrote me: "Most likely a domestic fowl; but Dr. Gadow refers them to a pheasant . . . but there is so little that is distinctive *inter se* in the long bones of the two birds that I could hardly accept this as positive evidence of the pheasant being in England when this pile-dwelling was in use, though I have long believed it was introduced by the Romans. It would be highly interesting if Dr. Gadow were right, but I think it safest to be content with 'Galline.'" . . . Of undoubted domestic fowl, a single tarso-metatarsal was found, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, with a spur $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long. Human bones were limited to two small fragments of a remarkably thin skull, doubtless a child's, at 7 feet 6 inches depth.

The only manufactured objects found, besides the discs, etc. already mentioned, were:

1. A small handbell of iron, washed over with yellow-metal, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, or including the loop-handle, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, found at 6 feet 8 inches depth. It is of the ordinary riveted, cow-bell form; the only peculiar points about it are, that in addition to the usual handle running on through the crown of the bell, to form the crown-staple in the interior; a second, narrower ribbon of metal overlies the usual one, and bending suddenly outwards near the bottom on either side, passes through the (oval) crown, nearer its extremities than the principal band, and protrudes a short distance down the interior of the bell, in a rounded form (like wire), the yellow-metal doubtless brazing it in place. Also, the clapper is merely a flat piece of iron without ball, and was loose, the loop at the upper end not being hooked over the crown-staple; and the fact that it is too small to admit of being so hooked on, shows that in this example a baldrick, or intermediate link (? of leather), was employed.

2. Part of a small worn-out horse-shoe, at 5 feet 6 inches depth.

3. A small cone of oak (cut transversely to the grain), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the base in one direction, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch the other way, but is apparently slightly shrunk. It is perforated throughout its height, the hole being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide in the broadest plane of the cone, and less in the narrow plane, owing, I think, to the shrinkage of the wood, and not to the hole having always been an ellipse. Through the centre of the broad side, a wooden pin (still remaining) has held some contained object in place. Found at 6 feet depth. Though differing in size, it otherwise closely resembles two butt-ends of spear-shafts figured in Dr. Munro's work on Lake Dwellings.

4. Part of the leather sole of a small-sized boot or shoe, showing the holes where it was sewn; about 6 feet deep.

Here and there, round the bases of a few of the piles, lay lumps of chalk and flints, as if they had been dropped there with a view to steadying the foundations; one of these lumps of chalk, measuring some $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way, has four conspicuous slits, like knife-cuts; two of them are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the others about $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch respectively; in depth they run from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch downwards.

Besides the flint-flakes already mentioned, and two recovered by Mr. Darby from the soil thrown out, probably from a depth of several feet, one was found in a hole cut for drainage, at 8 feet 6 inches depth.

Shells occurred of the following common land and water snails: *Helix aspersa*, *H. nemoralis*, *Limnæa palustris* (?), *Planorbis marginatus*, *P. corneus*, *Succinea putris*, and *Cyclas* (?). Two or three elytra of a water-beetle were also found; other small objects were nut-shells and spines from a thorn tree.

The following shows, in a concise form, the depths at which the various objects were found, reckoning from the natural level, but omitting such bones, etc. as appeared to have sunk to various depths in more or less recent times. (The mention of an animal will be understood to mean in most cases merely a single bone, or at the most a small handful of bones, belonging to the species named.) 2 feet 3 inches, pig. 2 feet 10 inches, wood. 3 feet 3 inches, red-deer. 3 feet 2 inches, parallel pieces of wood. 3 feet 4 inches, upright. 3 feet 6 inches, upright, wooden door-buttons (?), dark pottery, red-deer, sheep. 4 feet, upright, small branch, dark pottery, sharp flint, red-deer. 4 feet 2 and 3 inches, dark and red pottery, pieces small wood. 4 feet 6 inches, flooring began, several uprights. 4 feet 7 inches,

slate-grey pottery (including neck), (modern ?) nail, red-deer, sheep. 4 feet 8 inches, black pottery, large wood ashes, horse-teeth, etc. 5 feet, black pottery. 5 feet 2 inches, upright, scrap *smooth* pottery jar. 5 feet 6 inches, iron horse-shoe, ox, nut-shells. 5 feet 8 inches, pottery. 5 feet 10 inches, sheep. 6 feet, oak spear-butt (?), dog's canine, crow or rook, domestic fowl or pheasant. 6 feet 6 inches, (?) fresh layer brushwood; at E. corner brushwood ended; pig, horse, red-deer, sheep. 6 feet 8 inches, ox, horse, lamb, iron bell. 6 feet 10 inches, wood began N.W.; horse's skull. 7 feet, wood at S., black Celtic (?) pottery, red-deer. 7 feet 4 inches, flooring of small wood S.E. 7 feet 6 inches, human skull, red-deer, sheep, pig, domestic fowl, pottery, nut-shell, lump of chalk with (?) knife-cuts. 7 feet 8 inches, flooring of small wood begins again N. 7 feet 10 inches, horse-skull. 8 feet, horse. 8 feet 3 inches, pottery Celtic (?). 8 feet 4 inches, horse. 8 feet 6 inches, horse, flint-flake. 8 feet 7 inches, brushwood floor at S. centre, ends. 9 feet 6 inches, brushwood begins again at S. centre, red-deer.

Half a mile lower down the Thames is Cookham Lock, in an artificial cutting, and in excavating here about three years ago, during alterations to the lock, piles were found, some of which were obtained by Mr. R. E. Goolden, and presented to the Reading Museum, together with the skull and other bones of a small horse, and a scrap of Celtic pottery. Mr. Rutland informs me that when an excavation was made at Amerden, Bucks, in connection with the new Bray Lock (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Cookham Lock), several piles with pointed ends were found, also the (complete) skeleton of a horse, and a tree, probably ash, fully 2 feet 6 inches diameter. The peat there began about 3 feet from the surface, and was only 4 feet in thickness, with gravel below.

With apologies for the imperfections of this report, I need, perhaps, only add that there is unquestionably some, and probably a large proportion, of this platform, or pile dwelling, still underground at Hedsor awaiting excavation. A practical difficulty, however, presents itself; the spot is immediately under very much higher ground, and the exploration having to be made at a tolerable depth, the water is not long before it intrudes, and we were beaten back by volumes on which no hand pumps could make an impression, and we were not prepared to hire steam power."

Miss M. DORMER HARRIS communicated the following paper on the Craft Guilds of Coventry :

"Much has been said and written concerning the societies known as the craft guilds of the Middle Ages. Year by year

the student's stock of knowledge concerning the subject is increased, as the documents of English towns are brought to light, revealing the record of obsolete customs which traders and artificers once practised, and bygone conditions under which they lived. But authorities are still at variance on many questions touching this subject, and for this reason a few facts concerning the trade and industries of fifteenth-century Coventry may not be unworthy of your attention.

The materials whence we draw our knowledge concerning the life and the customs of the Coventry crafts are obtained from various sources. The regulations framed by the dyers, mercers, and drapers have unfortunately perished. The smiths', cappers', and barbers' rules, however, are recorded in the Leet Book in their entirety.* Those of the pinners, tilers, and coopers have been preserved by the diligence of Humphrey Wanley, of Harleian fame, himself a native of Coventry; † the carpenters' and fullers' books yet remain; ‡ and occasional deeds in the city archives draw our attention to particular points of craft history. But the Leet Book is a happy hunting-ground for students of economic history from the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign to that of Mary Tudor, for it contains numerous references to facts bearing upon the internal management of the local fellowships, such as the relations between buyer and seller, employer and employed, and, most interesting of all, between the craft and the ruling body of the town of which its members were inhabitants.

The men of Coventry, a city which, in later medieval times, stood fourth among the wealthy towns of England, § gained a livelihood by the buying and selling of wool and the making of cloth. As early as 1398 the traffic in the frieze of Coventry || extended beyond the modest limits of the city itself. In that year two hundred pounds' worth, the export of one merchant, lay in the port of distant Stralsund, on the Baltic coast, ¶ and in London and other places the cloth was in great request during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.**

For over a hundred years Coventry held a very prominent position among the clothmaking towns of England. But about 1518 there was great depression in the local industry.

* *Leet Book*, ff. 276a, 380a, 381, 329, 329a, 124a. Besides the account of the proceedings of the Court Leet, this volume contains numerous references to contemporary events.

† *Harl. MS.* 6466, ff. 5, 6.

‡ The former are in possession of the corporation; the latter in possession of the company.

§ Rogers, *Six Centuries*, i. 116.

|| *Rot. Parl.* iii. 437.

¶ *Litteræ Cantuarienses* (Rolls Series, 85), iii. 81.

** *Leet Book*, f. 322a (1518).

The weavers and fullers were crying out for work, and the city was brought to the verge of desolation. We cannot tell with any certainty the reason of this decay. Either the water power of the city was insufficient,* or from some cause or other it was impossible for the clothmakers to get wool to suit their needs. Kindred trades also underwent a like vicissitude. Thus the making of blue thread, whereof there had once been 'great and common merchandise' † in the city, was abandoned before the time of Edward VI. 'The chiefest trade of Coventry,' said one of the writers of that day, 'was heretofore in making blue thread, and then the town was riche, even upon that trade only,' ‡ but he goes on to say how some material from 'beyond seas' had driven the Coventry wares from the market. The cappers also, who took their place as a flourishing and exclusive craft at the end of the fifteenth century, found that a change in the fashion brought poverty upon them in the days of Elizabeth.§ And the city, indeed, never completely regained its old position.

The men of medieval Coventry naturally attached great importance to the maintenance and extension of the cloth trade in view of the wealth it brought. Special buildings were set apart for the staple traffic of the city. The Drapery and the Woolhall, both in Bailey-lane, under the shadow of St. Michael's church, were the recognised selling places for the raw and finished material; and a small illicit market went on in the porch of the church itself. || Hard by stood the Searching-house, a place devoted to the examination of all the cloth made by the city workpeople. Two weavers and two fullers, specially appointed for the purpose, overlooked the handiwork of their fellow-craftsmen; while six drapers were appointed to superintend these weavers and fullers, so as to guard against any exhibition of partiality or slackness in the execution of the task. If the material were sufficiently fulled and well woven, the city seal was attached to it in token of its genuine quality; but the searchers were straitly charged to warrant no piece that fell short of the standard excellence, and bad wares were returned to the owner to make therewith as good a bargain as he could. ¶

* On this subject *v.* Mrs. J. R. Green, *Town Life*, ii. 90.

† In 1415. *Rot. Parl.* iv. 75.

‡ John Hales in the *Commonweal of the Realm* (ed. Lamond), p. 128. In the cloth trade the story is a similar one. In 1485 and 1495 the aulnage of Coventry and district was £23; that of Worcester and Hereford £13. In 1552 Worcester was a more important centre than Coventry. *Ib.* 77, note.

§ Ashley, *Econ. Hist.* ii. 95. A new fashion under Elizabeth of wearing "hats felts" seriously affected the makers of woollen caps.

|| *Lect Book*, f. 166.

¶ *Ibid.* f. 322. See Appendix, *post*, p. 29.

The person who consistently reaped the greatest benefit from this activity was the draper, the merchant of cloth. Within the city his fellowship ranked next to that of the mercers, or merchants proper, who traded in wool as members of the Staple of Calais, or trafficked in wine and wax which they brought in barges from Bristol.* None but the well-to-do could enter into the ranks of the drapers' craft.† Some of its more fortunate brethren were able to purchase estates and take rank among the county gentry. Thus John Bristowe, draper, sometime mayor and justice of the peace in Coventry, became possessed of land at Whitley; and his son William spoke of his 'manor' in those parts, and wrote himself 'gentleman' with the best. And John, grandson of Julian Nethermill, a city dignitary of the same craft, held lands in Exhall, and had his arms blazoned among those of the great county folk.‡ Many members of this fellowship have left a name showing the great power for good or ill that they possessed within the city. There was John Bristowe, mayor in the early fifteenth century, who, as the oldest inhabitants declared, 'after he had boron office within the cite of Couentre thynkyng that the common people of the seid cite durst nor wolde contrarie his doying, claymed unlawfully' § to have certain rights over the common pasture. John Haddon, another draper-mayor, has left a better reputation; it was he who came to the rescue of the poverty-stricken clothiers of the city in 1518,|| and by a timely loan enabled them to continue work. While John Bond, who, as his epitaph declares, gave 'divers lands and tenements for the maintenance of ten poore men, as long as the world shall endure,' is yet remembered as the founder of the Bablake Hospital. The near connection between these great cloth merchants and the corporation is continually being brought before our minds as we study the city's history. It is indeed one of the most striking features of municipal life in Coventry during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The marks of the drapers' influence in civic affairs are continually before our eyes. It was in a draper's mayoralty that ordinances were first made respecting the searching of cloth.¶

* *Rot. Parl.* v. 569. There is a petition concerning the hindrance of the navigation of the river Severn; Coventry, among other towns, is spoken of as being injured thereby.

† The mercers' and drapers' apprentices were compelled to pay the admission fines on the sealing of their indentures, whereas in other fraternities these were not demanded until the period of apprenticeship was past. *Lect Book*, f. 322.

‡ *Warw. Antig. Mag.* pt. vi. 110.

§ Declaration 12 Edw. IV., Corporation MSS.

|| *Lect Book*, f. 323.

¶ *Ibid.* f. 314.

And when the system of overlooking was perfected in 1518, a few years later, it was to six men of this craft that the task of superintending the searchers' investigations was assigned. Just as, about a hundred years before that time, when an unsuccessful attempt was made by the town rulers to exercise complete control over the dyers' craft, it was suggested that two drapers as well as two dyers, in either case nominees of the corporation, should keep watch over the dyers' movements, and 'present' them for any 'fault or confederacy' at the court of the mayor.*

Measures framed by this body in the interest of any particular craft or class were doubtless found oppressive by those who had no lot or part in their enactment. Thus while the yea or nay of the fullers had little weight in municipal councils, the wealth of the drapers gave them a control over the local trade to an extent which we can hardly realise. The reason of this supremacy is not far to seek. The mercers and drapers in their character of wealthy men usually occupied the principal official posts in the city.† No one unless he were possessed of a certain amount of wealth could rise to a high place in the corporation. Men were ranked according to the amount of property in their possession, and to speak of a citizen as 'of the degree of a mayor' or 'bailiff,' conveyed as definite an idea as the assertion that 'So-and-so has a fortune of £20,000 or £30,000' would convey to our minds at the present date.

The traders were thus enabled to rule the craft companies with an iron hand; and the crafts were on the whole fairly submissive, for they stood alone. Each fellowship, with a few exceptions, formed a distinct body, and could rely for no support on any large and all-embracing brotherhood of which they were members, for though individual craftsmen might belong to the Trinity and Corpus Christi Guilds, they formed among themselves no united body. There was in Coventry no 'merchant guild' in the shape of an 'aggregate of all the crafts,' into which comprehensive society, according to the theory of Dr. Gross, the merchant guild during the fifteenth century had a tendency to 'resolve itself.' In citing a certain 'counsell

* *Rot. Parl.* iv. 75.

† The terms "degree of a mayor—of a bailiff" were used in assessing fines. In the year 1449 a list of the craftsfolk of the city enables us to find out to what calling the members of the corporation belonged. (*Leet Book*, ff. 144-9.) On January 25, 1447, the twenty-four (the mayor's council) met to elect the officials for the ensuing year. The occupations of four of these men I cannot identify. Three were craftsmen, *i.e.* two dyers and a whittawer, and the remaining seventeen were either drapers or mercers who had previously filled either the mayor's post or the bailiff's. (*Leet Book*, f. 132.)

of all the fellowship of the crafts' as an illustration of this tendency, the historian of the *Gilda Mercatoria* has, I venture to think, been misled by the ambiguous wording of the rules drawn up by the pinner, tilers, and coopers, copied in the diary of Humphrey Wanley.* This association was one in which these three mysteries (and these only) were included, and for very practical reasons; the pinner, tilers, and coopers, being neither rich nor numerous, could only when united support the burden of furnishing a pageant at the Corpus Christi festival.† Many of the fifteen brethren of the united crafts, whose names are mentioned in Wanley's 'Diary,' can be identified with pinner, tilers, or coopers living in 1475 within the city, and beyond a doubt they all belonged to one or other of these fellowships. But of this society neither the master, his fellows, nor any of the council of this 'fellowship of all the crafts,' were men of sufficient 'substance' to be elected to fill even the less honourable places in the corporation, the warden's post or the chamberlain's. Indeed, the only occasion on which John Goodknabuff, the cooper, supposed master of all the craft fraternities within the city, including necessarily the affluent companies of the drapers, dyers, and mercers, was summoned to St. Mary's hall to be consulted on any municipal question was in 1481, when his name occurs in a list of 180 persons who gave a tumultuous approval to the action of the mayor and his brethren in a dispute concerning the common pasture.‡ It is not in the nature of things to suppose that a great and wealthy fraternity, such as the drapers, accustomed to exercise authority in civic affairs, would consent to be associated in a body, exercising the functions of the ancient merchant guild, but presided over by citizens so poor and unimportant as John

* Gross, i. 123 and ii. 51. Harl. MSS. 6466, ff. 5 and 6, cited by Gross, ii. 51. The matter is capable of refutation in detail. This "general fellowship" consisted *exclusively* of pinner, tilers, and coopers. John Goodknabuff, or Godeknave, the master of the fellowship, was a cooper, and is mentioned in the *Leet Book* as belonging to that calling. He was a man of no standing whatever, and was never, as far as I know, employed in any municipal office, nor were any of his brethren whose names are given in the Wanley MS. John Swift, one of Godeknave's "fellows," presumably one of the three keepers of the three united crafts, Godeknave having the precedence, may have been a son of William Swift, mentioned among the twelve pinner and tilers in a list composed in 1449. (*Leet Book*, f. 147a.)

† Cf. the fellowship of the cardmakers, saddlers, masons, and painters. Of this fraternity it was said (1444) "they be long tyme ypast, have byn as oone fellau-ship in beryng Costys, charges, and all other dueties of old tyme to ther pagent." (*Leet Book*, f. 109.)

‡ *Ibid.* f. 215a.

Godeknave, the cooper, and John Swift, the tiler. All our evidence goes to prove that the functions of the merchant guild were exercised by the corporation, a self-elected body chiefly composed of the richest traders of the city.

This body of wealthy merchants, in whose hands was vested all control over the city trade, could and did make and unmake regulations of the deepest significance to the various crafts. By an ordinance of the city Leet they could completely alter the conditions regulating the work of salesmen or artificers, as they had an absolute control over all workers, since by the craft system all who practised the same calling were compelled to obey the same regulations. Nominally the regulations were drawn up by the crafts. In reality, as certain members of the corporation overlooked them, amending and annulling at their pleasure, this power of the crafts was held at the will of the municipal rulers.* And the corporation did not let their power lie idle. In the interests of the general public they forced the crafts to embody in their rules the ordinances framed by the Court Leet, the organ of the governing class. Thus the weavers were compelled to buy their cloth 'in keynes,' notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary,† the fullers to adopt the custom of using a special mark whereby the work of every individual craftsman could be recognised and known,‡ the dyers to abstain from using a certain French dye of inferior consistency,§ and, much against the wills of this community, to admit another member into their craft.|| It was not only as regards the working of their cloth, but in all other matters the crafts had to bow before the will of the corporation. Any special courts framed for the purpose of punishing those who disobeyed the ordinances of the fellowship were looked coldly on by the municipal rulers, and when possible suppressed. In 1518 the mysteries were compelled to make the mayor the arbiter of all cases of dispute between offenders and the wardens of their respective fellowships. If anyone committed a fault against the fellowship he must be asked to pay a 'reasonable' penalty, and 'if he deny and will not pay. . . .

* *Leet Book*, f. 4a. The mayor, recorder, and bailiff were to take eight or twelve of the general council of the city, and to summon before them the wardens of the crafts with their ordinances, and these "poynts that byn lawful, good and honest for the cite be alowyd them and all other throwasid [*sic*], and had fer none." And this order was in substance repeated many times.

† *Leet Book*, f. 148a.

‡ This rule was embodied in the fullers' rules. See *Book of the Fullers* (in possession of the Fullers' Company at Coventry), f. 6.

§ *Leet Book*, f. 351.

|| In 1530. *Leet Book*, ff. 346, 351.

according to the ordinance. . . . within three or four days, let the master ask it of him again, and if he deny it eftsoons and will not pay, then let the master of the craft and three or four honest men of the same come to master mayor and show unto him the dealing of that person.' Whereupon the mayor and justices, should he refuse to pay double the original sum to the craft, were bound to commit him to ward until he promised obedience. The offender on his release was to make submission to the master entreating him to be 'good master' to him during his year of office, and 'his good lover' in time to come.*

We may follow in detail the dealings of the corporation with several of the crafts. The fullers seem to have combined with the tailors to form the guild of the Nativity some time in the reign of Richard II., but were prevented from acting under the terms of their charter. In the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI. the royal license was renewed.† But the guild was a singularly ineffective body, holding little if any property, and soon after, possibly at municipal instigation, the two crafts who formed it were separated. The fullers obtained a third renewal of their license in the twenty-eighth year of Henry VIII., but at the time of the Dissolution of the monasteries the master of their craft was nominated by the city leet.‡ The dyers appear to have been more stubborn. Early in the reign of Henry V. they combined together to increase the price of dyeing of cloth by one half, and to have the first claim to buy wool in the market.§ In 1475 they attempted, perhaps, to renew their old combinations of sixty years back; and five years later a member of their calling became the leader of the opposition which prevailed during the close of the century within the city. In 1496 all the thunders of the Leet ordinances launched against those who, of their 'froward wills,' refused to contribute to the furnishing of the pageants played on Corpus Christi day, failed to make the dyers join with the

* *Leet Book*, f. 322. A part of the proceeds of the craft fines frequently went to the repair of the town wall in the early fifteenth century. Among the cappers, fines for breach of regulations went "half to the mayor and half to the craft." *Ib.* f. 276.

† 17 H. VI. (Corporation MSS.) is a license to Mortmain, by which four messuages and a mill and a plot of ground 28 feet by 52 feet, on which the chapel of St. George stood at the Gosford Gate, were made over to the guild. This land was held by the tailors at the time of the Dissolution.

‡ *Leet Book*, f. 369a.

§ The corporation proposed in a petition to Parliament that the twenty-four who elected the mayor should choose two drapers and two dyers to overlook the craft, and "present" them for any "fault or confederacy."

other crafts in paying their share.* When the municipality desired to thrust a new member into their craft the dyers forbade the journeymen to work for him, and it was only by circumventing their tactics that the town rulers could compel the admission of the new candidate into their ranks.

We see by these examples that the craftspeople occasionally resented municipal interference, and endeavoured by all means within their power to get the control of the industry in which they were engaged into their own hands. Any temporary weakness or disorganisation on the part of the corporation was taken advantage of by these fraternities. It was in 1456, when the finances of the city were in some disorder, owing to the expense of entertaining the court and the active support given by the city to the Lancastrian cause, that the craftspeople took occasion to organise special courts wherein to punish offenders who had broken the rules observed by members of their fellowships. In the same way the dyers' attempt in 1475 to form confederacies happened in a time of great division within the town respecting the enclosure of the common pasture. And the same disputes agitated the community twenty-one years later, when a member of the party of discontented craftsmen nailed up inflammatory verses on the church door, taunting the corporation with injustice and inveighing against the rules they had made for the buying of wool and selling of cloth.†

And indeed it may have been well that persons high in authority curbed the self-seeking spirit of the crafts. These bodies, formed early in the thirteenth century for mutual help and preservation, had since degenerated into close corporations eager to exclude competition at any price.‡ Fettered as they were by ordinances fixing price, hours of labour, and the like, there was so little free play allowed the craftsman in the management of his business, that the difficulty of acquiring wealth must have been great. Each company of craftsmen monopolised all the traffic or business connected with their special calling in the district in which they lived, and were bound to take good heed that the numbers of those who formed their body should not be greatly increased, lest the individual profits should be reduced. They were resolved at all hazards to guard against competition. The trade of the town might support ten tanners for instance, but the admission of an eleventh or twelfth might

* *Leet Book*, ff. 273, 273a.

† *English Historical Review*, ix. 33-52.

‡ Mrs. J. R. Green, *Town Life*, ii. 100.

endanger the older members' prosperity. Thus, in 1424, the weavers showed a distinct dislike to allowing their members to take any number of apprentices,* who were potential masters of the craft; and the cappers, who in the fifteenth century had risen to be a very important body, demanded a fine of 2s. from any master on his taking a fresh apprentice into his house.† Among the cappers two apprentices only were to be taken by each master. And when one departed before his serving-time of seven years was accomplished, the master was forbidden to take another in his place, without licence from the keepers of the craft, until the time should be past.‡ The municipal body, however, wished to break down this exclusiveness, and in 1524 declared that any member of what craft soever might receive what number of apprentices he would 'notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary.'§ Some twenty years later, finding perhaps that this sweeping measure aroused too much opposition,|| the Leet tried to thrust a modified form of it on the cappers. Twice within a few months [1544-5] they decreed that any master of the fellowship might take an extra apprentice when one of them had served five and a half of the allotted seven years, and they repeated the order after a few years' space.¶ It was owing to the jealousy of the craftsfolk that precautions were taken to ensure the payment of the admission fines. Trouble came about, we are told, because 'city apprentices' or newcomers departed from the time just when the fine was due, a year after setting up their shop. They were compelled to pay half their fine at setting up, and to put in two sufficient sureties that the second half should be paid at the end of the first year.**

It was also thought desirable that one master should not engross more than what was deemed his fair share of trade and profits. Thus, in 1424, quarrels arose between a certain John Grinder on the one side and his fellow members of his craft of weavers on the other. The cause of the quarrel lay in the fact that Grinder wove linen as well as cloth, and had

* *Lect Book*, f. 27.

† *Ib.* f. 276.

‡ *Ib.* In a later version of the rule (*Ib.* f. 329) this matter is worked out in detail. Each apprentice put in surety in £5 to remain with his master for the seven years. If the lad broke his covenant, it was only by handing over the £5 to the craft that the master could take an apprentice in his place.

§ *Ib.* f. 338.

|| *Ib.* ff. 393a, 395a.

¶ *Ib.* f. 408a.

** *Ib.* f. 342.

two sets of looms for the purpose.* It may be remarked that this weaver was a man wise in his generation: he gained his cause and made his fortune, and, apparently the only man of his calling during the second quarter of the fifteenth century who ever occupied a high municipal office, filled the post of bailiff some time before 1449. Many precautions were taken to prevent undue rivalry between brethren of the same fellowship. It was usual among the artisan crafts for the member to report the closing of his bargain to the master or keeper of his fraternity.† And no other member of the calling could come between the contracting parties until the work was finished.‡ But among the more powerful craftsmen means were often taken to defraud their brethren of the poorer sort. By collusion between butchers and tanners the latter were able to buy raw hides 'in grate,' or wholesale, with the intention no doubt of reselling them at a profit to others of the craft, a practice the corporation forbade under a penalty of forty shillings, to be taken from buyer and seller alike.§ When any profit was to be made the public, then as now, was fair game. In Coventry, as elsewhere, ale-wives gave short measure, and used an unsealed cup. The clothmakers stretched out broadcloth to the 'high displeasure of God 'and deceit of the wearers' to a length the material could ill bear. The workers in iron employed badly wrought metal to make girdles, wool-cards, and fish-hooks to the 'king's liege people's hurt,' and especially to the detriment of 'poor chapmen and clothmakers.'|| Of all these matters the corporation took cognizance, inflicting fines, punishing by the pillory, or in extreme cases by loss of the freedom of the city.

There was one point, however, on which both crafts and corporation were agreed, and that was on the advisability of checking unions and combinations among their workmen for the purpose of obtaining better wages. The journeymen, or, as they were called, 'yeomen's' guilds, which seem to have been fairly universal at the close of the fourteenth and during the fifteenth century, appear in Coventry with great frequency and persistence. Three several times the corporations

* *Leet Book*, f. 27.

† The member was "to warn" the master, who was to warn the other members of the fellowship (*Carpenters' Accounts*).

‡ Under penalty of 6s. 8d. (*Carpenters' Accounts*).

§ *Leet Book*, f. 273a. This order was re-enacted the next year (1495). *Ib.* f. 279.

|| *Ib.* f. 89.

obtained patents against the formation of guilds other than those already existing in the city. These patents served, perhaps, the double purpose of checking combinations among crafts and those among workpeople. The first of these latter that comes before our notice is the fraternity of St. Anne, which consisted of journeymen tailors and others who met together in the Priory in 1406, with the intention, it is said, of aiding and abetting each other in their quarrels.* The fraternity was again crushed in the first year of Henry V.,† only to reappear in 1424 under the title of the guild of St. George. Connected with this last movement was the discontent which affected the journeyman weavers in the same year. Indeed it is possible that the whole company of journeymen within the city were at this present time making demand for higher pay. The weavers had a bond of union in a common fund which they apparently appropriated to the furnishing of altar or processional lights, a pretext possibly like that of the journeyman saddlers in London in the time of Richard II., who under 'colour of sanctity' and religious meetings 'sought only to raise wages greatly in excess.‡ The movement among the Coventry weavers assumed all the forms of a modern strike. The men not only refused to serve at the usual wages but hindered others from filling their place. The corporation took the matter in hand, and the question was finally settled by arbitration. The men were forbidden to hinder any of their fellows from working for their masters as they had done aforetime, and a regular rate of wage was established, whereby the journeymen took a third of the sum paid to their employers for the weaving of each piece of cloth, while the masters were ordered to exact threepence and no more from their workmen as a fine for each 'contumacy.' But, and here we may see that the corporation, possibly with the idea of humbling the craft of weavers, was inclined to support the rebellious workfolk, the masters were forbidden under colour of this rule to oppress their servants.§

In other matters we may see the discontented attitude of the workfolk. Thus the journeymen cappers objected to the lengthening of the hours of their working day, which in 1496 had been fixed to last from six till six, but which in 1520 was further increased by two hours in the summer-time, thus lasting from five in the morning to seven in the evening. Six years later it

* Corp. MSS. 8 H. IV. (18 November).

† *Ibid.* 1 H. V. (8 March).

‡ Riley, *Memorials*, 543.

§ *Leet Book*, f. 27.

was enacted that unless they kept these hours it was permitted to any master to 'abridge their wages according to their time of absence.' Any rivalry in trade between masters and men was crushed whenever the masters' power availed to do so. Thus in 1496 the journeymen cappers carried on a contraband trade, and scorning to be content with the permission to 'scour and fresh old bonnets' for that purpose, made new caps for sale, nor did the imposition of a fine of twenty pence at every default avail to check their activity. Therefore according to the rules of 1520 members of a craft were forbidden to give any work to those who knitted the journeymen's caps or to the spinners who span for them. In other ways the journeyman was made to feel the weight of the master's hand. Among the carpenters none could be set to work unless he had served for seven years as apprentice to the handicraft;* and a journeyman capper was compelled to certify the cause of leaving his late master to his new employer's satisfaction.†

We cannot touch upon all points connected with the life of medieval craftsmen. Although so much has been written on the economical, social, and religious aspects of the subject, we are still very ignorant as to the actual workings of the craft system. The problem can only be solved by a study of town records, which together with much that is familiar to us, and of common occurrence in municipal history, contain much that is peculiar to the town itself. By this means a new aspect of affairs is presented to our eyes. There are, I believe, some points of special interest attaching to the history of the Coventry crafts, and doubtless the documents of other towns, as yet uncommented upon and unread, would yield an equal store of special information on points which are still in debate.

APPENDIX.

1424.—*Leet Book*, f. 27.

The indenture begins by asserting that the masters of the craft of weavers and the journeymen of the same craft have, by the mayor's desire, elected four arbitrators, two on either side, who shall determine the points at variance between them, and by whose decision the contending parties have consented to abide.

Then follow the terms of the arbitration.

[Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt] quod quilibet

* *Carpenters' Accounts*.

† *Leet Book*, f. 276.

etiam magister dicte artis libere decetero uti valeat tot wollenlomes et lynnlenlomes quot voluerit habere et occupare ; et quod quilibet etiam magister habeat tot apprenticios quot voluerit habere sine contradictione alicujus. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt per presentes quod Johannes Grynder, wever, libere utatur et habeat tot et quot de wollenlomes et lynnlenlomes sicut voluerit habere et occupare. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod pro hujusmodi libertate ipsius Johannis Grynder in hac parte, et pro bona pace et amore inter magistros predictæ artis et dictum Johannem Grynder vadiabit magistris artis predictæ centum solidos de quibus solvere eisdem magistris secundum arbitrium et reward predictorum arbitratorum. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod quicumque decetero qui exigere voluerit ut magister artis predictæ, tam de Jornemen quam de extraneis in civitate predicta, quod solvet principali magistro ejusdem artis viginti solidos, pro quibus uti valeat liberacione dicte artis cum omnibus conciliis et tractatis inter eos habitis et habendis. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod custodes de le Jorneymen solvant duodecim denarios principali magistro ejusdem artis pro quolibet confratre in fraternitatem dictorum Jorneymen admissio et recepto. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod magister principalis de weverscrafte, seu magistri ejusdem, solvat vel solvant ad luminare dictorum Jorneymen de qualibet concordia pro transgressionibus inter eos factis terciam partem emendarum. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod dicti jorneymen et eorum quilibet solvet dictis magistris annuatim in futuro quatuor denarios ad opus de le pagent eorundem ; et quod ipsi le Jorneymen habeant cum magistris suis potacionem sive collacionem sicut antea consueverunt. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod omnes bone consuetudines usitate inter magistros et lez Jorneymen artis predictæ decetero habeantur et continuantur. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod predicti Jorneymen solvent prefatis magistris tres denarios de qualibet contumacione dictorum Jorneymen in futuro facienda. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod nullus magister artis predictæ occasione ordinacionis predictæ aliquem de lez Jorneymen impediatur vel expellatur seu impediri vel expelli faciat, quominus libere operarentur cum magistris illius artis sicut ex antiquo ante litem motam consueverunt, preferendo les Jorneymen dicte civitatis præ aliis extraneis, et specialiter illis de liberacione. Et etiam quod dicti Jorneymen operabuntur cum prefatis magistris suis præ aliis extraneis. Et quod nullus de lez Jorneymen procurabit vel impedit opere, concilio, vel ordinacione, aliquem de sociis suis operari

cum suis magistris. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinaverunt quod dicti lez Journeymen operantes decetero cum dictis magistris habeant terciam partem solucionis percipiendam pro textura et operacione singularum telarum, tam minorum quam majorum, quas dicti lez Journeymen operantur et telant cum suis magistris, sicut solebant habere illam terciam partem. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinarunt quod quilibet tam de magistris quam de le Journeymen artis predictae, pro quibuscumque transgressionibus seu delictis in arte predicta commissis, sint obedientes principali magistro dicte artis pro hujusmodi transgressionibus et delictis reformandis sicut ex antiquo consueverunt. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinaverunt quod Ricardus Marche, wever, solvet et restituet custodibus luminaris de les Journeymen dicte artis octo solidos de debitis sibi traditis ad excambium, ad opus dictorum Journeymen. Item arbitrati sunt et ordinaverunt quod Willelmus Martyn, wever, solvet et restituet custodibus de les Journeymen tres solidos et quatuor denarios de debitis sibi prestitis, ad usum ipsius Willelmi.* Item arbitrati sunt et ordinaverunt quod omnia debita hinc inde per magistros dicte artis et lez Journeymen predictis magistris debita ratione consuetudinis artis predictae inter eos habite et consuete remittent omnino et extinguantur. . . .

1518.—*Leet Book*, f. 322a.

Hit is to be had in mynde that for a trueth of clothmakyng to be had in this cite as foloeth, if it myght be folowed, and the execucion of the same to be don schortly, or els the cite wolbe so fer past that it wolbe past remedie to be recouered to eny welth or prosperite, hit is thought hit were good to have ij wevers & ij walkers sworn to make true serche of the wevers doying & also of the walkers & to present the trueth; and also to be chosen vj drapers to be maisters & ouerseers of the doying of the serchers, that if some of them cannot a lesour to be at the serchyng at the dayes of the serchers, yet some of these vj maisters schall euer be ther. And by cause it were to great a besynes for the serchers to go to every mannes house, hit is enacted at this lete to haue a howse of the gilde,† or of some other mannes nyghe the drapery doore, to be ordeyned well with perches to drawe ouer the clothes when they be thykked, and also weightes & ballaunce to wey the cloth, and when it cometh frome the walkers, the walkers to bryng it to the serchyng house, and to serche it, & to se it ouer a perche, and if it be good cloth as it owght to

* This is rather obscure.

† i.e. the Trinity Guild. This fraternity possessed a great amount of property in Coventry.

be in brede & lengh, that the cite may have a preise by hit & no sklaunder, then to sett upon hit the Olyvaunt in lede,* and of the bak of the seall the lengh of the cloth, by the which men shall perceyve and see it is true Coventre cloth, ffor of suerte ther is in London & other places that sell false & untrewed made cloth, & name hit Couentre cloth, the which is a gret slaunder to the cite than it deserveth by a gret partie. And if ther be eny man that hath eny cloth brought to the serchyng house, what degre so ever he be of, if it be not able for the worschip of the cite to be let passe, let hym pay for the serche & lett hym do his best with hit, but set not the Olyvaunt upon it. And this serche to be made also this fourme,† that is to sey ij dayes in the weke, Tewesday & Saturday, and ij of the serchers to be ther from viij of the klok to a xi, and frome on to iiij of the klok; and a sealer to be ordeyned & sworne to stryke the cloth & seale hit, and wrete hit, and fynde leed, & to have a peny for his labor; and the sealles to be put in a cofre with ij keys, the master of the vj drapers to have the on, and the serchers the other, and for the serche of every cloth to the serchers to have j d. and it is to be thought every good man schal be gladd of that payment. . . .

Ther is a man nyghe unto this cite that wole delyver amonges pore cloth makers, the next shear tyme, ii^c stone of good woole, as it cost the costes payd, & iii^cs. with it in redy money, for bycause the spynners & the weuers schall have redy money for their true labour & to gyve theym as they may lyve, & to be delyvered to x men to every man xx^{ti} stone or xl s. in redy money to pay for the spynnyng & the wevyng. And they to pay hym ayen at iii dayes, that is to sey, at Alhallowe-tyde on parte, & at Candelmas or in lent the second, & at Coventre ffeyre the iiird parte; so that he may have all his money to bye newe wole, and if they can not sell their cloth to lyve by hit, he wole sometymes take hit of theym for payment, so that they shall not labour to lese (lose), and by godes grace some other good men will do the same, so that the cite schal be better occupied, by the love of Jhesus. Amen."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* The elephant, *i.e.* the city seal, which bears the device of an elephant and castle.

† *Lect Book*, f. 323.

Thursday, November 28th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From James Dallas, Esq., F.L.S., Loc. Sec. S. A. Devon:—Notes and Gleanings: a monthly magazine devoted chiefly to subjects connected with the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Edited by W. Cotton, F.S.A., and James Dallas, F.L.S. Vols. I. to V. 8vo. Exeter, 1888.

From C. R. Rivington, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Asby Church Register. 8vo. London, 1894.

From Sidney Young, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Worshipful Company of Bakers of London. A Catalogue of the Books and Records remaining at Bakers' Hall. Compiled by Sidney Young, F.S.A., and Hilda H. Buchanan. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author:—An Old Watch and its Maker. By Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author:—Inscribed Powder Horns. By Hon. S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Boston, 1895.

From the Department of Science and Art:—National Art Library, South Kensington. Classified Catalogue of Printed Books. Ceramics. 8vo. London, 1895.

The Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens, M.A. Dean of Winchester, was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of a Member of Council, *vice* Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., deceased, on Thursday, December 5th, and that the Council had recommended the name of the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Stepney, to fill the vacancy.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had a communication to make to the Society which he was sure that the Fellows would hear with regret. He had received a letter from Mr. E. C. Ireland, expressing his wish to retire at the close of the present year, from the post of Clerk, which he had held for 43 years. Every one must know the zeal, intelligence, and accuracy with which Mr. Ireland had performed his duties, and those who were in the habit of consulting the library would remember his ready help and obliging assistance in their researches. Like other members of the Council the President had hoped that Mr. Ireland would withdraw his resignation, but the latter seems

to feel that advancing years and severe attacks of illness make it necessary for him to take some rest.

Mr. Ireland's letter had been referred by the Council to the Finance Committee. For though Mr. Ireland is not entitled to a pension, the Council felt that after so many years' service they ought to grant him such a pension as the Society could afford. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Council had passed the following resolution at their meeting on November 20th :

"That Mr. Ireland's resignation be accepted as from the 31st December next, and that a pension of £160 per annum be allowed him in consideration of his long and faithful services to the Society."

It might be mentioned that the pension had been calculated on the Government scale of two-thirds of the salary when not less than 40 years have been passed in the service.

In the case of Mr. C. K. Watson, the Society appeared to have given him his full salary, but the value of the Secretary's apartments, as they then were, has to be taken into consideration, and if this, at the very moderate computation of £200 per annum, be added to the salary, it will be found that Mr. Watson's pension is not quite as full as that proposed to be given to Mr. Ireland.

The President thereupon gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society a vote would be taken on the proposed pension to Mr. Ireland.

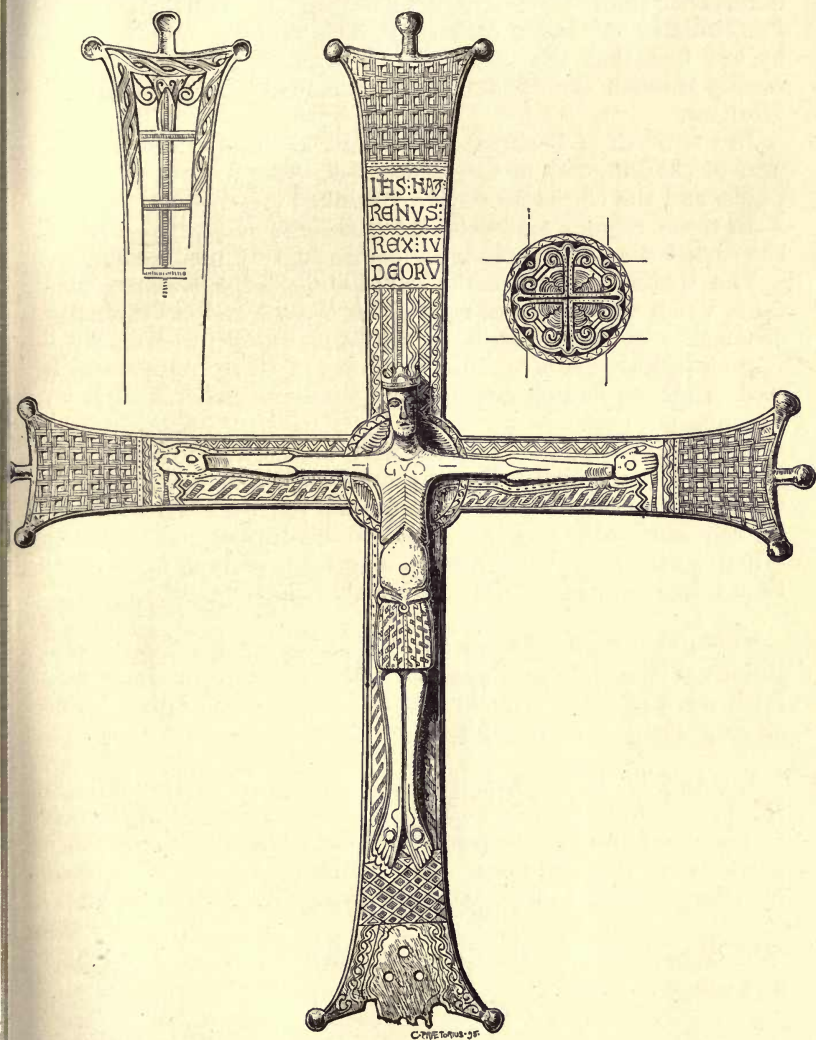
The Treasurer asked leave to add a few words to express his appreciation of Mr. Ireland, both in his private capacity and of the very accurate way in which he had always kept the Society's accounts. He had done what he could to induce Mr. Ireland to withdraw his resignation, but without effect.

Sir CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze crucifix of early form, on which he read the following notes :

"I beg to exhibit to the Society a bronze processional cross, 17½ inches long, and originally gilded, obtained a few years ago in Lisbon.

From its 'provenance' it may perhaps be presumed to be of Peninsular origin, *i.e.* either Portuguese or Spanish. I have, however, no clue to the district or church from which it came ; nor can I say that I see anything in it to mark it distinctively as of Peninsular origin. On the other hand, although it may only be an unfounded impression, I cannot help thinking that there is in it a certain resemblance to ancient Irish work.

As to the date of the cross, I should think it is not later than the first half of the twelfth century. As regards the supposition of its being of Irish origin, I may say that I think there



BRONZE PROCESSIONAL CROSS BELONGING TO SIR J. CHARLES ROBINSON,
F.S.A. (about $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

would be nothing exceptionally remarkable in such a work finding its way at some period or other to the Spanish Peninsula, and it would in that case be more likely to have

been found in the western and north-western part of the country than in any other region.

As a rule very few ecclesiastical ornaments of this early date, other than those of Arabic origin, are preserved in the Peninsula in any other districts, which may be accounted for by the fact that the rest of Spain was then either entirely under Moorish domination or in constant conflict with the Moslems.

In the north of Portugal, in Galicia and the Asturias, and in part of the kingdom of Leon, however, there was comparative peace, and the Christian power continued to prevail.

In these regions ecclesiastical buildings and ornaments of the earlier medieval periods are comparatively numerous.

The treasury of the cathedral of Oviedo, for instance, contains a rich assortment of reliquaries, crosses, and other church ornaments of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries; I cannot, however, call to mind anything in those objects which strikes me as having any analogy with the general style of the present cross.

As to the period when it may have been taken from Ireland, it may of course have been at an early time, or considering the extensive migration of Irish priests to Spain and Portugal in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some special sanctity attaching to the cross may have caused it to have been taken over some time during these latter epochs."

The PRESIDENT said he could not agree with Sir Charles Robinson that the cross was Irish, as he had never seen any Irish work of like character, but he thought that it was not at all improbable that it might be of Scottish medieval work.

ROLAND W. PAUL, Esq., read an account of recent excavations carried out by him at Dore Abbey, Herefordshire, which had enabled him to ascertain the limits of the nave and other portions of the buildings. Mr. Paul's paper was illustrated by a large number of plans and drawings made by himself.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 5th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Additional Remarks on a Portrait Medal of Paracelsus. By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—The Architectural History of Harrow Church. By Samuel Gardner. 8vo. Harrow, 1895.

From the Author :—"A Peep into the Past": Brighton in 1744-61. By J. G. Bishop. 8vo. Brighton, 1895.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

John Rhys, Esq., M.A., Master of Jesus College, and
Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford.

Charles Lynam, Esq.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 9th, 1896.

The following resolution was proposed from the Chair, and carried unanimously:

"That a retiring pension of £160 per annum be given to Mr. Edwin C. Ireland in consideration of his long and faithful services to the Society."

Alfred Charles King, Esq., and Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., were appointed scrutators of the Ballot for election of a Member of Council *vice* Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P., deceased.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a photograph of an important and unusually well preserved wall-painting recently uncovered at Pompeii, representing the death of Pentheus.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., exhibited an impression of a seal of a Fraternity of St. Clement which was found over forty years ago at Berkhamsted. The bronze matrix was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. T. Whateley, of Egerton House, Berkhamstead, but cannot now be traced.

The seal is a pointed oval one, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, and bears within a canopied niche a figure of St. Clement in mass vest-

ments, with a large anchor apparently slung round him by a cord and hanging at his side. The legend is

Sigillum fraternitatis Sancti clementis.

As no place is given it is impossible to fix the original locality of the seal. Its date is *circa* 1460-70.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited some pieces of Roman pottery and other remains found in the city of London, the discovery of which was thus reported in a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary:

"We have been having some alteration of our system of drainage at Bank Buildings, which necessitated going to the level of the gravel. I can testify that the rubbish I send up came from just above the gravel, which was found at a depth of 16 feet 10 inches, exactly the same depth within a few inches that the Roman pavement was arrived at in Lothbury, opposite the church, and just outside the wall of the Grocers' Company's premises in Princes Street, all close by here. I say advisedly that I saw the rubbish come up, and therefore I know it has been at that level, but two of the pieces of coarse red stuff were washed by the porter here, and they look to me very much as if they had been taken down and come up again. The intelligent foreman, however, stoutly denied this, and I think the various odds and ends, together with the two bones, which are donkeys' bones, certainly were found at that level.

About these latter, although the matter does not strictly appertain to the Society of Antiquaries, the foreman was very comical. He said it was all right; he knew the donkey was in its proper place, as he had found the place where he had been buried. I can imagine a prehistoric costermonger burying a donkey.

However, the object of this communication is to ask you to record the fact that some of these odds and ends were found exactly at the same depth as the Roman pavement in Princes Street and Lothbury, and that down to 16 feet 10 inches the digging was through the debris of various Londons.

P.S. Since writing the above I have just seen a small piece of Roman red mosaic pavement like that which we saw at Grocers' Hall, under Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Son's counting house, 15, Bishopsgate Street. The piece I saw was about 6 feet long by about 2 feet wide, but it extended northwards under the wall of the house, and so we could not see any further.

The *tesserae* were roughly cut, and white pieces were put in among them, but apparently in no certain pattern. The depth was between 16 and 17 feet from the present ground level; we could not fix it any nearer."

The Very Rev. the DEAN of CHESTER exhibited a carved narwhal's tusk, or "unicorn's horn," lately presented by the Duke of Westminster to the cathedral church of Chester as the staff of a processional cross.

The tusk is 7 feet 6 inches in length, and at the thickest part, one foot from the base, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference.

It is carved from base to tip, the twist being from right to left.

There are two figures at the base which from the waist downwards are entirely hidden by leaves. Their arms are stretched upward as high as the head, and support on their hands what is above. They perhaps represent Adam and Eve. Between them are carved grapes, apples, and pomegranates.

Resting on the upturned hands is a semi-recumbent figure of Jesse. Out of his side springs a tree, with figures of David and Solomon, Asa and Rehoboam, Jehoshaphat and Hosiah, Joram and Jotham, Hezekiah and Josiah, Ahaz and Manasses.

At the top of the Jesse Tree is the Blessed Virgin, with the Holy Child; she has a sceptre in her right hand and the moon under her feet, and with her left hand she holds the child's left. A little above are two angels, the one holding with his right the left hand of the other.

Above is a representation of the Holy Trinity, with the Father and the Son holding a crown over the symbol of the Holy Ghost. Above the crown are three winged cherubim supporting a monstrance, the stem of which is carved with fruit, pomegranates and apples. Behind the monstrance is a figure of St. John the Baptist, and over it is the Crucifix. Behind the Crucifix St. Michael is thrusting down Lucifer with a cross. Around the head of the Cross, above St. Michael, are angels.

Then come the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and immediately above them two cherubs. Then the four Evangelists, and over them are cherubs, then St. Anthony of Padua with a child in his arms, and standing in front of him the figure of a monk or friar holding a cross lifted up above his head. Over this is another monk or friar also holding up a cross, and from this point to the top are figures of angels with uplifted arms in exaltation and adoration.

The motive of the whole seems to be the Exaltation of the

Cross; St. Francis is said to have had his vision, and to have received the *stigmata* on the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross. The figure standing before St. Anthony may be that of St. Francis.

The work appears to be Flemish, and its date early seventeenth century.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the remarkable megalithic temples or Senams of Tarhuna, in Tripoli, recently visited by him.

Mr. Cowper's paper was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the scrutators reported that the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Stepney, had been duly elected.

Thanks were voted to the scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, December 12th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Communion Plate of the Parish Churches in the County of London. By Edwin Freshfield, jun., M.A., F.S.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1895.

From the President and Secretary of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club :—Catalogue of a collection of South American Indian objects made in the Argentine Republic from 1882 to 1886. 8vo. Gloucester, 1895.

From the Author, Talfourd Ely, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Thesens and Skiron. 8vo. London, 1888.

2. Athena and Enkelados, as represented on a Greek Vase. 8vo. London, 1894.

From W. J. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Madonna and Child : being six photo-mezzo engravings of pictures belonging to the Italian School in the National Gallery. By Edward Gilbert. 4to. London, 1895.

A letter from Mr. E. C. Ireland was read, expressing his thanks for the retiring allowance voted him by the Society.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Stepney, to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 9th January, 1896, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The President said he had great pleasure in announcing that it had that day been decided by the Court of Common Council of the City of London to commence to print the City's records *in extenso*, with full indexes, etc. beginning with the ancient series of Letter Books.

It was thereupon moved by Sir John Evans, Vice-President, seconded by the Director, and carried unanimously:

"That the Society of Antiquaries of London hears with great satisfaction that the Corporation of London has in contemplation so important and necessary a work upon the records of the City, and begs to express its thanks for their liberality in undertaking it, and the hopes that it may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

Sir CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited three ancient Scottish brooches (two of bronze and one silver). They were all purchased by him in Edinburgh a few years ago. Although of much more recent date, he thought that they showed some analogy with the cross from Lisbon, exhibited by him at a recent meeting, which the President thought was of ancient Scottish, not Irish, origin. Sir Charles, in deference to the high authority of Sir Wollaston Franks, and also in consequence of a consideration of the resemblance in question in all these objects, was quite willing to agree with the President, and to think that the cross was really of Scottish origin, but of very much earlier date than the brooches. If the supposition of Scottish origin of the cross were correct, it of course added greatly to the interest of the matter, especially considering the fact of its being brought to light in Portugal.

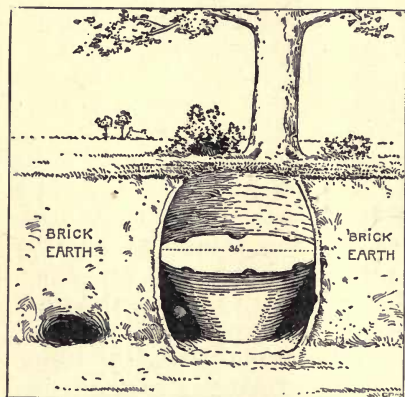
W. SALT BRASSINGTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a carved panel of the seventeenth century, probably from the back of a settle, with representations of two monsters. From the fact of the letters ^S_{W A} being incised on the centre it had been supposed to have once belonged to William and Ann Shakespeare.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on a potter's kiln at Shoebury, Essex, a model of which he also exhibited:

"I think it may be of interest to bring before the Society a discovery that has recently been made in digging brick earth at Shoebury, in Essex. I was told by a friend that a find had been made, and accordingly went down at the earliest opportunity, and although there are some points about the matter that are still obscure, there can be no doubt of the substantial interest of the discovery.

The brickfield is situated about a mile from Shoeburyness railway station, and is the same in which were found the bronze implements that I had the honour of exhibiting to the Society some years ago,* as well as a quantity of late-Celtic pottery of the same style as that from the graves at Aylesford,† and two at least of the pierced triangular bricks called loom weights, which have been found on various late-Celtic sites, among them Hunsbury Camp, near Northampton. This would seem to show that the locality had been continuously inhabited from the Bronze period up to and no doubt during the Roman period.

The most recent discovery had been described, and I think rightly, as a potter's kiln. The wall of earth left by the



POTTER'S KILN FOUND AT SHOEBURY,
ESSEX.

diggers at the side of the field was about 5 feet high, and the kiln had been left projecting from the side of it, the exposed side of the kiln having been broken away so as to show the interior. Its present height was nearly that of the wall, but originally it may have been, and probably was, higher, the top having been ploughed away. In shape the interior was ovi-form, with a flat floor; at a height of 18 inches from the floor was a diaphragm of clay 3 feet in diameter and 2 to 3

inches thick, pierced at its circumference, where it joined the walls of the kiln, with eight rounded openings about 2 inches in diameter. The diaphragm or table was supported upon an

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 174-179.

† *Archaeologia*, lii. 332, pl. vii.

inverted cone of solid clay 16 inches high, extending at the upper end to the edges of the holes round the table, and narrowing to 1 foot 6 inches where it joined the floor. The sides of the kiln above the table sloped gradually inwards as if there had originally been a dome, but were still about 2 feet apart when they reached the upper surface. At the floor level was an opening in the side of the kiln about 8 or 9 inches in diameter which led downwards towards a hollow irregular space filled with powdered charcoal. The walls of the kiln were lined uniformly with pale grey clay, nowhere more than 2 inches in thickness, except the floor, which was flat, and bore traces of great heat. The clay had been built up round the sides in horizontal bands, done apparently by hand and without tools, as the finger impressions were in several places still clearly visible; the conical mass supporting the table had been made in the same way, the surface being quite rough, though the general outline was fairly true. The table itself was also of a similar clay, but seemed much more dense. The specimen of the clay upon the table is from the walls, and clearly shows a considerable admixture of grass, which having been carbonized by the heat, has now entirely disappeared, leaving only its impression in the clay. In the clay forming the table there seemed to be no grass, and when struck with a spade it rang much as a brick would sound.

When first discovered all the interior of the kiln was filled with earth, and this earth contained a quantity of fragments of pottery, some of which are upon the table. I had hoped, from the first account of the kiln, that castaway vessels were found in or near it, but I have seen none, and there is in reality nothing to connect the fragments with the kiln. This is unfortunate, for several of the pieces are undoubtedly portions of vases of the late-Celtic period, and it would have been of great interest to find a pre-Roman kiln in Britain.

Assuming that the present surface level is that of the period when the kiln was constructed, and of this I imagine there can be no doubt, it is evident that all the operations of firing were underground, and only the crown of the kiln would be visible above the surface. The necessary excavation having been made, the sides were then lined with clay and the internal fittings built up, and enough space was left at the side for the furnace, which seems to have been a simple tunnel under the brick earth at the side.

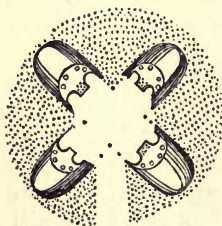
For a small kiln it is difficult to imagine one more practically useful for baking plain unglazed ware. The packing of the ware could readily be done from the top, which was more or less on a level with the surface of the ground. What seems

to me a curious fact is that although the clay sides and internal fittings must have been subjected to an intense heat, and the fuel can scarcely have been anything but wood, yet there is no sign anywhere of a vitrified surface. Nor, except in the furnace itself, was there any discoloration; the walls of the kiln and the table were as clean as if they had been newly washed.



POTTER'S KILN FOUND IN LONDON
IN 1675.
(Sloane MS. 958, f. 106.)

It is unfortunate that more attention has not been bestowed on the progress of the diggers in the field. The foreman told me that this kiln was the third of the kind that they had come across, and from his description they stood in a line, and were all of exactly the same construction. The ordinary Roman kiln seems to have been, as would be expected, a much more elaborate construction than this, built up of tiles and with stone foundations.* But if the account given by John Conyers in a MS. in the British Museum† be correct, the Shoebury kiln is undoubtedly Roman. Mr. Roach Smith reproduces in his plate one of Conyers' drawings of the kilns seen by him near St. Paul's in 1675, and this was clearly of the same design as that at Shoebury. A much more curious figure shows a cluster of four such kilns, arranged in a cruciform shape, so that presumably one fire would serve for all four. This figure I have thought it worth while to reproduce. The reason for certainty as to the period of kilns of this type is that Conyers gives figures of pots found in the St. Paul's kilns, and the greater part of these are well-known Roman types, such as are constantly found all over the south of Britain.‡



CLUSTER OF FOUR
POTTER'S KILNS.
(Sloane MS. 958, f. 106.)

LIONEL CUST, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a hitherto unknown portrait of Shakespeare, recently acquired by the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-upon-Avon.

* E. T. Artis, *The Durobrivæ of Antoninus* (London, 1828).

† Sloane MSS. 958, quoted by Roach Smith in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. 185.

‡ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi. pl. xxxviii.

In introducing the portrait, Mr. Cust said that he almost owed an apology to the Society for so doing. Portraits of Shakespeare were as plentiful as blackberries, and he had discovered that no fewer than forty-two portraits of Shakespeare were offered to the late Director of the National Portrait Gallery during the first thirty-five years of the Gallery's existence. When, however, at the invitation of Mr. Edgar Flower, chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee, Mr. Cust and Mr. Sidney Colvin of the British Museum visited Stratford-upon-Avon to inspect this portrait, they at once saw that the portrait was something different from and more worthy of careful examination than the numerous portraits which existed with more or less claims to represent Shakespeare. In the first place the portrait was undoubtedly a likeness of Shakespeare, as it corresponded almost exactly to the engraving by Martin Droeshout, prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1623. It also corresponded well with the bust on the monument in the church at Stratford-upon-Avon. Seeing the importance of the portrait, which, if genuine, might turn out to be the only really genuine painted portrait of Shakespeare in existence, Mr. Cust and Mr. Colvin had persuaded Mr. Flower to bring the portrait up to London and submit it to the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries. It was very important, as was fully recognised by Mr. Flower, that so important a portrait should be submitted to the severest possible criticism. The portrait had been examined by several experts, including Mr. Dyer, the well-known picture restorer, who had reported in favour of its authenticity. The picture bears in cursive characters the name "Willm Shakespeare," and the date 1609. It is painted on a thin coating of gesso laid on a panel of undoubted authenticity, and the picture has every appearance of belonging to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, having no marks of recent repainting or other additions on the more important portions of the portrait. The portrait had no pedigree, which was perhaps in its favour. Mr. Cust was inclined to think that the portrait might prove to be the original from which the well-known engraving by Martin Droeshout was taken, as it so nearly corresponded to it in every detail. Hitherto the only portraits of Shakespeare which could be safely accepted as genuine were the monumental bust at Stratford and the Droeshout engraving, both avowedly executed after his death. With reference to the engraving, Mr. Cust read and urged the Society not to forget the important verses affixed to it by

Ben Jonson, which appear to denote that the engraving was done from life :

“ This Figure, that thou here seest put
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut ;
Wherein the Graver had a strife
With Nature to out-doo the life :
O, could he but have drawne his wit
As well in brasse, as he hath hit
His face ; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brasse,
But, since he cannot, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his Booke.”

Mr. Cust stated his opinion that the portrait was a genuine picture of the date assigned to it, and that the matter resolved itself into the question whether the engraving was copied from the picture or the picture from the engraving. He himself was inclined to the former alternative.

To illustrate his remarks Mr. Cust had collected together all the various portraits of Shakespeare which had from time to time claimed and met with any support to be likenesses of the poet. He had not, however, been successful in obtaining a loan of the so-called “ Jansen ” portrait, now belonging to Lady Guendolen Ramsden, at Bulstrode Park, Gerrard’s Cross.

Mr. Cust said that in submitting the portrait to the criticism of the Society Mr. Flower had no motive other than to discover the truth, and that Mr. Flower hoped that the Fellows would submit it to the severest examination.

Mr. Cust also said that it would be interesting to discover who might possibly be the painter of so interesting a portrait. It was obviously not a great work of art, and so would not be a credit to any artist of repute. There were, however, at the date at which the portrait purported to have been painted, many painters known as picture-drawers, who turned out portraits of this description, such as the two painters called John De Critz, father and son, Robert Peake, and others. Two painters should be dismissed from the list of those who might have painted Shakespeare, as their dates would not allow of it, viz. Daniel Mytens and Cornelius Jansen.

In the course of some researches into the history of the Droeshout family, chiefly gleaned from the *Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars*, edited by W. J. C. Moens, Esq., F.S.A., Mr. Cust had collected some valuable information concerning the family, which he laid before the Society. From these he showed that the Droeshouts were a family from the Netherlands settled in London as early as 1574, that they were connected by marriage or otherwise with the painters Lucas D’Heere and Daniel Mytens, and that there were no less than two painters and three engravers in the

family, the younger Martin Droeshout of the name, who practised as an artist, being in Mr. Cust's opinion the engraver who executed the portrait of Shakespeare.

The following are Mr. Cust's notes upon the Droeshout or Drossaert family :

"Among the admissions as members of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars, London, are mentioned: 1574, Pieter de Drossate; 1575, Hendrik Drossaert; and before 1579 'Hans Drossaert et uxor Grietken.'

The registers of the Dutch Church contain many entries of the Drossaert or Droeshout family, and the dates given below are from these registers, except when otherwise stated.

Hendrik Droeshout or Drossaert (1575) appears to have been the father of three children: Anna, bapt. April 27, 1572; Jacob, bapt. July 26, 1573; Joannes, bapt. March 31, 1575.

Hans Drossaert is possibly identical with Johannes, who had a son, Johannes, bapt. June 15, 1572.

Pieter Drossaert, Droeshout, or de Drossate (1574), on Sept. 2, 1586, gave £1 towards the maintenance of some young men of the Dutch congregation at Cambridge University; on Aug. 14, 1589, £1 for two years for the same purpose; £1 again on Aug. 8, 1591; and another £1 on Nov. 23, 1595. He was chosen a Deacon of the Dutch Church in 1586 and an Elder in 1593. According to a return of strangers in London made Oct. 31, 1594, Pieter de Drossate and his wife lived in Foster Lane, London.

Pieter Drossaert appears to have been twice married.

First, on Jan. 25, 1575, 'Pieter de Drossaert van Antwerpen met Lijneken van Rens van Cortrijck (Courtray.)' They were the parents of :

Susanna, bapt. May 31, 1576, at whose baptism the witnesses were the painter Lucas D'Heere and his sister-in-law, Louise, wife of Carolus Rykwarts; Hester, bapt. Feb. 9, 1578; Pieter, bapt. April 10, 1580; Samuel, bapt. March 25, 1582; Susanna, bapt. Jan. 12, 1584; Jeronimus, bapt. March 13, 1586.

Secondly, on Dec. 24, 1587 (although this perhaps refers to another Pieter), 'Pieter de Drossaerts met Cathelines' Vleschouwers beyde v Ghent,' by whom he had

Jossinken, bapt. Oct. 6, 1588.

Of the children of Pieter Drossaert, Samuel Drossaert, born in 1582, was admitted a member of the Dutch Church on April 27, 1600. He was married on Jan. 3, 1604.

'Samuel de Drossate met Ester Proost, we. Sijmon. Guijrin,' and was the father of Pieter, bapt. April 3, 1605, admitted a member of the Dutch Church in 1624; Samuel, bapt. Dec. 7, 1606; Gulielmus, bapt. Jan. 24, 1608; Samuel, bapt. Feb. 4,

1610; Susanna, bapt. Feb. 20, 1613; Franchoy, bapt. Sept. 28, 1617.

Susanna, the fifth child of Pieter Drossaert, appears to have been twice married. Firstly, April 10, 1604, 'Susanna de Drossche met Joos de Neve.'

Secondly, Sept. 2, 1628, "Johanna (*sic*) de Drossaert, we. Joos de Neve, met Daniel Mijtns, wed. Gratia Clijtsers.'

She thus, by her second marriage, became the second wife of the celebrated portrait-painter, Daniel Mytens.

This branch of the Drossaert family appear to have come from Antwerp.

On August 28, 1585, there were admitted as members of the Dutch Church, Jan Droeshout and his wife Malcken, with attestation from Brussels.

From the certificates returned in April or May, 1593, of all the strangers and foreigners abiding in London, it appears that there lived (ward uncertain), 'John Drussoit and Mary his wife, householders, borne in Brissle, painter; 2 sonnes and 2 daughters; no servants; 24 years in England; no denizen; of the Dutch Church.' This information would place his arrival in England at about 1567. From a return of strangers in 1594 it appears that he and his wife lived in Duke's Place. The only entries in the registers relating to him appear to be the baptism of a daughter, Maria, bapt. Feb. 13, 1589, and her marriage on April 9, 1616, to Dierick Wessels. The two sons, however, mentioned in the above certificate were probably Marten Droeshout, painter, and Michiel Droeshout, engraver, both described as of Brussels.

Marten Droeshout, of Brussels, was admitted a member of the Dutch Church on Oct. 29, 1592, 'with Jan his father,' and is also described in a return of strangers as living in Duke's Place. He may safely be identified with the Martin Droeshout who, on Jan. 20, 1608, received a grant of denization, and is described as 'painter of Brabant,' and also with the Mart. Droeshout of Brussels, returned about 1611 among a list of goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewellers, and diamond cutters, as having 6 children and 33 years in London. In the same list appear the names of Marcus Gerrard of Bruges, the well-known painter, and Michiel Droeshout of Brussels.

Marten Droeshout, the painter of Brabant, appears to have been twice married. Firstly, on April 26, 1602, "Marten Droushout v. Bruyssel met Anna Winterbeke van Bruissel." By her he had no children. Secondly, on Oct. 30, 1604, 'Marten Droeshout v. Bruyssel met Jannekens Molijns v. Antwerpen.' By his second wife he was the father of: Johaneken, bapt. Sept. 29, 1605; Marten, bapt. Feb. 22, 1607 (admitted to Dutch

Church Dec. 26, 1624, with testimony of his father); Maria, bapt. May 28, 1609 (admitted to Dutch Church Dec. 26, 1624, with testimony of her father and mother); David, bapt. July 9, 1611; Hester, bapt. Oct. 10, 1613; Anna, bapt. Feb. 18, 1616 (perhaps the Johanna Drossaert, whose banns were published Jan. 11, 1638, with Daniel Du Prie of Valenciennes); Daniel, bapt. Sept. 29, 1622 (admitted to Dutch Church 26 Dec., 1641, with testimony of his father, Maerten Droessaert.

Michiel Droeshout of Brussels was admitted a member of the Dutch Church on Dec. 28, 1595, 'with testimony of his father.'

In the certificates of 1593 mentioned above he appears as follows:

(Bred Street Warde.)

'Mychaell Drowshot, a chamber-keeper; no wyfe; born in Brussell in Brabant, but did remayne sumtyme in Andwarpe, sometime in Fryzeland, and sometime in Zelande, from thence came hither. A graver in Copper, which he learned in Brussell.'

In a duplicate return to this he is stated to have been '3 yeares in the realm, to be no free denization, to belong to the Dutch Church, and to have no servant.' He appears with Marten Droeshout in the list of 1611 mentioned above, and is described as 'having 3 children, 29 years in the realm.'

An interesting engraving of the Gunpowder Treason is signed 'Mich: Droshaut sculpsit.'

Michiel Droeshout appears to have been four times married. Firstly, on Aug. 17, 1595, 'Michiel Droussart v. Brussel met Susanneken van der Ersbek v. Ghendt,' by whom he was father of Joannes, bapt. May 16, 1596; Joannes, bapt. May 20, 1599; Marten, bapt. April 26, 1601; Guilliam, bapt. Aug. 2, 1603; Susanna, bapt. Mar. 4, 1606. Secondly, Dec. 29, 1607, 'Michiel Droessout v. Brussel met Jacobmijntgen van Bosijn, wed. Daniel Blommaert.' Thirdly, Oct. 15, 1611, 'Michiel Droeshout v. Brussel met Martha Sleuwen we. Jan Lambert.' Fourthly, Dec. 30, 1628 (banns publ. Dec. 11), 'Michiel Droeshout, wed. van Martha Lambert, met Sara Wagenaar we Jaques Selam.'

Among the children of the engraver by his first wife appear the names of Johannes (b. 1599) and Marten (b. 1601), who may be safely identified with the two engravers of that name, whose names are familiar to students, that of the latter being for ever identified with the name of Shakespeare.

The names of John and Marten Droeshout, as engravers, are found on many engravings during the first half of the

seventeenth century on portraits, title pages, and illustrations to books. Some engravings are signed 'Droeshout' simply, so that it is difficult to say whether they are the work of John or Martin, or not impossibly of the two together. They cannot be said to rank high among the achievements of the engraver's art, being executed in a hard, dry, and formal manner, but they are not unworthy of consideration, and their rarity has made them of increased value to the collector.

Those of Marten Droeshout came the earlier in date, and no engraving of his is earlier than the engraved portrait of Shakespeare, published in 1623. Assuming the identification of Martin Droeshout to be correct, it would be improbable that he should have executed this engraving from the life, as Droeshout could not have completed his sixteenth year at the date of Shakespeare's death. Marten Droeshout engraved several other portraits, including those of Spinola, Dr. John Fox, James, marquess of Hamilton, Lord Keeper Coventry, John Howson, bishop of Oxford, Dr. Donne, Dr. Hilkiah Croke, Sir William Fairfax Mountjoy, Blount, earl of Newport, Sir Thomas Overbury, and George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham. He also engraved several title pages and some sets of 'The Seasons,' 'The Sibyls,' etc. All of his engravings are very scarce, but examples of most of them can be seen in the Print-room at the British Museum. There do not appear to be any engravings by Marten Droeshout of a later date than 1635.

The engravings of John Droeshout, so far as they can be dated, fall between the years 1630 and 1651. They are, as stated before, portraits, title pages, and book illustrations, and are of decidedly inferior merit to those of Marten Droeshout. Among them may be noted the emblematical plates to Don Antonio de Souza's *Lusitania Liberata*, and a broadside of the siege of Magdeburg by Tilly.

John Droeshout died between January 12 and March 18, 1651-2, as appears from his will, of which the following is an abstract (P.C.C. 55 Bowyer):

John Droeshout of St. Bride's Fleet Street, London, Ingraver.

Very sick and weak in body, etc.

Will dated 12 Jan. 1651, proved 18 March 1651 by his relict Elizabeth Droushout.

To be buried at the direction of my executrix.

To my nephew Martine Droushout these books following, viz.: an Herball, a book of Sermons, the hermonie by John Calvin upon the New Testament and Linscott's Sea Travells, and the treaty of Peter Masia.

To my son-in-law Isaac Daniell one turkie Leather Bible.

To my son-in-law Thomas Alford 23/ remaining due upon a bond from Mr. Allen, goldsmith.

To my servant Thomas Stayns (or Stayno) he serving the remainder of his

apprenticeship with my wife, these things following viz. : two books of Prints and two books of my own drawing, one box of punsons and my vice, and also at the end of his term, one suite and cloake, and 40/ in money.

To the wives of my two sons-in-law 10/ each for rings.

Residue to my dear and loving wife, Elizabeth Droushout, sole executrix.

Witness Jas. Seaburne, Sam. Frisby, scr."

The PRESIDENT then invited Mr. Edgar Flower, Chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee of Stratford-upon-Avon, to state what he knew about the history of the portrait.

Mr. FLOWER said that the portrait had been recently purchased and presented to the Shakespeare Memorial by Mrs. Charles Flower, and had been for a long time in the possession of a Mr. Clements, from whose widow it had been purchased. It had been exhibited in the Memorial Picture Gallery at Stratford-upon-Avon since the spring of 1892, while still the property of Mr. Clements. It had previously been exhibited at the Alexandra Palace, where it had been damaged by fire. It was stated to have originally belonged to a descendant of Shakespeare's family. On the back is pasted a paper in the handwriting of the early part of this century, on which is the statement: "The original portrait of Shakespeare from which the now famous Droushout engraving was taken and inserted in the first collected edition of his works published in 1623, being seven years after his death. The picture was painted nine years before his death, and consequently sixteen years before it was published. It is probably painted by a brother actor who is known to have painted a portrait of him. The picture was publicly exhibited in London seventy years ago, and many thousands went to see it."

Mr. Flower read a letter from Mr. Samuel Timmins, F.S.A., in which Mr. Timmins declared his belief in the portrait as an authentic likeness of Shakespeare "in his habit as he lived."

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL, and others also took part in the discussion.

In illustration of Mr. Cust's remarks there were exhibited: (1) the Chandos Portrait, by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery; (2) the Felton and Lumley Portraits, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; and (3) another Portrait by the Right Rev. Bishop Vertue, F.S.A. as well as (4) the Portrait forming the subject of Mr. Cust's remarks, by Edgar Flower, Esq. Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A., also exhibited an excellent photograph of the Becker death-mask, and Messrs. Brucciani two casts of the bust on Shakespeare's monument at Stratford-

upon-Avon. A number of facsimiles of engravings were also lent by Mr. B. Quaritch.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 9th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author :—The Mediæval Tiles in St. Mary's Church, Monmouth. By H. G. Griffinhoofe. 8vo. Monmouth, 1894.
- From Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A. :—Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. Heft XXIX, XXX.
- From the Author :—The Earl Marshal's Court in England. By George Grazebrook, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1895.
- From the Author :—Domestic Metalwork. By Harry Sirr, A.R.I.B.A. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Librarian of the Royal Public Library of Hanover :—Die Leibniz-Handschriften der königlichen öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Hannover. 8vo. Hannover, 1895.
- From Mrs. Ramsay of Kildalton :—The Book Islay : Documents illustrating the History of the Island. By G. G. Smith. 4to. Edinburgh, 1895.
- From the Author :—The Pontine Marshes. A lecture delivered at the Geographical Society of Berlin. By F. M. von Donat. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—Guide to King Edward VI. School, and Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross, Stratford-upon-Avon. 12mo. Stratford-upon-Avon, 1894.
- From J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A. :—Sepulchral Memorials of the Cobham Family. Folio. 1836-74.
- From Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., President :—Le Pelerinage de l'ame, de Guillaume de Deguileville. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. London, 1895.
- From the Author :—Kypros, The Bible, and Homer. By Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, Ph.D. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1893.

Special thanks were passed to Dr. Richter and to Mr. J. G. Waller for their gifts to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

William Henry Weldon, Esq., Norroy King of Arms.
Hartwell Delagarde Grissell, Esq., M.A.

In accordance with the Statutes ch. xii., § x., the appointment by the Council of Mr. George Clinch as Clerk, in the room of Mr. Edwin C. Ireland, resigned, was submitted to the Society and duly ratified.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided that for the future the Library should be open to Fellows from 10 a.m. instead of 11 a.m., and close as before at 6 p.m., and on Saturdays at 1 p.m.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and announced his intention of presenting fifty drawings of Monumental Brasses, made by himself and his brother, Mr. L. A. B. Waller.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., exhibited a large photo-lithograph of the Lynn Brass.

The PRESIDENT exhibited and presented eleven portfolios of drawings and engravings of Sepulchral Monuments, forming the major part of a most valuable collection made by him during many years.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions, and special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Waller and the President for their valuable additions to the Society's collections.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

As ordinary Fellows :

John Henry Oglander, Esq.
Roanden Albert Henry Bickford-Smith, Esq., M.A.
Maberly Phillips, Esq.
Henry Tennyson Folkard, Esq.
Matthew Righton Webb, Esq.
Francis Elgar, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Rev. Walter John Bruce Richards, D.D.
Everard William Barton, Esq.

David Herbert Somerset Cranage, Esq., M.A.
 Alfred Gilbert, Esq., R.A.

And as an Honorary Fellow:

M. Edouard Naville, D.C.L. (Geneva).

Thursday, January 16th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
 President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Sir A. W. Franks, President:—*Heraldry in America*. By Eugene Zieber. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1895.

From the Author:—*The Municipal Seals of England and Wales*. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 1895.

From the New Spalding Club:—*Musa Latina Aberdonensis*. Arthur Johnston. Vol. 2. *The Epigrammata and Remaining Secular Poems*. Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. 4to. Aberdeen, 1895.

From the Author:—*Reminiscences of a Four Weeks' Tour in Scotland*. By J. C. Roger, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author:—*Wisby-Gothland: Her History, Fortifications, and Churches*. By Robert Coltman Clephan. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1896.

From the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund:—*Tribute to the Memory of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop*. 1895.

From the Dartmoor Exploration Committee:—*Second Report of the Committee*. 1895.

From J. Park Harrison, Esq., M.A.:—*Archæologia Oxoniensis, 1892-1895*. 8vo. London, 1895.

The DIRECTOR reported that since the last meeting of the Society, despite the assurances of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and of the officials of H. M. Office of Works, the demolition had been begun of the Rolls Chapel, which, though outwardly a building of no great antiquity, was structurally the ancient chapel of the *Domus conversorum* of the reign of Henry III. with fourteenth-century windows, and therefore a historic monument of much importance. Strong representations had already been made to the Office of Works on the subject, but apparently without effect. He, therefore, begged leave to move the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously:

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London learns with

much regret that the walls of the Rolls Chapel are being destroyed, in spite of assurances given by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records and the officials of the Office of Works that the building should be preserved, it being one of the most ancient in London."

Copies of the Resolution were directed to be forwarded to the Deputy Keeper, the First Commissioner of Works, and the *Times* newspaper.

HENRY A. RYE, Esq., through the Assistant Secretary, exhibited and presented over two hundred plaster casts of seals of English bishops, not in the Society's collection.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rye for his gift.

W. PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century helmet and a set of leg irons or shackles, found in the churchyard of St. Peter's church, St. Alban's.

ALFRED BILLSON, Esq., by permission of the Vicar and Churchwardens, exhibited a fine tilting helm of the sixteenth century, now preserved in Haseley church, Oxfordshire, upon which he read the following notes :

"I beg to exhibit this evening a jousting helm, which I trust will be looked upon as an interesting addition to the limited number of such pieces still to be found in England, and to place before this meeting a few particulars connected with it.

It may be described, to distinguish it from others of the same type, as either the Haseley or the Barendyne helm: Haseley, from the name of the village in Oxfordshire in the church of which it has been preserved for three and a half centuries; and Barendyne, from the name of the family with which, according to such testimony as is available, it may be associated.

Haseley itself is a pleasantly situated village ten miles east of Oxford. Its church is well known to students of architecture, and their visits led to the publication, in 1840, of a description of it and the locality, compiled by Mr. Weare, of Christchurch, Oxford. To this, as a source of information, I freely own my obligations.

The chief glory of the church is its chancel, styled by Leland in his *Itinerary*: 'The fair chauncelle of Haseley Church.' In it is the tomb above which the helm was origin-

ally fixed, that of Sir William Barendyne, high sheriff of Oxfordshire in the reign of Henry VIII. He is not included in the roll of Lords of Haseley (otherwise Great Haseley), being associated with Little Haseley, as appears in the *Itinerary*, where he is thus referred to: 'Little Haseley, where Master Baretine [corrected by Thynne, another well known antiquary, to Sir William Barantyne], hath a right fair mansion place, and marvelous faire walks, topiarii operis, and orchardes and pooles;' but amongst the shields of arms in which the church windows were formerly so rich the Barendyne arms occurred continually, the probability therefore is that Sir William was not only a person of consideration but was also a notable benefactor to his parish.

The arms upon the Barendyne tomb are:

First: Barendyne, *Sable, three eagles displayed or* (or, according to Thynne, *argent*). The family crest is *an eagle displayed argent, between the attires and over the scalp of a stag or*, but it is doubtful whether or not it was in use in Sir William's time.

Secondly: quarterly, Barendyne, Drayton, Popham, and Maylyngs or Molyns; also a repetition of this, but impaling Reade and Alphen. Delafield remarks 'the tombstone was doubtless for a Barendyne and a knight, and therefore, perhaps, for Sir William Barendyne, the last of that name here, and who had been high sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks three times in the reign of Henry VIII. Of the name, the arms still appearing at the end of the tomb are a proof, and his degree may be gathered from his helmet yet hanging high over on the wall, as his cross-belt, a spur, a gauntlet, and a pennon sometime did, but for want of proper inspection they are since lost.'

Coming now to the helm, I may say that I first became aware of its existence some four years back through a rough sketch sent to me from Oxford, and soon afterwards I saw it at Haseley, where I found the church open and empty, and the helm lying unprotected and uncared for on one of the tombs. As described by Delafield, it was, until the restoration of 1848, mounted well out of harm's way, on the chancel wall, and, perhaps, I may add that since my second visit to Haseley this condition of things has been reverted to, the present loan of the helm being in recognition of such services as I could render in the matter.

It may be described as a jousting helm of the time of Henry VII. or VIII. in good preservation, of admirable workmanship, and made of iron of first rate quality. It shows no signs of cracking or scaling, and apparently the texture of the

metal is as good as ever it was. It is quite untouched, every rivet is in place, and it still possesses the front and back shackles by means of which it was made fast to the harness.

I should like at this point, for purposes of reference, to enumerate some other helmets which in many respects resemble it.

1. The Brocas helm, now in the Museum of Artillery at Woolwich. It has been described in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxi, by Mr. Hewitt, and in *Helmets and Mail*, by the Baron de Cosson.

2. An example figured in Meyrick and Skelton, plate xi., which is now in Italy.

3. A helm in Petworth church.

4. That in Ashford church, which was placed over the tomb of Sir John Fogge shortly after his death in 1499. It is described in vol. xxi. of the *Archaeological Journal*.

5. A specimen found in the triforium of Westminster abbey church in 1869; it was afterwards lent to Woolwich, but has now been given back to the Dean and Chapter. It is described (also by Hewitt) in vol. xxv. of the *Archaeological Journal*.

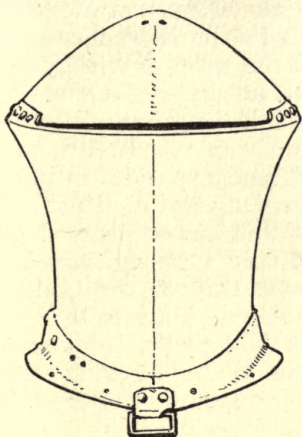
The Haseley helm consists of four parts: the front piece, of considerable substance, the back piece, of lesser thickness, the domed crown piece, and a somewhat unusual adjunct, a broadish band encircling the lower part. All these pieces are strongly joined together, the front piece to the crown piece by flat-headed iron rivets, five on each side, with heads each half an inch in diameter, the other joinings being made by smaller rivets, seven vertically on each side of the helm, and fifteen at the junction of the crown and back pieces. The upper edge of the front piece is bent backwards, forming a flange one half to three quarters of an inch in width, whilst on the rear side of the *ocularium* the crown piece is lined with a strip of metal fixed close up to its edge. From the strong edge of the front plate a considerable piece of iron has been chipped out by the blow of a lance, and in front are several channels scooped out by the same instrumentality. They are, as might be expected, all on the left side, and would seem to have been made by a sharpened lance rather than by a coronal, the use of which for jousting purposes was customary. On the summit of the dome is a lozenge-shaped facet, in the centre of which is a half-inch hole, which may have been designed to accommodate either a crest or a plume, and disposed round it are four pairs of aiglette holes. They are practically equidistant from the centre hole and so give support to Meyrick's suggestion, that they were intended to

carry a wreath encircling the crest, and keeping the mantling, if worn, in place, but on the Brocas helm the front pair is close up to the crest hole, which would rather favour the idea that they were simply meant for the passage of the points or aiglettes attached to the wadded lining. It is, I venture to think, admitted that the knights taking part in a solemn joust may have worn either simply a crest, or a crest and wreath like the one represented on the Peché tomb at Lullingstone, or a plume more or less erect or else following the line of the back part of the head piece, or a kerchief or cointise or mantling, or even, as in the 'Triumph of Maximilian,' a circlet of laurel leaves, or possibly nothing at all, for in the Brocas helm there is no crest hole whatever. As regards the custom of wearing crests in the lists, it is an interesting fact, vouched for by the records of the College of Arms, that in the sixteenth century, when so many superb functions took place, the heralds were kept busily at work in providing crests for those families which had not up to that time assumed them.

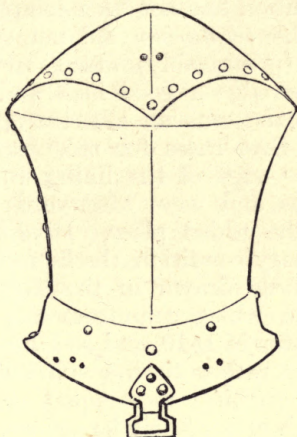
The mode of attaching the wadded lining or hood seems pretty clear. The aiglette holes in the crown piece, whatever other purpose they may have served, held up the upper part, and the lower edge was evidently made fast to a line of twin aiglette holes piercing the band. Then, as regards the edge above the forehead, the strip of metal already mentioned came into play, and was firmly riveted on to the padded canvas. The Westminster helm has two other plates which come in front of the wearer's face. In no instance could the strips of metal have had any value as reinforcing pieces. Below the bottom pairs of holes there is a row of single holes close to the outer edge of the helm which is slightly turned outwards, and I would submit that they suggest the provision of a narrow lining band of leather to prevent the scratching of metal on metal.

The shackles, back and front, are much like buckles without tongues. They each work in a short tube formed by the bending of the plates by which they are connected with the helm, and from them the missing front shackle of the Ashford helm can be reproduced, the rear shackle being in each case identical.

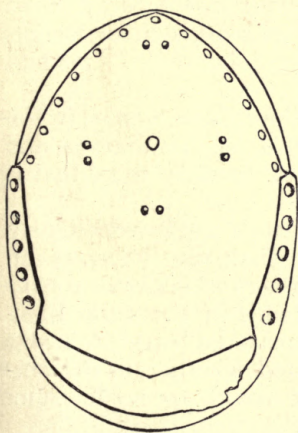
As regards the metal encircling band, I think there is reason to suppose it was an addition specially supplied to suit the convenience of the wearer. In a MS. describing the armour worn in the middle of the fifteenth century, which is quoted by René de Belleval in his *Costume Militaire*, it is provided that the 'summit of a jousting helm shall be rounded



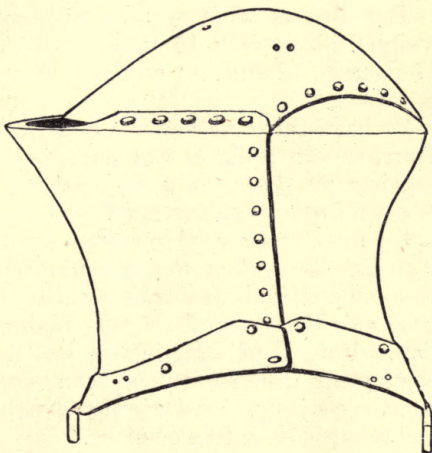
FRONT.



BACK.



TOP.



LEFT SIDE.

and a space the breadth of three fingers left between the top of the wearer's head and the dome.' Evidently when Sir William tried on his new headpiece he found, either that this condition had not been complied with, or else that the position of the *ocularium* did not suit his line of sight, for the band was (presumably) added, and had the effect of lifting up the lower edge a good inch and a half on either shoulder. That he band was an afterthought is, I believe, indicated by the fact that holes for receiving the rivets which secured the lower edge of the lining were originally provided in the side pieces and were afterwards covered up and rendered useless by the added piece. Divested of this, and so restored to its primary condition, the helm would bear a strong resemblance to those drawn in the Tournament Roll of the College of Arms, which commemorates the solemn joust held at Westminster in 1510, and so I fear that the Haseley helm must be given rather to the sixteenth than to the preceding century. It is certainly more squat and square than most of those with which it can fairly be compared, including the Brocas example, in regard to the date of which the Baron de Cosson will not commit himself more closely than 'from 1480 to 1520.'

The weights of several of the helms which have been mentioned are as follows:

The Brocas helm weighs $22\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; the Ashford helm weighs 23 pounds, 15 ounces; the Westminster helm weighs 17 pounds, 12 ounces; and the Haseley helm only 13 pounds, 6 ounces.

Perhaps this and also the fact that, like those figured in the Tournament Roll, it has no side holes for ventilation and hearing purposes, may be accepted as further proof that it is a somewhat late example.

I cannot find any signs of an armourer's mark, which may perhaps strengthen the presumption that the helm is an English one, and its similarity also to others which have always been considered as of English make, tends in the same direction. But, if of English make, it may be hoped it is also of English iron, as it has been doubted whether, in the sixteenth century, trustworthy armour could be made from metal smelted in this country."

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on the Roman fortress of Babylon at Kasr-ash-Shammah, near Cairo, in Egypt:

"Unique in Egypt, and with few equals elsewhere, the Roman fortress of Kasr-ash-Shammah stood until recently a singularly impressive monument of antiquity.

‘There is plenty in Egypt to remind one of the period of Greek rule, but the traces of Roman conquest are rare and not striking. One scarcely realises how firmly the power of Rome was planted on the Nile; but the fortress of Babylon with its massive walls and colossal bastions is a type of the solid strength by which Rome won and kept her empire. And beyond its value in the cause of Roman archaeology this ancient castle has a far wider interest, for it incloses no less than six churches of the Copts, some of which were certainly standing when the wave of Arab invasion dashed idly against their defences. In this fortress, too, the fate of nations centred, for it was here that by their treacherous surrender the Jacobites sealed at once the triumph of Al Islam and their own doom of perpetual subjection, well content to purchase at the price of their country’s freedom a final victory over their religious adversaries the Melkites. It was here that the Greek empire over Egypt fell, and here that the Crescent rose above the Cross.’*

In these words Mr. A. J. Butler, in his valuable book on the Coptic Churches in Egypt, summarises the remarkable interest that centres round the venerable walls, to the wholesale destruction of which I would call the attention of the archaeological world.

The place itself must be first described, and then the terrible destruction that has been wrought will be the better understood.

I must leave others to give in detail the history of this fortress, which seems to be beyond doubt that anciently called Babylon. It claims a high antiquity, even to the time of Cambyeses. When he conquered Egypt (B.C. 525) the Babylonians are said to have founded New Babylon. During the Roman occupation the city they founded became the headquarters of one of the three Roman legions stationed in Egypt. Near this place a bridge is said to have crossed the Nile, taking advantage of the Island of Rhoda. If this were so the existence of a strong place at Babylon is easily accounted for. The bridge would be the highway to Memphis, and its head on the eastern side must needs be defended.

Abû Sâlih, the Armenian, says as follows: ‘It is related, in the history of the church and the lives of the patriarchs, that ‘Amr ibn al-‘Âsî, and the Arabs who invaded Egypt with him, took the road from the mountains until they reached a fortress, built of stone, between Upper Egypt and the Delta, which was called Bâblûn. Here they pitched their tent, and all of them prepared to meet the Romans and to fight with them. And

* A. J. Butler, M.A., F.S.A., *Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt*, i. 155.

they called that place "Al Fustât" in their language; and the meaning of this word is "The Tent." In this way the Arabs called the Fort of Ash-Shama at Misr "Fustât Bâblûn."* Tradition was not, however, satisfied with so late a period as that of Cambyses. Abû Sâlih's compilation, which is ascribed to the first years of the thirteenth century A.D., tells us that Babylon also was built upon the Nile at the same time Sodom and Gomorrah were built.†

More than enough is said to show the high antiquity of the site and what a mass of history crowds about it.

It will be well to describe the place.

Driving or riding southwards from Cairo along the bank of the Nile we pass beyond the great aqueduct, a stately medieval structure, erected to supply the citadel with water. We seem to leave the city and pass into a region of desolate heaps with a mere fringe of houses. We are, in fact, arriving at Old Cairo, Fustât, reduced to mere dust heaps. We then come to houses more closely packed, and winding through some picturesque and narrow lanes, jolt over a line of railway, and find ourselves at the Kasr-ash-Shammah. Here the old and the new lie face to face. Beneath the walls and not fifteen yards from them is a little railway station on the line to Helouan.

A plan of the fortress is given to a small scale in Mr. Butler's book on Coptic Churches before referred to. This plan seems to be very accurate.

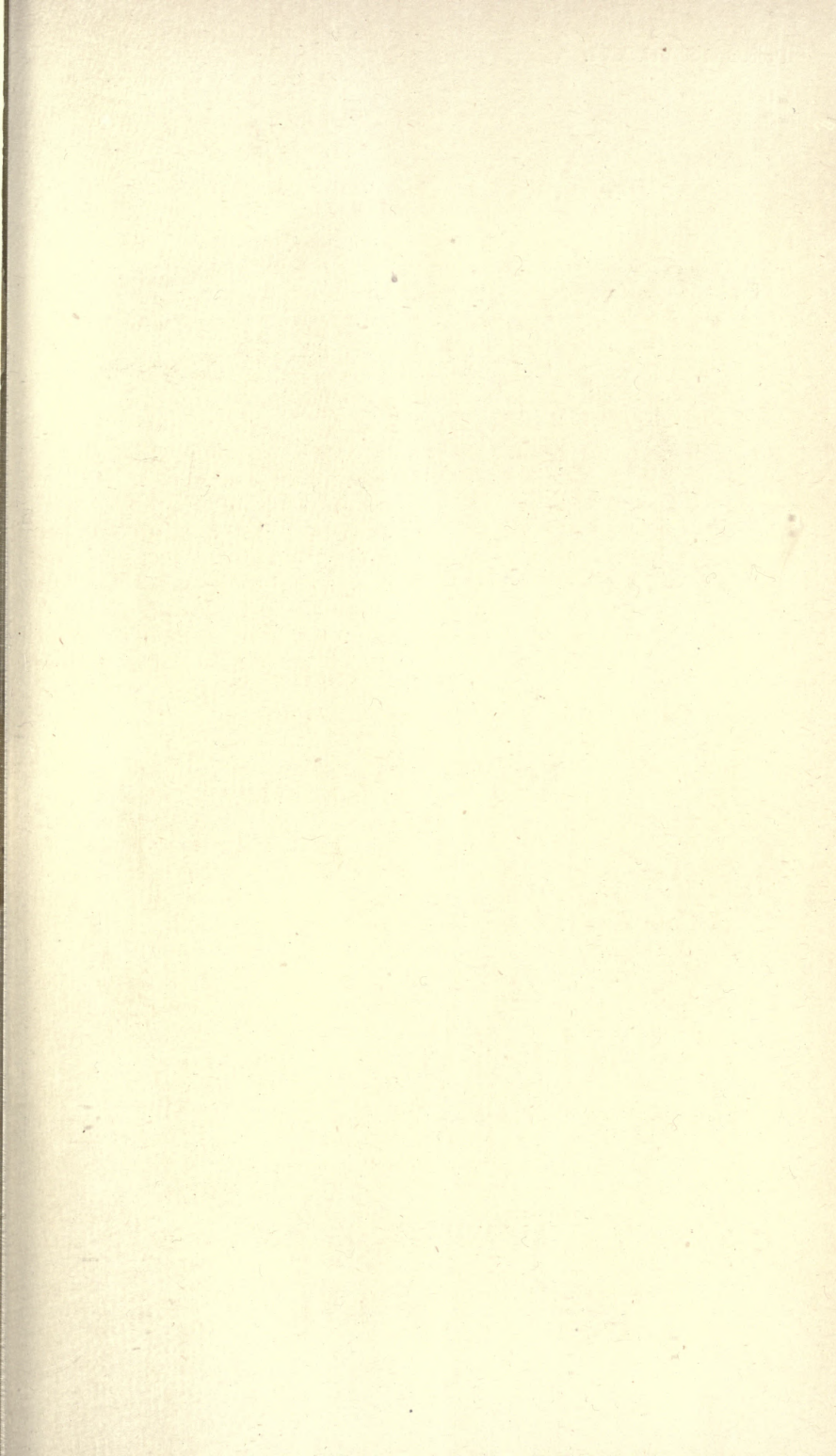
On the left of the plan is seen the Roman gateway, and for the sake of convenience I consider this to be in the south wall, although in fact it faces much west of south. It is this wall, one fully three hundred feet long, to which your attention will chiefly be called.

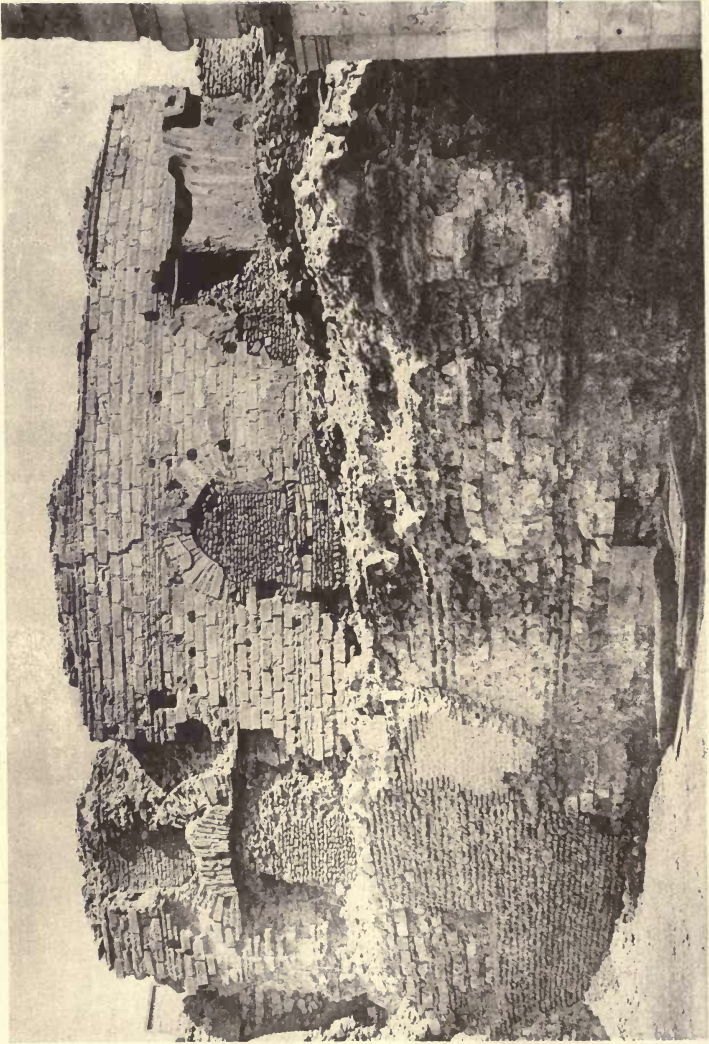
The space inclosed by the great walls was by no means regular in form. The dark rectangles shown upon the plan are ancient churches, of which, including the synagogue once a church, there are not less than six.

Around the outside of the walls in every part dusty rubbish has accumulated to a height of at least eighteen feet from the original ground line. Half the height of the Roman fortress is buried, and there is only one place where the original level can be seen, namely, where the accumulation has within the last year or two been removed from outside the Roman gateway lying between the two middle bastions of the south

* *Anecdota Oxoniensia. The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt, etc.* attributed to Abû Sâlih, the Armenian (Clarendon Press, 1895), 71.

† *Ibid.*, 80.





ROMAN FORTRESS OF BABYLON, AT KASR-ASH-SHAMMAH, EGYPT.

wall. Along the line of the west wall are two immense towers, circular in plan, and fully 100 feet in diameter. That to the north is quite invisible from outside. On the top of it stands the Melkite Greek church, and this is surrounded by an agglomeration of buildings. Most of them have been built or renewed within the last few years, and present to the outside as commonplace an appearance as a rectangular, straight-fronted, three-storied white box of a building can produce. The fact that the Greek church, a venerable building but very thoroughly 'done up' inside, stands on the great round tower, has preserved to us this part of the fortress. It is most minutely described by Mr. Butler, and intensely interesting and curious as it is, I must not detain you with it any further. It is sufficient to say that from without, for a length of some 150 or 200 feet, not a scrap of antiquity can be seen at this place. Moving northward, however, from this tower, towards our right on the plan, we find ourselves face to face with unquestionable Roman masonry; three or four courses of brick, the number is not always the same, to five of masonry, and all with very wide joints. The Roman masonry does not in many places rise far above the present outside ground level, and is surmounted in most cases by walls of brick. As this rubbish increased in depth outside so no doubt was it necessary to heighten the walls for defensive purposes. The wall has been pierced by a doorway broken through it, and with the sill some 7 or 8 feet below the present outside level. This is the means of access to the inside of the fortress, which still retains for the most part its line of surrounding wall, partly original, partly of later date. Where the doorway is pierced through, the ancient curtain wall is seen to be about eight feet thick.

Going southward from the great round tower on which the Greek church stands we come to a second tower like in plan and size to the first. This is shown in the photograph A (*See illustration*), which is taken from close to the railway station, and shows the round tower rising over the remains of the curtain wall which runs southward from it. This tower is in a state far more dilapidated than many of its neighbours, and the curtain wall in the foreground is equally broken. Whether some of this damage is not very recent I doubt, for prodigious changes are in progress in this part of the fortress, as I shall presently show. The masonry banded with brick, the arches with voussoirs of brick and stone, are very clearly to be seen. In looking at this view we have to remember that the real ground level is some 18 feet below that which we now see.

Going southward from the southern round tower we come to the angle where the west and south wall of the fortress meet. Here the plan shows the first of four huge bastions standing far forward, with a wonderfully impressive suggestion of defensive power. Between the two bastions in the middle is the great gateway of the fortress. The photograph B shows three of these bastions. Going out of the picture on the extreme left of it is the westernmost of the three bastions. Towards the middle is seen the pediment which surmounts the great gateway, and this is flanked by other two bastions. The bastion nearest to us shows very clearly the Roman masonry below and the brickwork above of later date.

The same change of material can be seen over the pediment of the gateway, and in the bastion to the left of the gate.

The two towers rising above this bastion are at the west front of the cathedral church of Al Adra, commonly called Al Muallakah or 'the suspended,' as, like its Greek neighbours already mentioned, it is built upon the top level of the Roman construction. The brickwork over the pediment of the Roman gateway is part of the south wall of the church, while a side chapel or small church is enclosed within the brickwork of the bastion which stands on the right of the photograph. Al Muallakah is the most ancient of all the very ancient churches at Babylon, and dates to a period before that of the Arab conquest. It is not improbable that much of this brickwork may belong to that period. In any case it is evidently of high antiquity, and, although an incrustation upon the Roman structure, is essentially a part of the historic Kasr-ash-Shammah. In the photograph the level of the ground should be noticed. The Roman gateway is buried nearly up to the pediment. This photograph was taken some six years ago. It is much distorted through the ignorant use of a wide angle lens. The sense of height is quite sacrificed to an over inclusive width. From photograph B, which shows the Kasr as I saw it first in November, 1892, we will now pass to photograph C, which I had taken on the 1st November, 1895. In the centre of this picture stands, still untouched, the great bastion which is on the right of the photograph B (*See illustration*). The ugly white house has taken the place of the great angle bastion seen on the extreme left of the photograph B. The pile of stones, rising three or four feet above the ground level, represents the bastion seen in photograph B flanking the pediment on the left. Photograph D shows all that remains above the ground level of the last-mentioned bastion. The pediment of the gateway can be seen, and the bastion, the



ROMAN FORTRESS OF BABYLON, AT KASR-ASH-SHAMMAH, EGYPT.

PHOTOGRAPH B. SHEWING GATEWAY AND FLANKING BASTIONS.

only one still left complete and in which is one of the small churches attached to Al Muallakah.

Photograph E shows what is left of the inside of the bastion on the left of the gateway, and in this the Roman masonry is clearly to be seen.

Photographs F and G show the great gateway. The work is built in that large and massive style so characteristic of Roman masonry. There is the archway of the gate, reduced at some later but very remote time by stone jambs, which now remain to the height of the springing of the original arch. Somewhat later must be the brickwork forming the small square doorway, but the high antiquity of each of these changes is proved by the fact that they were completely buried by the subsequent accumulation of rubbish outside. The sill of the little square door is but two or three feet above the original sill of the Roman gateway. The moulded arch of the gateway is surmounted by a relieving arch in ashlar stone, which has been very much patched with brickwork, the patching being also of high antiquity. Above this relieving arch come three courses of ashlar stone, and then the pediment, which is fully described by Mr. A. J. Butler. The wall above the pediment rises in seven courses to a string which was probably part of the crowning member of the wall, which would then have been nearly 40 feet high.

The rest of the wall of the fortress I need not describe. Mr. Butler has already said all there is to be said about it.

I must now come to the work of destruction, as the object in view is not so much to give a full description of the Kasr, as to aid, if we may, in preserving what is left of it. Mr. Butler's book on *The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt* was published in 1884. His observations, made through several preceding years, take us back, therefore, to the first years of the eighties. At page 156 he says, 'The circuit of the wall is far from complete, and every year sees some fresh defacement or destruction.' 'The western wall has been severely dealt with the last few years; for the first hundred yards it has been razed almost level with the ground, and the point where it ceases is now concealed behind the new western wall of the cemetery.' He is evidently referring to the northern end of the west wall. 'At this point,' he goes on to say, 'quite recently traces of a corner bastion were visible, showing clearly the junction of the original western with the northern wall.' Meddling with the walls, digging holes in them, and patching here and there (but even the worst kind of patching is not in much favour with the Arab races), have been going on for a long time past, but it has been reserved

for the last few years to see the most utter destruction carried on.

A considerable number of years ago a certain Coptic gentleman, Nakhle Bey (I must apologise if I do not spell the name right), either at his own entire charges, or greatly assisting others, took in hand the venerable church of Al Muallakah. It has been thoroughly 'restored.' The wall surfaces seem all to be quite new, the marble pillars have been scoured, the wood screens moved, and the whole place thoroughly rearranged, like a French cathedral fresh from the hands of M. Viollet le Duc. With the best motive, the work has been thoroughly and utterly overdone. We must not blame unsparingly either those who did it or him who, with so very much liberality, paid for it. Until the traveller has seen the condition of an untouched Coptic church he cannot realise the hopeless state of squalid neglect into which the buildings have been allowed to fall. The openings for light, such as there are, obstructed with old boards, shutters, etc. the screens and other woodwork covered with coats of dust, the marble smeared with the fingering of countless generations, pieces of rich mosaic, of marble, porphyry, and mother of pearl, smudged over with paint or whitewash; these things impress upon the mind how indifferent the Coptic community has become. The reaction from so sad a state of neglect is likely to result in doing too much. Have we not seen the same at home?

We must also remember that whilst these venerable churches remain, the population and much of the revenue has moved away to Cairo; none but the poorest now live in Old Cairo. I think too that within the last four years there has been an effort to keep many of the churches, whether in Old or New Cairo, more clean than they were.

After this digression we must return to Al Muallakah and Nakhle Bey.

I first visited Kasr-ash-Shammah in the month of November 1892. At that time the inside of the church had been renewed, as I have said; the west front was in course of 'treatment' and preparation was being made for dealing with the buildings that lay between the west front and the curtain wall on the west, through which was the doorway giving access to the church; a space of some 100 feet or more, as we can see on the plan. It is much to be regretted that notes of what these buildings were do not exist. For my part I had no information that such a clearance as has been effected was intended, and cannot recall to mind what the buildings were. A new and ornamental gateway was also begun in the curtain wall. On

visiting the fortress in the spring of 1893 more work had been done in the approach to the church, but I do not recall that the bastion at the south-west angle was touched. In the summer of 1893 the bastion was pulled down to the ground, and the square house was begun, shown in photograph C. Mr. Butler describes the bastion thus: 'It is much damaged, but contains inside a small chamber with a most beautiful roof of pyramidal brick vaulting.' I do not quite understand what sort of vaulting this may have been, but it is now destroyed. This terrible square house, built, as I understand, by Nakhle Bey for himself, is the most horrible blot on the venerable group of buildings that the mind can conceive. As the photograph shows, it is now (November, 1895,) finished, and is well in harmony with the railway across the road, of which it might not inappropriately be taken for the booking office. Between this house and the great round tower, the curtain wall, in which is the entrance to the church, has been for the most part removed. An ambitious gateway in a pseudo-Saracenic style has been built and joined to the square house on the south. A similar wall is begun on the north of the gateway, and is carried part of the way towards the round tower. It is clearly intended to remove all the rest of the curtain wall (shown on photograph A); indeed the work is begun, and we were informed on the spot, but not by more than the gossip of the place, that the Bey would complete the balance on either side of his grand gateway, by putting a wall and a drinking fountain. This will result in the destruction of the great circular tower shown in photograph A.

On visiting the Kasr in October of this year, I was horrified to find that the second bastion, that to the left of the Roman gateway, had disappeared during the summer. The scene that salutes the eye is shown in photographs D and C. The grim fortress with its projecting bastions, so suggestive of defence, has become a tumbledown straight wall, scarred, patched, and gashed, and terminated at one end by a mean and ugly square house. But one bastion now remains untouched. This cannot very easily be meddled with. At any rate, the upper part cannot be pulled down, as it contains part of the church.

It must not, however, be supposed for a moment that because so much has been destroyed there is but little left. There is a very great deal, especially when we remember that 16 to 18 feet of the walls are buried below the present ground level. The new buildings have their ground floors level with the present ground level. It is not improbable that from 10 to 15 feet in height of the whole circuit of the fortress remains hidden below the present external ground level, not to mention

the mass of wall which we still see in many places above that level.

With the most unstinting liberality Nakhle Bey has gone far to destroy in three or four years a monument which has stood the brunt of centuries, and this he has done with the best of motives. It will, therefore, be very unfair to call him to account, for he has known no better way. Who then is to blame?

I think most unquestionably the English are to blame. The responsibility of the government of Egypt rests for the present with us. The care of its ancient monuments, whoever the nominal guardian may be, lies upon our backs. When the Philae reservoir was projected and a vast number of the finest monuments of antiquity were imperilled, the responsibility of the position was promptly recognised and the scheme was modified. It was practically admitted that we were responsible in the eyes of the civilised world.

Many years ago the monuments of Saracenic art were placed under the charge of a committee, *Le Comité pour la conservation des Monuments arabes*.

The monuments of ancient Egypt are under the care of the Department of Antiquities.

Why then is one important piece of Egyptian history, as we read it through its monuments, left to the mercy of anyone who cares to destroy? The Roman occupation and the development of Christianity have surely in these pages history of extraordinary value. In any country where European influence is powerful such Roman and Christian antiquities would long ago have been valued, but in Egypt the glories of the ancient civilisation seem to have blinded men. The continuity of history seems to have been forgotten. Interest ends with hieroglyphics only to reawaken over Saracenic art.

Seeing the hopeless state into which things were getting, I took upon myself last spring to write a letter on the subject to a Cairo newspaper and to do what I could to stir to action some of the few Englishmen who take the remotest interest in the Christian antiquities.

During the summer some steps of inquiry seem to have been taken. Mr. Max Herz, the architect to the *Comité pour la conservation des Monuments arabes*, was instructed to inspect and report on the destruction wrought at Kasr-ash-Shammah, but it is not within the province of this committee to take charge of Christian antiquities. And this is reasonable enough. The committee is in fact a department of the *Wakf*, the body that may, perhaps, most properly be compared with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners here. It is a Mussulman

body, and the Copts would most naturally look with the utmost jealousy and suspicion upon the intrusion.

After the damage is done M. de Morgan has suddenly awakened to the destruction at Kasr-ash-Shammah, and tells me that the Kasr, being a Roman monument, comes under his jurisdiction. Alas, that he should have waited until I called his attention to the evil. An intervention three or four years ago would, we may believe, have prevented damage which is irreparable.

What is really needed is that the educated and influential Copts should appreciate how valuable to themselves are the evidences of the high antiquity of their community. Not only has Al Muallakah been 'restored' to death, but there is a rumour of other churches falling under the same condemnation. If some wealthy member of the community is prepared to become patron of the church, the ancient edifice may be handed over to him to do as he likes with; St. Albans and Lord Grimthorpe over again. In the Harat-az-Zuailah in Cairo is a group of churches, singularly interesting and picturesque, and dating back to a high antiquity. They are in need of some careful repair, but rumour states that they are to be replaced by some new structure which will be as ugly, probably, and certainly as unhistoric, as the new cathedral church built not long since. Quite recently some venerable fabrics have given place to a new church on the northern outskirts of Cairo. It is such movements as these, showing, as they do, vitality and interest on the part of the Copts, that need watching and guidance from within the community itself. This interest can only be fostered by making it clear to the members that the buildings they disregard are in fact priceless title-deeds, proving before the eyes of all men the immense antiquity of their branch of the Christian Church. None of the antiquities of Egypt were cared for until the external influence of the West was brought to bear in some one way or another, and it is now time that the West should again express itself in regard to the Christian antiquities scattered up and down Egypt.

With one exception,* the photographs exhibited were taken for me on the 1st November, 1895, and they form a register of the condition of the south and part of the west wall at that date."

In connection with Mr. Somers Clarke's paper it was proposed by Mr. George E. Fox, seconded by the Director, and carried unanimously:

* The photograph B, taken about six years since. A complete set of the photographs has been deposited in the Society's Library.

"That this Society regrets to hear of the destruction of ancient work at Kasr-as-Shammah, and requests the Council to take steps to call the attention of the proper authorities to the present state of things."

The Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper on visitations of certain churches in the City of London, in the patronage of St. Paul's cathedral church, about the year 1250.

Dr. Simpson's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 23rd, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From the Author :—The Lytes of Lytescary. By H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.
With a description of Lytescary by Edmund Buckle, M.A.

The Rev. Walter John Bruce Richards, D.D., was admitted Fellow.

On the nomination of the President the following gentlemen were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year :

William Minet, Esq., M.A.
William John Hardy, Esq.
Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A.
Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the sad loss that had been sustained by Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice through the death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., while engaged on active service for his adopted country. The deceased Prince was not a Royal Fellow of the Society, but as he was the son-in-law of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Patron of the Society, he thought some notice ought to be taken of the Prince's death.

It was therefore unanimously resolved:

"That the President and Council be requested to draw up a humble address of condolence to our most gracious Patron, Her Majesty the Queen, on the sudden and lamented death of Her Majesty's son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg."

H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Esq., C.B., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited plans, drawings, and sections of the Rolls Chapel, with reference to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society regretting the destruction of that interesting building now in progress, and gave a brief outline of its history and of various discoveries made during its demolition.

The PRESIDENT announced that in accordance with the request of the Society the Council had considered the question of the destruction of the Roman fortress of Babylon and other antiquities of the kind in Egypt, and in consequence of a communication that had since been received from Mr. Somers Clarke the following resolution had been adopted:

'The Society of Antiquaries, having heard with regret of the injury that has been inflicted on the Roman remains and early Coptic churches at Babylon, near Cairo, has requested the President and Council to take such steps as they may think fit to lay the subject before the proper authorities with the view of preventing further injury.

The President and Council, however, now hear with much gratification that a sub-committee is about to be appointed in Egypt with the special view of taking such buildings under its protection, and venture to request Her Majesty's Government to communicate to Her Majesty's representative in that country the hope of this Society that he will exert such influence as he possesses towards placing these ancient buildings under proper control."

ALFRED BILLSON, Esq., exhibited and presented a plaster cast of the Haseley helm.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Billson for his gift to the Society's collections.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze mortar inscribed round the base:

: IOHN : BARTHOLMEW : ELIZABETH : E(bell)N : 1650.

The mortar is bell-shaped, with a square handle on either side, and of the following dimensions: diameter across the lip, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter across the bottom, 5 inches; depth, $4\frac{1}{8}$

inches. On one side, just above the inscription, is a shield charged with a chevron between three bells.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, submitted the following notes on a recent discovery on the Roman wall near Appletree Farm :

“ I have the honour to exhibit a careful drawing to scale of a section cut through the large ditch which, near the ruined farm-house of Appletree on the Roman Wall, runs on the north side of the Vallum for upwards of 2,000 yards westwards from the camp of Birdoswald to Wallbowers, where it dies into the line of the stone wall. The section was continued through the earthen Vallum, and the drawing shows its whole length. The work resulted in an astounding discovery, that of a *muris caespiticius* or wall of turves or sods, cut with a spade, and having their green sides downward, exactly as in the sections cut in 1892 by the Glasgow Archaeological Society through the Antonine Wall. The trench which gave the section was cut under the supervision of our fellows Mr. Haverfield, Professor Pelham, and Mr. Booker, as part of the summer's work for 1895 of the Excavation Committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. The discovery was fully verified by the cutting of several other trenches across the *muris caespiticius*, both eastward and westward of the first cut trench. The *muris caespiticius* has evidently been intentionally destroyed, and is now represented by rows of black lines distinctly marked in grey loam or clay. It is to the south of the large ditch, which is roughly V-shaped with sides steeper at the bottom than the top, while the bottom itself is about 20 inches wide.

It is due to Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates to say that in his excellent *Popular History of Northumberland*, published about August 1, 1895, he suggested (page 28) that excavations at Appletree might disclose traces of a wall of turves. On August 15 he was present at the excavations, and was the first to recognise the real nature of the black and white lines.

Other excavations were made at Bleatarn in continuation of those made in 1894, but with no very definite results. The mound there has been often supposed to be a Roman signal station, but the evidence collected by excavation and tradition points to its being modern. The tarn, from its Norse-like name, Bleatarn, may date from the Norse settlement, about A.D. 1000, or earlier. Undoubted traces of ancient quarrying were found in the west part of Bleatarn Park, but no evidence was got as to relative dates of Wall and *vallum*.

Full particulars of the work, both at Appletree and Bleatarn, by our fellow Mr. Haverfield, will appear in the *Transactions*

of the *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, illustrated by plans and sections plotted and drawn by Mr. and Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson, of Newby Grange, near Carlisle, and the section now exhibited is also their work."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 30th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Royal Society :—The Publications of the Bohemian Society of Science and Art :

1. *Mittelalterliche Wandgemälde und tafelbilder der burg Karlstein in Böhmen.* Von Dr. Joseph Neuwirth. Part i. Fol. Prague, 1896.
2. *Prager-studien ans dem gebiete der classischen alterthumswissenschaft.* Heft v. 8vo. Prague, 1895.

From the Author :—*Hiatus et Lacune.* Vestiges de la période de transition dans la Grotte du Mas-D'Azil. Par Ed. Piette. 8vo. Beaugency, 1895.

From the Author :—The Third Report on the Prehistoric Remains from the Sandhills of the Coast of Ireland. By W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1895.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Pall from the Body of the Blessed Peter. A Sermon by Dom F. A. Gasquet, D.D., O.S.B. 8vo. London, 1892.

LUCAS WHITE KING, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Mr. ARTHUR LEACH rose to call attention to a point arising out of the Minutes, as a matter of urgency, the demolition of the Rolls Chapel. He said that the number of workmen employed on the destruction of this ancient building had in the last few days been largely increased, and it was evidently the intention of the Office of Works to complete the demolition before the meeting of Parliament, so that no inconvenient questions might be asked about it. At the last meeting of the Society he had withdrawn, at the President's instance, a motion to reiterate the resolution passed at the previous meeting, so that the First Commissioner of Works might know that the Society had not been satisfied with the explana-

tions afforded by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. It was now clear that this was a mistake, and that the only way to make any impression on the Office of Works was to protest, and keep on protesting, as loudly as possible. The Society had not received any answer to its resolution of the 17th inst. In about a fortnight they would probably get an acknowledgment that their letter had been received, and when the whole building had been razed to the ground they would be told that it was too late to do anything.

The fine ashlar work above the thirteenth-century arch recently discovered had already disappeared, the tower, no doubt that shown in Matthew Paris's drawing, was being removed as unsafe, though the walls were some three feet thick and being destroyed as rapidly as possible; and the bulk of the west wall had already disappeared. As a last effort to save the rest he therefore begged to move the following resolution:

"That this Society, not having had any answer from the Office of Works to its letter of the 17th inst. as to the Rolls Chapel, and the chapel being in course of demolition with increased rapidity, the President, Secretary, and other Fellows of the Society named by them, solicit an interview with the First Commissioner of Works to endeavour to save what still remains."

Mr. W. D. CARÖE desired to second the motion, and stated that on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects he had made a careful inspection of the remains about a fortnight ago. He was received courteously and conducted over the building by Mr. John Taylor, head official of the surveyor's department.

While the Office of Works seemed to appreciate the fact that features of distinct architectural interest were worth preserving, it appeared impossible to get the officials to recognise the antiquarian point of view, that the plan and ancient walls of such a building had their distinct and special value, and should not be swept away.

He was surprised to hear that further destruction was in progress, especially as Mr. Taylor had assured him that for the present nothing more should be done than to strip off the modern plaster, and he had specially referred to the preservation of the ashlar over the chancel arch.

Mr. Caröe felt that it would be better to sweep the building away than that it should be "restored," and made into a piece of mock medievalism. He thought that the Office of Works had no conception how to deal with such an ancient monument, and hoped in going on a deputation to Mr. Akers Douglas

they would impress upon him the importance of its preservation being entrusted to hands well versed in such work.

He had made a careful examination of the chapel, and could assure the Society that there was no structural difficulty whatever in incorporating the old work almost intact in the new, and this would add greatly to the interest and effect of the new building, which did not possess too much of either.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with only three dissentients.

The PRESIDENT read from the chair the following Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, which had been drawn up by the Council on behalf of the Society:

“TO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MADAM,

We, the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, most humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty of our deepest sympathy in the grievous loss that your Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice have sustained in the death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, while on active service with your Majesty’s forces in Africa.

That your Majesty, our most gracious Patron, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice may be preserved in health and strength under this great bereavement, and that your Majesty may be long spared to rule over your loyal and affectionate subjects, is our most earnest and heartfelt prayer.

Given under our Common Seal this thirtieth
day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and ninety-six.

(Signed) A. WOLLASTON FRANKS,
President.”

The Address was approved.

WILLIAM ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an oak panel, with the arms, etc. of Henry Fitzroy, K.G., Duke of Grafton, 1675-1690, carved in high relief and decorated with colour and gilding. The panel bears the date 1687.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a knife and a bronze statuette, and a small bronze figure of a Genius, said to have been found at Silchester, upon which he read the following notes:

“By the courtesy of Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., and of

Mr. William George Mount, M.P., I am enabled to exhibit some antiquities said to have been found at Silchester many years ago.

The two objects in the possession of Professor Boyd Dawkins are a knife and a small statuette of bronze.

The knife, which perhaps dates from the sixteenth century, is of steel, the blade and the handle being in one. The handle is 3 inches long and cylindrical, having a diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the butt, tapering off to half that dimension at the start of the blade, which when perfect (the end is broken off) may have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The handle shows a flattened rib back and front. It is ornamented with a delicate lozengey diaper of silver damascened work in rope-like slightly curved lines. Within each lozenge is a central rose with four dots filling up the ground, and a rose occurs also at the intersections of the lines. At $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the butt a ring of ivory, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, breaks the continuity of the inlaid work of the handle, though it follows the same lines. Its surface is ornamented with lozenges formed by deeply grooved lines crossing each other.

The bronze statuette Professor Boyd Dawkins considers to be that of a Hercules. It is a fairly well modelled little figure $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, of thickset proportions, entirely nude, and bearing over the left shoulder a club. From its broad features and the general character and pose of the figure it seems to have more the aspect of a Silenus than a Hercules. The club borne by the figure might be a version of the heavy curved stick occasionally seen in the hands of Satyrs and Fauns on antique bas-reliefs.

As to the history of these objects, they are said to have been found many years ago at Silchester, and were in the possession of the family of Pole, who held the site of Silchester before it became part of the estate granted to the Duke of Wellington. The Rev. Thomas Pole, a member of the family, gave them to Mr. John F. Hall, of Sharcombe, Somerset, who in turn gave them to Professor Boyd Dawkins.

The statuette belonging to Mr. Mount is of considerable interest, as appertaining to a class of figures of great rarity in this country. It is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, and represents a youthful male figure clad in a short but wide tunic, loosely girt. A scarf, twisted into the girdle behind, passes over the left shoulder, and is tucked into the girdle in front, from which the end depends in broad and elaborate folds. The right hand of the figure holds a *patera*, and the left probably supported a cornucopiæ, only the end of which remains. On the head is a wreath, the ends of the ribbons with which it

was tied falling upon the shoulders. The eyes have been hollowed out either to receive a paste or an inlay of silver. On the feet are high buskins of somewhat elaborate shape.

The statuette represents either a Genius or a *lar*, effigies of which are very rare in Britain. Amongst the examples of



BRONZE STATUETTE FOUND AT SILCHESTER. (Full size.)

such figures found in this country may be named two now in the British Museum, and a third discovered at Felmingham, in Norfolk, in 1844. This latter is in private possession. All three are of bronze.

The statuette shown was found at Silchester about seventy years ago, and came into the possession of the father of the present owner. It is undoubtedly of Roman date."

The PRESIDENT thought that the knife exhibited was one of a pair of wedding knives. The small figure which Mr. Fox called Silenus he was inclined to think represented Hercules; in either case he was sure it was not Roman, but of much more modern date.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze medallion with a portrait bust of an elderly man, wearing a cap, encircled by the Garter. (See illustration.)

The medallion is $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and was recently obtained at a sale of miscellaneous works of art from Weeting Hall, Norfolk, the residue of collections made during a long series of years by Mr. Angerstein.

Sir Charles Robinson is of opinion that the head is a contemporary portrait of King Henry VII., and that the medallion is more or less connected with the bronze works executed in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster by Torregiano and others at that time.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN 'HOPE said that from the distinctly ecclesiastical character of the cap and the suggestion of the rochet, chimere, and fur scarf round the neck, he was inclined to think that the bust really represented Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and prelate of the Order of the Garter, who would have been 68 years old in 1516, about which time the medallion was probably cast. As prelate of the Order, Fox was entitled to surround his arms with the Garter, as may be seen in many parts of the cathedral church of Winchester, and there was therefore no reason against his bust being similarly encircled.

T. M'KENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the persistence of Roman types of pottery throughout the Romano-English and early mediæval period in Britain, illustrating his remarks by the aid of selections from a large number of specimens found in the ancient ditches at Cambridge and elsewhere.

He was of opinion that ware of Roman type continued to be used in this country from the Roman occupation until the Norman Conquest, and that it is only in consequence of our having referred to the Romans all the fragments which really belong to this Romano-English period that the Saxon cinerary urn has been so long regarded as the only representative of the pottery of this age in Britain.

He pointed out that on the withdrawal of the legionaries, when Teutonic and Scandinavian incursions became chronic, there was not for a long time any general subjugation and



BRONZE MEDALLION IN THE POSSESSION OF
SIR J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A.

(one quarter linear.)

occupation of the whole country; and as the invaders would require some earthen vessels for cooking purposes, in addition to their cups, etc. in leather, wood, or horn, and could not have carried about much pottery with them, they must have availed themselves of what they found in the districts in which they settled. In respect, however, of all matters connected with their funeral customs, they would be, as are most races, most conservative, and if cinerary urns of the desired form, capacity, and ornamentation could not be obtained from the local manufacturers, they would import them.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 6th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor:

From the Author: *Euphratean Stellar Researches*, Pt. V. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. 1896.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, and to the Society of Arts, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

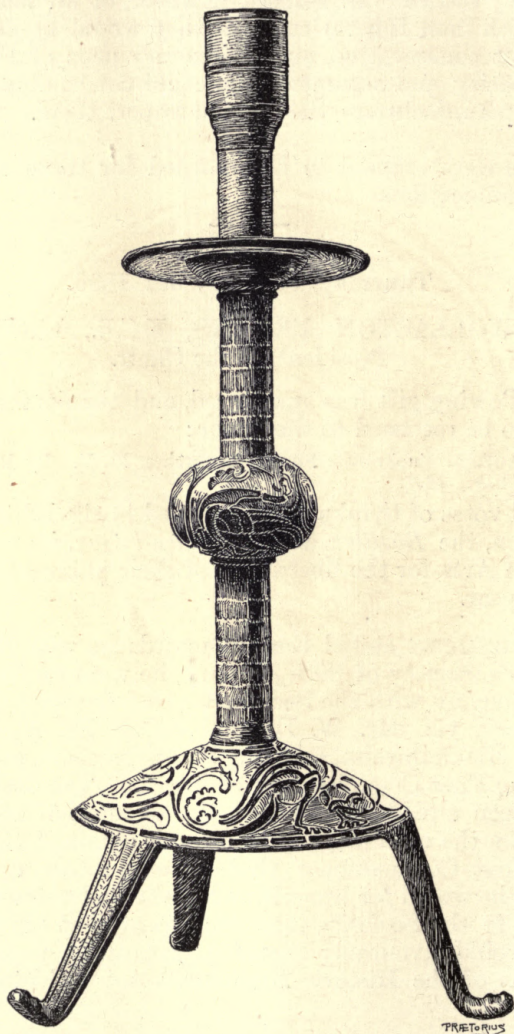
The PRESIDENT stated that, in accordance with the Resolution of the Society of 30th January, he went on the previous day in company with the Secretary and four other Fellows of the Society, viz. Mr. W. Douglas Carøe, Mr. A. F. Leach, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. Philip Norman, as a deputation to the First Commissioner of Works. The Rolls Chapel having been already demolished, the deputation stated their views upon the question, and as a result obtained the promise of the First Commissioner that in any future case of this character he would for himself undertake that reference should be made to the Societies interested in ancient buildings, and that he would favourably regard a proposition to extend the operations of the Historic Monuments Act to historic monuments.

LORD LLANGATTOCK, F.S.A., exhibited an enamelled plaque of thirteenth-century German work, representing Alexander being drawn in a chariot by two griffins.

A coloured representation of this plaque, of the size of the

original, is given in *Examples of Ornamental Art in Glass and Enamel . . .* by A. W. Franks.

HENRY WILLETT, Esq., exhibited, by permission of a clergyman in the eastern counties, a bronze candlestick with remains



ENAMELLED BRASS CANDLESTICK. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

of enamelled decoration, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes :

“The candlestick before us has originally been a very pretty piece of church furniture, but it has now not only fallen into a sad state of decay, but has further been altered from its first form as a pricket into the more recent style of a nozzle candlestick. This alteration probably took place about the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The ornament is well designed and of a bold character, in the style of the thirteenth century, to which period the candlestick belongs.

Although at first sight the work seems to be of the kind familiar to us in the well-known altar candlesticks of Limoges, a more minute examination shows that it presents considerable



FACSIMILE OF ORNAMENT ROUND FOOT OF CANDLESTICK (†).

differences. In the first place the Limoges candlesticks are engraved so as to show the figures of the ornament in gilt metal, while here the figures themselves are sunk, and are or have been filled with coloured enamels. In the second place the style of the drawing shows, I think, more freedom than is generally found in the small pieces of Limoges workmanship. This precise form also is not quite that usually seen. It is therefore, I think, not of Limoges work. Wherever it was made, it is the product of a school well versed in the technicalities of the art of enamelling. This I gather from the trick of raising up small pieces of the ground in the wider spaces to be filled with enamel, so as to make a more

secure connection between the metal and the enamel, and also from the juxtaposition of two colours in the enamel without an intervening wall of metal to separate them.

As to the country where it was made, one would like to think it of English work, but I fear there is but little evidence in favour of this theory. It would seem more probable that it comes from the factories of the Rhine, though it presents features not in accordance even with this hypothesis."

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P., exhibited a number of matrices of Ecclesiastical and other Seals, upon which he read the following notes:

"I take this opportunity of exhibiting a few matrices of seals, principally of ecclesiastical officials. There is not much to be said about them more than has already been said of late years by our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hope, and in former times by our lamented Director, Mr. Perceval.

In fact, an impression of the first seal to which I would call attention was described by Mr. Perceval* four-and-twenty years ago. The matrix is of yellow brass of pointed oval form, nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and has a ridge along the back with a small hole in it towards the upper end for suspension. The device is a canopy in three divisions, in the centre one of which is a bishop in pontificals holding a crosier and in the attitude of benediction. Beneath is a shield bearing a cross between two others patteé in chief, and Mr. Perceval doubtfully suggests as many flowers in base. I rather incline to the opinion that they are not flowers, but that the engraver has attempted to show portions of two other crosses patteé.

The legend is:

Sigillu : officialitate : peculiar : iurisdic' : de : plumstede.

It is therefore the seal of the peculiar court of the prior and convent of Norwich for Plumstead Magna, one of the fifteen parishes within the jurisdiction. It dates from the fifteenth century.

Mr. Perceval's notice, of which I have made free use, was called forth by the exhibition by the Rev. J. Salwey of the matrix in morse ivory of the seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of Leighton, probably Leighton Buzzard, and in it he gives many interesting particulars of the nature of Peculiars, and assigns reasons why impressions from their official seals should be so rare. Matrices of modern date compared with that of Plumstead which I have described ought not to be so

* *Proceedings*, 2d. S. v. 245.

scarce, as it appears that in 1832 no less than 285 courts of peculiars were still in existence, and it was not until 1857 that their jurisdiction was finally abolished.

Another paper on Seals of Peculiars presented to the Society by Mr. Albert Way was communicated by Mr. Perceval in 1873.*

The next matrix is of somewhat later date, but is also of pointed oval form, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and has a thin projection running down the back, in which is a small hole for suspension. The device is Saint Andrew standing beneath a canopy, and below are what may possibly be waves. The legend is:

$\times \times$ 2 \times officialis $\times \times \times$ archidiaconi $\times \times \times$ lewensis $\times \times \times \times$

The final s's are of singular form, and the legend generally is but poorly engraved. The seal is that of the Official of the Archdeacon of Lewes, and not that of the Archdeacon himself. The matrix was found in ploughing a field in front of Cowling Castle, in Kent, about the year 1780, and a poor engraving of it is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1789,† when it was the property of Mr. Comport. It was described by Mr. Mark Antony Lower in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* ‡ in 1851, and was at that time in the possession of Mr. Humphrey Wickham, of Strood. It is now in my collection.

The date of the seal seems to be either late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Possibly the archdeacon may have been rector of the parish of St. Andrew's, Lewes, which at the period suggested had a separate existence. On December 10, 1545, this parish was united to that of St. Michael's, and Nicholas Saunders, the rector of St. Andrew's, became rector of the united parishes.

The next seal is of brass, oval in form, about $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad. It reads:

* SIGILLVM *: ♦: EXTON : ♦: SAYER: ♦: COMMISSARIUS : ♦: ESSEXIE

The device gives the commissary seated in a chair with a five-foliated back decorated with roses, bare-headed, with his right hand on a cushion and his left slightly elevated; below, a shield of arms apparently on a fringed cloth; at the base the date 1715. The arms are those of Sayer of Worsall, county York: *gules, a chevron argent, between three peewits*

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 38.

† Vol. lix. 494, pl. ii. 6.

‡ Vol. v. 199.

proper, a chief ermine. There are no indications of colour on the seal, but the chief and chevron are stippled, the field being smooth.

The archdeaconry of Essex, in the diocese of London, was in 1715 held by Thomas Gooch, S.T.P., who was installed on the 24th July, 1714. There was an old and distinguished family of Sayers established at Colchester, of whom came the Rev. George Sayer, D.D., Dean of Bocking, and in 1730, Archdeacon of Durham. Morant,* however, makes the birds in the arms martlets and not peewits.

The fourth seal, though oval, is more nearly circular, the diameters being $2\frac{5}{8}$ and $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches. It is flat, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and formed of copper gilt. The legend is on a scroll surrounding a decorated shield of arms with a cherub at top. It runs :

SIGIL : IOANNIS · DENNE · S · T · P · ARCHIDIAC · ROFFENSIS.

At the top is the date 1728. The arms are those of the see of Rochester, *argent, on a saltire gules, an escallop-shell or*, but the colours are not indicated, though the saltire is stippled. In its three lower angles are the letters A.D.R., presumably for "Archi Diaconi Roffensis."

A totally different seal of Archdeacon Denne is described in Birch's *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*.† It is dated as of 1738, is of pointed oval form, with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, above them the heaven opened, and below a shield of arms.

Archdeacon Denne was an antiquary especially versed in ecclesiastical history, and his MS. collections as well as those of his son Samuel Denne, a distinguished Fellow of this Society, are preserved in the British Museum. He was born in 1693, became Archdeacon of Rochester in 1728, when this seal was made, and died in 1767. He is buried in the cathedral church of Rochester.

The remaining three matrices are of another character, being formed of thick hardened steel, circular in shape, from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and two of them dating from the beginning of the present century, and the third from about the middle of the last. If the popular tradition that the Society of Antiquaries does not concern itself with anything after the rising of 1745 be well founded, I ought to apologise for exhibiting them. I can only plead in excuse that they belong to a class of seals now falling into disuse, that they are by no means bad examples of the engraver's skill, and that

* *History of Colchester*, 111.

† Vol. i. 337.

each succeeding year will add to their antiquity. They are the private seals: 1st, of the Duke of Dorset, a title which is now extinct, probably dating from about 1750; 2nd, of the Marquis Camden, engraved by Halfhead and Co. of Coventry Street, not earlier than 1812; and, 3rd, of the Earl of Romney, not engraved before 1801, all with their armorial bearings. The five matrices last mentioned I am now presenting to the British Museum."

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman oculist's stamp of green slate of the usual size.* It was found in the summer of 1895 in an arable field at Harrold, near Bedford, by Mr. T. B. Pickering. It is inscribed on two of the edges. The inscriptions differ slightly from any given in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*:

(1.) C · IVN · TERTVLLI · DIA
LEPID · AD ASPR · ETc

(2.) C · IVN · TERTVLL
DIAMISVSADCI C

A variety of Roman coins, extending from Antoninus Pius to Arcadius, have been found in the same field or immediate locality. In the same place a finger ring of beaten silver (exhibited) has also been recently found, but it appears to be of late medieval workmanship.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., also exhibited, by leave of the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton:

(1) The silver sleeve-badge of the borough hall-keeper. It is of an oval shape, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing the town arms in the centre and surrounded by a well-executed floral border. In examining the borough records, Dr. Cox found that the waits and town-crier and hall-keeper had silver badges made for them in 1584. The waits' badges, which were worn round the neck attached to red ribbons, were recast about 1730, but he believed this hall-keeper's badge to be of Elizabethan date. Specimens of town badges in use or in museums remained in twenty-four boroughs, but only two others had badges of sixteenth-century date, namely Hereford, 1583, and Eye, 1592.

(2) An oil painting on panel of the town-crier of Northampton, painted in 1618, when the white-bearded official was seventy-nine years of age. He is represented in the town livery of blue lined with red, and the gown bears the town arms embroidered in colours on the left sleeve. The

* An oculist's stamp of similar size and form, also found in Bedfordshire, is engraved in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 39.

sleeve-badge of silver was worn on the coat, and is concealed in the picture. In the right hand is a tall staff tipped with the town arms, and in the left a bell with a leather handle flap at the top. The name of the bellman is not given on the picture, but Dr. Cox has found from the records that it is Thomas Coles, who was appointed in 1590, and continued to act till 1626, when he was 87 years old.

Also (3) a handsome silver-gilt key attached to a broad blue ribbon. On one side is the inscription, "John Lacy, Chamberlain of the Corpⁿ of Northampton," and on the other, "J. Sutton, Esq^r, Mayor, 1783." The town records show that at that date the mayor and aldermen ordered for the use of the chamberlain, when he accompanied the mayor to church and on other occasions, "a respectable silver key, double gilt, in the best Gothic taste," to be worn attached to a blue ribbon. It seems that no other corporate town has such an emblem in use.

J. H. ROUND, Esq., M.A., read a paper on the settlement of the South Saxons and East Saxons, based on a study of the place-names in Sussex and Essex.

He laid special stress on the importance of minor place-names, now preserved only in obscure manors or farms, or actually obsolete, though found in Domesday. He also demonstrated the necessity of ascertaining the earliest forms, and showed what erroneous conclusions had been based on modern corruptions. The whole of our local names required to be scientifically classified (as in France) county by county before we could really generalise with any certainty. He dealt specially with names ending in *-ham* or *-ton*, urging that those ending in *-hurst*, *-ley*, and *-den* could not represent, as Kemble assumed, early settlements. The suffix *-ham*, it was urged, was the older of the two, and valuable as an index of early settlement. It seemed most frequent round the coast and up the river valleys.

Essex, by comparison with Sussex, shewed far fewer ancient place-names, and he associated this peculiarity with its larger hundreds, and assigned it to sparser settlement.

Stress was also laid on the existence of a separate and early Saxon colony in the extreme east of Sussex.

Mr. Round asserted that his researches had led him to carry even further than had already been done the reaction against Kemble's "mark" theory, and even against that of the "clan community," which is still maintained. He was driven to the conclusion that the settlement was by households rather than communities, and while he repudiated Mr. Seebohm's equation of the English *-ham* and the Roman *villa*, he held that the

suffix *-ing*, even when genuine, was no proof of settlement by a clan, still less by a tribe.

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK said he had been looking for the village community in England for fifteen years without having yet found it, and expressed his general agreement with Mr. Round's views.

Mr. G. L. GOMME also concurred, and thought Mr. Round's method was hopeful, and tended to put our history on right lines at its beginning.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 13th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir A. W. Franks, President :—

1. Examples of Ornamental Art in Glass and Enamel selected from the Collections of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. Edited by J. B. Waring, with an Essay by A. W. Franks. Folio. London, n.d.
2. Popol Vuh. Le Livre sacré et les mythes de l'antiquité américaine. Par l'abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg. 8vo. Paris, 1861.

From C. B. Clarke, Esq. :—Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at Winchester in 1845 and at York in 1846. 8vo. London, 1846 and 1848.

From J. Goodacre, Esq. :—Map of the Borough of Boston, 1839.

From the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. Leicestershire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327.
2. Leicestershire Documents in the Episcopal Registers at Lincoln.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State for the Home Department stating that he had had the honour of laying before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of condolence from the Society on the occasion of the death of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

A letter also was read from the Foreign Office acknowledging receipt of the Society's letter of the 4th instant, expressing a hope that steps may be taken to preserve from further injury

the Roman remains and early Coptic churches at Babylon, near Cairo, and stating that a copy of the Society's communication will be sent to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

The Right Rev. Bishop VERTUE, F.S.A., exhibited the manuscript known as the Sforza Missal, on which he communicated the following note :

"Ludovico Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, nicknamed the Moor, probably on account of his tawny complexion, was born August 23rd, 1451, and died in prison at Loches Castle, in the Touraine, on May 17th, 1508. He was married in 1490 to Beatrice d'Este, who died in 1497, leaving two sons, who became successively dukes of Milan. The latter was the last who held that dignity. Ludovico was a great patron of art and letters, but was more remarkable for his active intelligence than for uprightness of character. Such was the man to whom the Missal exhibited this evening belonged. That this was the case may be inferred from the mention of his name and that of his consort Beatrice in the last three prayers of the Missal. A long and learned letter by M. Monseil is bound up with the book, but the prayers I refer to seem to have escaped the notice of its writer, although they so distinctly identify the book with Ludovico Sforza. The shield of arms on the first page of the book has been unfortunately damaged beyond recognition, but the four letters in the corners of the field on which the shield is placed, L. M. S. V., appear to stand for Ludovico Maria Sforza Visconti. This Missal is according to the Roman rite and not that of St. Ambrose. As Ludovico Sforza was proclaimed Duke of Milan in 1494, the Missal must have been produced between that year and 1497, when the death of his consort took place."

Mr. READ pointed out that the shield of arms on the first page of the Missal was a quarterly one, the charges being in the 1st (and probably also in the 4th) quarter, *or, an eagle displayed sable*, and that the 2nd and 3rd were clearly the biscia of the Visconti family.

Sir A. W. FRANKS, President, exhibited the lower part of a curious brass case which had lately come into his possession.

It is quadrangular, with an oblong section, but rounded at the corners, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, with a width of 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It must have had hinges and some mode of fastening which have disappeared with the cover; on each of the narrower sides are two loops by which the case could be suspended or carried by a cord. The sides are

engraved in a very moderate style of art. On the front is St. Jerome before the Crucifix with the legend, "Miserere mei domine." At one of the ends are figures under arches of St. Lucia and St. Apollonia with their usual emblems and the inscription, "Ad Filium pro me orate"; at the other end St. Bruno and St. Bernardino of Siena under similar arches, and the inscription, "Orate pro me ad spm̄ s^{tum}." The back has figures under arches of St. John the Baptist, one of the patrons of Genoa, and St. Catherine, with the inscription, "Estote michi in Deo protectores." The strangest thing is a long inscription at the bottom, which is as follows, in Roman capitals:

"M^o. V^o. XVI. P^o. Klendas Maii. Omnipotentis afluatū Marcus Antonius Fulgosus, illustris principis Baptiste Genuē ducis filius, sacratissimum hoc archetipon in patrio Novar' oppido Liguribus continguo numquam interitur' effudit; sculptorem que habuit Leonardum de Camere natione Ligusticum, qui anno M^o. V^o. XX. divinum hoc opus absolvit; unius igitur sortietur munus, et prope celestis erit qui tali a Deo summo atque optimo donatus fuerit architettura. Autores (sic) et sculptoris insignia." Below are two shields of arms: 1. *per fess nebuly* [sable and argent], Fregoso of Genoa. Crest, *a fish's mouth, therein a pair of compasses surmounted by a crown*. 2. *A building*, probably a pun on the name Camere.

From this not very clear inscription it would appear that Marc Antonio Fregoso (Latinised into Fulgosus), son of Baptist Fregoso, Doge of Genoa, made in 1516 the original design of some work of art, and employed as a sculptor Leonardo de Camere, who completed it in 1520.

Now, considering the length of time that the work occupied, and the pompous and laudatory phraseology employed, it seems scarcely possible that the brass case, which has no great merit for its engraving and is of simple form, can be the object in question. It may therefore be looked upon as the case in which the work of art in question could be carried about, but what that was it is impossible to say.

The Fregosi were one of the most important of the families of Genoa belonging to the Ghibeline faction, and were mixed up in the affairs of the city during its most troublous times, being constantly in feud with the Guelphic Adornos. The fifth doge was Domenico Fregoso in 1371, after which there were no less than eleven doges of that family in the list, though sometimes re-elections of a previous doge. The Baptista mentioned in the inscription was elected doge in 1478, but in 1483 was dispossessed of the dogeship by his uncle, cardinal Paolo Fregoso, archbishop of Genoa.

There is an elaborate pedigree of the Fregoso family given by Litta, but no Marc Antonio appears among them. The castle of Novi, on a spur of the Apennines, was granted by Filippo Maria, duke of Milan, to Pietro Fregoso, the father of Battista, in order that he might harry and levy blackmail on travellers to Genoa. He became, however, Doge of Genoa in 1450, and in 1458 he handed over the city to Charles VII. of France. As a reward he was to receive a sum of money, for which Voltagio and Novi were given in pledge. He was killed at Genoa in 1459.

His son Battista retired on his father's death to Novi, with which he was invested by the Duke of Milan in 1470. He was, as we have seen, Doge of Genoa from 1478 to 1483. He seems to have died about 1502. He married twice: 1, Cattocchia, daughter of Marco Spinola, and widow of the Marchese del Carretto and of Gasparo Cattaneo; 2, Bernardina Torelli.

The only children mentioned by Litta are Pietro Fregoso, who was a soldier, and who lived in his castle of Novi, which was, however, at one time occupied by the French. He was there in 1527, when the Genoese tried to purchase the castle, which was ultimately assaulted, and gained by the treachery of the inhabitants. He married two wives, Francesca Freschi and Auriga Gambara, but died without issue in 1548, the last of his line. According to Litta, he had a brother, Martino, who married Violante Salvago, but of whom nothing seems to be known. There is no mention of Marc Antonio, and as the name is not common among the Fregosi, he may, if a legitimate son, have been the son of Battista's first wife, whose father's name was Marco. As Pietro, Battista, and his son Pietro were the only members of the family who were connected with Novi, and Marc Antonio speaks of that place as his country, he could not well have belonged to any other branch of the family. There was another and earlier Battista, but he was not Doge of Genoa.*

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on recent discoveries in St. Martin's church, Canterbury, with notes on some other early Kentish churches.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* The President has, since the meeting, presented this curious object to the British Museum.

Thursday, February 20th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Lady Meux :—The Life and Exploits of Alexander the Great, being a series of Ethiopic Texts edited from the MSS. in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. With an English Translation and Notes by E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—The Cistercian Abbey of Cwmhir, Radnorshire. By Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A. 8vo, n.d., n.p.

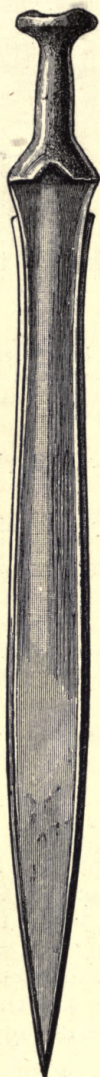
From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S. :—A Perambulation of the Antient and Royal Forest of Dartmoor and the Venville Precincts. By the late Samuel Rowe, M.A. Third Edition. Revised and corrected by J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., F.L.S. 8vo. Exeter and London, 1896.

From the Author :—Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, January 21st, 1896. By E. W. Brabrook, President, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, March 5th, 1896, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD exhibited two stone figures of St. Peter as Pope, and St. Andrew, which were till recently in the parish church of Rosel, in Calvados, a place from which the house of Russell is supposed to have derived its name. On a recent restoration of the church, to which the Duke had subscribed, these figures had been superseded by others, and they were offered to the Duke as relics of a place interesting to him from its name.

Both figures have remains of colour; that of St. Peter is vested in a cope fastened by a quatrefoil morse, and the conical tiara has three crowns in gilding upon it. Though there is in the style of the carving a reminiscence of an earlier period, it seems probable that in their present state the figures are not older than the fifteenth century.



BRONZE SWORD
FOUND IN
ROSS-SHIRE.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



Sir JOHN FOWLER, Bart., K.C.M.G., exhibited, through the President, a bronze sword lately found in a cleft of the rock above Crofton, a village near the head of Lochbroom, Ross-shire.

The sword is $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and is interesting from having the hand-grip subsequently cast on to the blade. This is proved by the fact that the tang is visible within through the loss of the upper part of the pommel.

TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited and described a large number of photographs of wall paintings, etc. in illustration of a paper on the recently discovered house of Aulus Vettius, at Pompeii.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 27th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B.,
Litt.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Executors of the late Lady Charlotte Schreiber :
—Playing Cards of various ages and countries selected from the Collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber. Vol. iii. Folio. London, 1895.

From the Author:—Stonehenge and its Earthworks, with plans and illustrations. By Edgar Barclay, R.P.E. 4to. London, 1895.

From Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.:—Photo-lithograph of the Monumental Brass of Robert Braunche and his wives, Letitia and Margaret, A.D. 1364, in St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

From the Author:—The Signs of Old Fleet Street to the end of the Eighteenth Century. By F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

Special thanks were passed to the Executors of the late Lady Charlotte Schreiber for their gift to the Library.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 5th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

In accordance with a resolution of the Council of Wednesday, February 26th, the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Philip Norman, and carried unanimously:

"The Society of Antiquaries of London hears with extreme regret that under the provisions of a Bill now pending in the House of Commons, entitled the City and South London Railway Bill, the Company will be enabled compulsorily to acquire the site of, and to pull down, the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. This church was built in 1716-19 from the designs of Nicholas Hawksmoor, Wren's favourite pupil, and is considered the best example of his work. It is of peculiar value as a representative specimen of English church architecture of that particular period. The Society earnestly hopes that means may be found for averting this lamentable destruction, and resolves that the President be authorised for and on behalf of the Society to sign a Petition against the Bill."

The Rev. J. O. BEVAN, F.S.A., exhibited a skull, which had been found last year at a depth of 6 feet or so beneath the surface, not far from the banks of the river Wye, at a point somewhat below the city of Hereford, where drainage operations were in progress. The other portions of the skeleton had been dispersed by the workmen, and there were no implements or ornaments recovered. There is a doubt whether the spot where the skull was found was not covered by the course of the river three or four hundred years ago. The skull appertained to a female; it is of a good type, strongly brachicephalic, and not earlier than the Bronze Age. The dentition, in parts, is peculiar, the teeth being much worn on one side.

Mr. Bevan also exhibited portions of three skulls, two femora, and a knife, which had been found on Tuesday, January 14th, 1896, in the course of setting out posts and

rails in a field in the parish of Alfriston, Berwick, Sussex. He showed, too, a map of the district, with a photograph and sketch plan. The remains were discovered on the summit of a hill overlooking the village. There were seven skeletons, side by side, about 4 feet apart, lying east and west, and an eighth about 21 feet south-east of the easternmost. They lay on the chalk, the stratum immediately above the bodies being what is locally called "challice," a kind of brown mixture, partly soil, partly stones, having no productive power, the mould being 6 to 8 inches above. In addition, there was discovered a small piece of jet with two holes half drilled through, and a small bit of glass, the upper edge being smooth and rounded.

The ground thereabouts was tested, but no other remains were discoverable.

The point of the knife was broken off, and the knife itself was fractured on recovery. Nothing else was disclosed as appertaining to spear, sword, or buckler.

There can be little doubt that the remains are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Lord ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL exhibited a silver cross of the Eastern Church, apparently of no great antiquity, said to have been found in the tomb of a bishop in the cathedral church of Peterborough.

The Earl of ANCASTER, as one of the churchwardens, exhibited a silver parcel-gilt hanap belonging to the church of Edenham, Lincolnshire, upon which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes :

"The very striking cup that Lord Ancaster has been good enough to lend for exhibition was sent up to the exhibition of Spanish art now being held at the New Gallery, in the belief that it might be of Spanish origin and that it was for church use. In both particulars I believe this to be a mistake, but it is so remarkable an object that I thought it well worth while to ask that it might be brought to the notice of the Society, both for its intrinsic merits and from the circumstance that it forms part of the furniture of an English church. Its only history is that it was given in 1847 with other plate to the church of Edenham, in Lincolnshire, by Peter Robert, 19th Lord Willoughby, and that it was held to be a ciborium. Although in form it is perhaps rather imposing than elegant, the details are generally of a good style. The body is of flattened globular form, moulded in sixteen flutings, with a square handle at one side curled over at the end and engraved with scrolls in outline; the foot is octagonal, terminating at

the base in eight lobes, immediately above which is an open arcade of pointed arches; the cover is of the same design as the body, and conceals an unusually high plain neck; it is surmounted by an eightfoil coronal formed of an arcade like that on the foot, and with battlements above, and having at each of the eight angles a square tower in two stages. Upon the top of the cover are engraved scrolls of fairly good design, and in the centre a boss engraved with two shields of arms, viz.: 1. *A ram rampant.* 2. *A tower out of which issues a demi-ram;* above the shields is a scroll with the date 1607.

The general form is fairly familiar, especially to those of us who saw the exhibition of mazer bowls in these rooms some years since. Our Fellow, Mr. Cripps,* includes vessels of this shape in his chapter on mazers, and figures two made entirely of metal, viz.: the Rodney cup, and the cup formerly belonging to the Duke of Hamilton and now in the collection of our President, who is also the fortunate possessor of the charming little mazer from Mr. Octavius Morgan's collection. As I think all of these are of foreign workmanship (though I know that the first-named is believed by some to be English), they may fairly be quoted in comparison with the one before us. The shape is undoubtedly a peculiar one when the whole vessel is made of metal, but is more reasonable if the body be made of wood, and it seems fairly clear from a comparison of the two kinds in Mr. Cripps' book that this special form had its origin in the silver-mounted wooden cup. In the specimen before us a trifling detail in its make strengthens this view. This is a plain circular boss in the bottom of the cup, and a similar one in the centre of the inside of the cover. These I take to be the survival of the ornamental print in the bottom of the mazer, a feature which according to Mr. Morgan was added to conceal the rough projections found in the centre of a bowl made from a gourd.

My first impression was that the cup was of German workmanship, the type being a common one in that country; but some peculiarities in the style, and more particularly the arms upon it, led me to think that it might be Swiss. This is now confirmed by the arms being those of Schaffhausen, the Canton, and the second shield being the ancient arms of the same place, and probably intended for those of the town. The President has called my attention to a book in his library, the *Wappenbuch der Stadt Schaffhausen* (1819), upon the title page of which the two shields are given. From the statement in the preface to this work, it seems that the simple rampant ram was an improved coat granted by Pope Julius II.,

* *Old English Plate* (1881), 189 *et seq.*

and that the ram issuing from the castle is the original coat of the town or canton. There can be no doubt therefore that the two shields in some way refer to the town or canton of Schaffhausen.

It only remains for me to say that, although the cup bears the date 1607, it was made, I think, at least fifty years before that time. The details of engraving suggest, in fact, an even earlier style, but if the work is Swiss it is possible that old traditions might survive in that country longer than in Germany. Unfortunately there is no stamp of a maker or of a town to give an indication of its place of origin."

The PRESIDENT expressed an opinion that it was mistaken generosity to bestow upon churches domestic plate such as the cup on the table. It could not be adapted to any useful purpose, and added to the responsibilities of the custodian of the church plate.

F. S. ELLIS, Esq., exhibited a dark brown stoneware beaker of cylindrical shape, the surface ornamented with sharply-cut "engine-turning," and having on one side a male head in relief. It was probably made at Creussen on the Main, near Bayreuth. It is of the end of the sixteenth century, and has a foot and rim with cover of silver-gilt.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., communicated the following note, as Local Secretary for Cumberland:

"In a report made by me as Local Secretary for Cumberland, which was laid before this Society on June 20th, 1895,* I drew attention to the necessity for protection being given to the tablet, dated 1577, which records the building of the great Elizabethan barracks, built in 1577 and destroyed in 1824, and stated that I had drawn the attention of the Secretary of State for War thereto. An official from the Royal Engineer Office at Preston or Lancaster was shortly afterwards sent to Carlisle to report upon the tablet, and to see me. This he failed to do as I was from home, and I have heard nothing more about the matter, either from the Secretary of State or the Royal Engineer Office. But the tablet is now covered over with a large sheet of glass in a plain wooden frame. Condensation at times renders the glass rather difficult to see through; but this inconvenience is preferable to the removal of the tablet, to be placed under shelter in some of the buildings in the castle. Those buildings are so fully occupied with officers, men, and stores that the tablet, if placed in any one of them, would be inaccessible to antiquaries and others

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 470.

without infinite bother and trouble. Its present situation is in the only remaining portion of the front wall of the Elizabethan barracks."

J. D. LEADER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a discovery at Bradwell, Derbyshire :

"The village of Bradwell lies about one mile from the site of the Roman station of Brough, on the line of the Roman road known as the Bathom Gate, running from Brough to Buxton. In this village has recently been uncovered a small but remarkable circular building of finely wrought stone, well put together without mortar, and probably of Roman workmanship. The whole formed a circular chamber 8 feet 9 inches in diameter and not more than 20 inches in height. There had been an entrance on the east side, and beneath this a shallow pit 30 inches square (the foundation stones of which are remaining), into which ashes from the chamber above could be raked.

All that now remains is a segment of the circle 6 feet 8 inches in diameter. The floor of the chamber was formed of close-fitting and smoothly dressed sandstone flags 6 inches in thickness, resting on a rubble foundation. The underside of one of these stones was seen to be roughly dressed, in diagonal lines, with a pick. The sides of the chamber were formed of a single row of dressed stones, each one curved to form the circle, and standing 12 inches high. On these rested a projecting corbel table $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and also wrought to form the circle. On this rested the first row of stones that went to form the roof. The roofing stones were not worked to the curve of the circle. The key-stone with its lewis hole had unfortunately been cut up and used in the building of a cottage.

No traces of Roman tiles or pottery were seen among the débris. The stones bore marks of fire, and the whole may have formed a baker's oven heated by burning wood within it, and, after the ashes had been raked out, then receiving the bread or other food to be baked.

The masonry has an excellent finish, and presents a striking contrast to the loose limestone masonry of the modern houses and barns. It has long lain under a covering of earth, and was also hidden by a cottage that has just been taken down. The workmen were intent only on clearing the ground, and regarded the discovery of dressed stones as a welcome find to be utilized in a new house they were erecting a short distance away. That the work of destruction has been arrested and attention directed to the discovery is due to Mr. Francis Harrison of

Melrose Cottage, who resides close by, and who was struck with the resemblance of the stonework to some he had seen in the Roman baths at Bath."

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, read the following notes on two founder's hoards lately discovered in Essex, and on a pair of Roman bronze forceps found in Colchester:

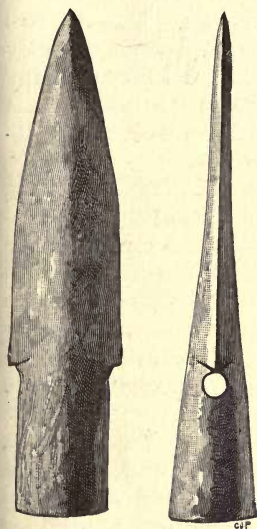
"It does not often fall to the lot of any collector to obtain in the course of a few months two founder's hoards, but such has been my good fortune lately; and though they have not been very rich ones, still I think, as I have secured the entire hoard in each case, the Society may consider them worth exhibiting.

I have also lately become possessed of two lumps of metal found in different parts of Essex, which evidently formed portions of other two hoards. Unfortunately I did not hear of these until whatever may have been found had been disposed of; and as there was great reticence on the part of the men from whom I purchased them to give any information about them, I fear they are lost to us entirely. It is most unfortunate that the finders of these antiquities so seldom call the attention of any one who is educated enough to notice in what way they were hidden and how they were protected. The finder generally turns everything out, hoping there is treasure, and then tries to hide what he has unearthed until an opportunity presents itself for disposing of the metal, which frequently goes into the melting-pot. He does this fearing it may be claimed by the owner of the soil. The result is all the specimens are lost, and, worse still, all the information that might have been gained by a competent man is lost to us also. In both the instances I am about to bring before you the most important part was not considered of sufficient value to be preserved. Had the pots been taken care of there might have been some clue as to the period in which the deposit took place. With these remarks I will now proceed to say a few words on the two hoards exhibited.

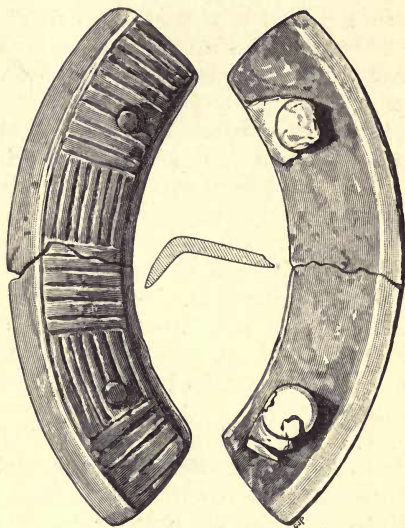
Founder's Hoard from Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

In May, 1893, a lad saw amongst the stones in the brook at Matching Barnes, in the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, some bronze implements the use of which he did not understand, but which much interested him. On further searching he found they came from a cavity in the side of the brook, where there were many similar implements and pieces of metal. Having secured as many as he wished, he took them home

with him, but Lord Rookwood's bailiff, on hearing of the find, secured them for his lordship, on whose estate they were discovered. By Lord Rookwood's direction a further examination of the cavity wherein they were contained was made, and all its contents were cleared out and preserved. The mouth of the cavity was 10 inches in diameter, and it extended about 18 inches into the bank, tapering slightly towards the extremity, and being lined with a black



BRONZE SPEARHEAD FOUND
AT HATFIELD BROAD OAK,
ESSEX. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear).



PART OF THE RIM OF A BRONZE CALDRON
FOUND AT HATFIELD BROAD OAK,
ESSEX. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

earthy material. Unfortunately only a small portion of this lining was preserved, but there is sufficient to show that it was part of a black vase, with fragments of quartz incorporated into it. No competent observer having been present to note the shape of the pot, and the remains saved being insufficient to give an idea of its form, the texture and composition alone remain to give any clue to its age, and from these it may be identified with those commonly known as British, a not very satisfactory determination.

The hoard consisted of eighteen socketed celts in good condition, many broken and worn ones, two spearheads in a similar state, two rings about 3 inches in diameter, with parts of the vessels of which they formed the handles, and four pieces of the rim of another vessel, besides several masses of

copper or bronze, showing as usual the form of the crucible. By the kindness of Lord Rookwood these are all now in the Colchester Museum.

Founder's Hoard from Southchurch, near Southend, Essex.

Like other brickfields near the mouth of the Thames, both in Essex and Kent, those near Southend have produced many interesting relics of all ages, from the earliest Palæolithic period down to the last century or two. One or two instances will suffice to prove this statement. Quite recently your Secretary described a remarkable potter's kiln, probably of the Roman period,* and a year or two ago the same gentleman exhibited a most interesting find of bronze implements from a founder's hoard there discovered.

There has been also found a considerable quantity of pottery, unfortunately mostly in fragments, but still it is very interesting, as it would appear to belong to all periods from the early British, through the late-Celtic, and on to the Roman and possibly later ages. Some of those of the British period are unusual, as in addition to the fragments of quartz generally incorporated in the clay of the pottery, we see in these many fragments of crushed oyster-shells, especially in the lining layer.

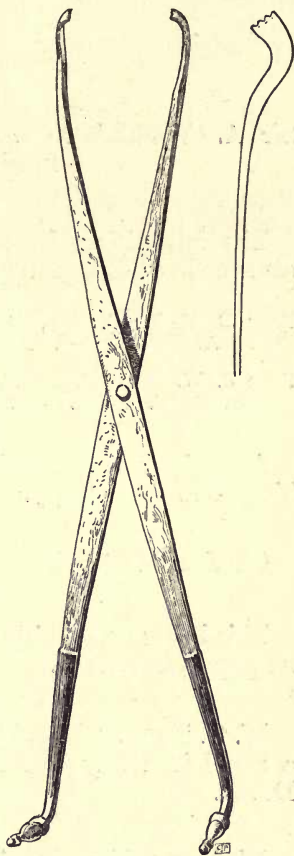
The last find I have heard of was on the 18th of last January, when the workmen came on to a founder's hoard about 2 feet below the surface in the brickfield at Southchurch. As usual this was contained in a pot, but the finder could not preserve any of it, as it was, he said, in such a decayed condition. I have been fortunate enough to secure the entire find, I believe, but it is a considerably smaller one than the one I have just mentioned. It consists of a number of small fragments of various implements and weapons, and the usual lumps of metal. None of the weapons are perfect, but there are one or two fragments I would like to call attention to. The first is a handle, probably of a sickle. Its formation is peculiar, very like that of an early palstave with stops, but there are three rivet holes in it. The second lot I will ask you to notice are the remains of spearheads, dagger handles, and portions of bronze swords, all broken into very small pieces. Oxidation has united several other fragments together, so that it is next to impossible to say of what implements they are portions.

* See *ante*, p. 40.

The next object I have to exhibit is a pair of bronze forceps lately found in Colchester. These are of the Roman period, and may possibly be intended for surgical purposes. It will be noticed that the ends of the handles are turned down, and this makes them very convenient for use. They are $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from the points to the bend in the handles, and the turned down part measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The handles are rounded, and the bent part is ornamented by a tapering moulding; the arms are flattened, and are nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide near the rivet. As the point is neared there is a bend upwards, and then downwards and forwards, and the jaws lock together by four teeth on either side. The flattening in this portion is from side to side.

I have never come across an exactly similar instrument, but in the British Museum there is a straight pair of forceps with the same toothed jaws, but much more carefully made, and they are considered to have been for a surgical purpose; and if this be correct, then these may have been for a similar use.

I purpose depositing all three of these finds in the Museum at Colchester."



ROMAN BRONZE FORCEPS
FOUND AT COLCHESTER.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 5th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S. :—*Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.
By A. Ortelius. Fol. Antwerp, 1595.

From J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—*Histoire de Provins*. Par Félix Bourquelot. 2 vols. 8vo. Provins et Paris, 1839-40.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. H. Wood for his gift to the Library.

Charles Dawson, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cake of copper and a small iron key found at Hannaford Hill, Ipplepen, county Devon.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an interesting series of terra-cotta groups and figures from Tanagra, and elsewhere.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a number of silver pomanders and perfume cases, silver filigree Goa stone cases and Goa stones.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A. exhibited (1) a copper-gilt figure of St. Christopher, of Spanish workmanship of the 15th century, and (2) one side of a silver reliquary (?) with the

Coronation of the Virgin, etc. once enamelled, inscribed round the edge :

TETRAGRAMMATON VERBV;·CARO·FACTV;·EST
 ⁊ HABITAVIT·IN·NOBIS ⁊ MENTÆ;·SANTA;·SPONTANEA;
 HONORÆ;·DEO·PATRIÆ·LIBERATIONEM.

This object is possibly of English workmanship.

CYRIL DAVENPORT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of coloured lantern slides illustrative of the English and Scottish Regalia.

A large series of brass alms-dishes were exhibited by the President (2), the Treasurer (4), the rector and churchwardens of Westminster St. Margaret (6, including a large one of silver-gilt), the rector and churchwardens of St. Andrew, Holborn (2), Mrs. Maxwell Lyte (4), W. Minet, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. (3), W. P. Baildon, Esq., F.S.A. (1), Philip Norman, Esq., F.S.A., and (1), the vicar and churchwardens of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Arthur Herbert Church, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Lieut.-Col. John Pilkington.

Rev. Bryan William Hockenhull Molyneux, D.C.L.

David Murray, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

John Lewis, Esq.

Frederick Arthur Crisp, Esq.

Thursday, March 12th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Lord Amherst of Hackney :—A History of Gardening in England. By the Hon. Alicia Amherst. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—The Stone Age in Hertfordshire : an Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, February 26, 1895. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A., &c. &c.

From the Author :—Oliver Cromwell the Protector, an appreciation based on contemporary evidence. By Reginald F. D. Palgrave, C.B. 8vo. London, 1890.

From J. T. Jones, Esq. :—Plan of the Court in Westminster Hall at the Trial of King Charles I.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Arthur Herbert Church, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Frederick Arthur Crisp, Esq.

ARTHUR LEVESON GOWER, Esq., read the following notes on the church of St. John, Marylebone :

“At the top of High Street, Marylebone, stands a small unpretending church unknown to many lovers of antiquity and unnoticed by the general public, but full of historic interest and association. This building was, until the year 1817, the parish church of St. Marylebone, but on the building of the new parish church in that year it was converted by Act of Parliament of 51 Geo. III., cap. 151, sec. 39, into a parish chapel. The original foundation of the church on the present site dates from 1400, when Robert Braybrooke, then Bishop of London, granted licence to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Marylebone to take down their old church of Tybourne, dedicated in honour of St. John the Evangelist, which stood on the site of the present court house in Marylebone Lane, and to build a new one on the site of the present parish chapel. The bishop claimed the right of laying the first stone, and it was stipulated that the old churchyard was to be preserved, but that another should be enclosed adjoining the new church.

It is uncertain when the old churchyard ceased to be respected, but its site is clearly identified by the number of

human bones which were dug up while preparing the foundation for the old court house in 1727 and for the new court house in 1822.

The new church was dedicated in honour of St. Mary the Virgin, and stood until May, 1740, when, owing to its ruinous condition, it was taken down.

On an altar tomb to the family of Deschamps, near the vestry door, on the south side of the yard, Hogarth has represented the 'Idle Apprentice' playing marbles with his companions, while the interior of the older building pulled down in 1740 is shown in Hogarth's picture of the 'Marriage of the Rake,' now at the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In this picture the monuments are represented as they then existed, and the following inscription, which is still to be seen on the front pew in the present church, is clearly legible:

THESE: PEWES: VNSCRVD: AND: TAN: IN: SVNDER
IN: STONE: THERS: GRAVEN: WHAT: VNDER
TO: WIT: A VALT: FOR: BURIAL: THERE: IS
WHICH: EDWARD: FORSETT: MADE: FOR: HIM: AND: HIS

The church, as has been above mentioned, was pulled down in 1740, and replaced by another erected on the same site, which was opened in April, 1742. During this period there is a blank left in the register of burials, and the following entry inserted: 'In this interval the parish church was rebuilt.'

The present chapel is plain to ugliness. It is an oblong brick building, with a small bell-tower at the west end. It has galleries on the north, south, and west sides, the altar occupying the east end, which, with the pulpit and reading desk, is made of beautiful mahogany work. They were removed, together with the picture by Benjamin West, from the parish church when it was reconstructed a few years ago.

Most of the monumental slabs which were in the former church were preserved and transferred to the walls of the present building. The inscription relating to the vault of the Forset family is preserved with great care, the two last lines having been restored in 1816 at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, then minister of the chapel.

The entrance to this church was formerly at the east and west ends, but upon its being converted into a parish chapel in 1818 the entrance at the east end was blocked up, that at the west end only remaining; the pulpit and reading-desk were separated and removed to the east end, and the pews

were rearranged. This chapel is a curacy in the jurisdiction of the diocese of London, but in the patronage of the rector of the parish.

The following inscriptions are on the exterior wall at the east end, near the top of the building :

‘ Re-built in y^e year 1741,

Walter Lee, }
John Deschamps, } Churchwardens.’

‘ Converted into a Parish Chapel by Act of Parliament
LI. George III. on the IV. Feb. MDCCCXVII.

The day of Consecration of the New Church.’

The little burial ground which surrounds the church has been, during the incumbency of the late lamented minister, the Rev. Grant Ellcork Thomas, the object for the past thirteen years of the greatest attention and care, and it is to be wished that all graveyards in the metropolis had been treated with the same reverence and respect. It contains a long series of illustrious dead, while the mural tablets with which the inner walls of the church are completely covered, and which are over one hundred in number, are second to none as a collection for appropriateness of taste and harmony of design.

Amongst older monuments is one of interest to Sir Edmund Douce of Broughton, cupbearer to queen Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria of France, who died in 1644, and another to dame Frances Howland, wife of Sir Matthew Howland, of Streatham, from whom the present Duke of Bedford inherited a valuable London property.

Space would not suffice to relate all the points of interest which centre round this humble little church, but the fact that Charles and Samuel Wesley, as well as Hoyle, the author of the treatise on whist, lie buried in its precincts, that Lord Byron and probably ‘little Dombey’ were baptised there, and that it was a distinct landmark in Hogarth’s London, should, I venture to think, make it worth a visit, before the hand of the ruthless ‘restorer’ has restored away its high pews, torn the frames from its beautiful monuments, and ranged its gravestones in meaningless rows and heaps round the walls of its well-kept churchyard.”

The Rev. C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A., Subdean and Canon

of Wells, exhibited a fine series of photographs of the early fourteenth-century misericordes in the choir of the cathedral church of Wells, on which he read some descriptive and historical remarks.

Canon Church's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent, read the following paper on a supposed Mithraic temple or chamber discovered at Burham, Kent:

"On May 10th, 1894, I reported the discovery, some months previously, at Burham, in Kent,* of a remarkable chamber constructed entirely of chalk. At that time the workmen employed at Messrs. Peters' cement works adjoining were engaged in clearing the chamber of earth and rubbish which had at some period been thrown in to fill it up. The sand-bank in which the building had been constructed was also being removed simultaneously.

When the whole was exposed I promised a further report, which has been delayed in consequence of my protracted work at the Roman villa at Darenth and from other causes.

I now have the honour to lay before you a ground plan and sections, together with enlarged photographs of what remained of the structure, which were kindly prepared for me by Mr. Horace Dan, architect, of Faversham.

When I first entered the chamber after it had been emptied, and saw the three niches, I at once suspected that it was a heathen temple. On describing it nearly eighteen months ago to our Fellow, Archdeacon Cheetham, and stating that the building when entire seemed to have had but little light, he said, 'that suggests Mithras.' On referring to King's *The Gnostics and their Remains* he read out the following passage on page 131: 'A Mithraic cave, with the contiguous buildings, was discovered at Spoleto in 1878. In the end wall were the usual three niches for the god and his torch-bearers.' Dr. Cheetham turned to me and said, 'What more do you want?' Since then the Burham chamber has been freely spoken of as a Mithraic temple, but I leave the final decision in your hands.

We will now proceed with the description, dealing in the first instance with the site. Between Wouldham and Burham old church, on the eastern side of the river Medway, the land rises slightly, reaching its greatest elevation immediately opposite a sudden bend in the river, between the cement kilns

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 184.

at Messrs. Peters' works and the Burham Cement Company's factory. At this spot a rectangular space was excavated in the high bank from base to summit. In this cavity a building had been erected with blocks of chalk, the walls being 3 feet thick. The roof was of the same material, and had been originally constructed with round-headed arches meeting in groins in the centre. In the north wall was a battering opening for the admission of light, similar to a modern area light. In the east wall were three niches, and over them a discharging arch. The west wall, which faced the river, was imperfect, the entrance being at the southern end of it. As the workmen approached the opening they declare that they met with two walls of chalk built in a zigzag manner, sufficiently wide apart to enable a person to pass between them into the chamber. If this statement be correct, it would seem that when entire the zigzag passage prevented the interior being seen from the outside. The measurements of the building are as follows: length, 41 feet 2 inches; width, 19 feet; original height, 14 feet. The opening for light in the north wall commenced at 4 feet from the floor, the base of it being 9 feet 6 inches in width, diminishing to 7 feet at the top, where the wall was broken down. The battering opening was splayed inwards to a depth at the top of 18 inches.

The niches in the east wall were 3 feet from the floor, each being about 3 feet in width, 4 feet in height, and recessed to a depth of nearly 2 feet. They were 9 inches apart, the three occupying a space in the wall of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, leaving 4 feet on either side to the outer walls.

The interior of the chamber was faced throughout with carefully cut blocks of chalk; the majority were 16 inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, but some were $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, each block having been deeply scored with chevron or vertical markings. The blocks were set in exceedingly hard mortar, without the admixture of pounded tile, the joints being from an inch to an inch and a half wide. Pounded tile had, however, been used in the mortar of some portion of the building, as a few lumps of loose chalk were found with such mortar between them.

In my preliminary account of the discovery at Burham I stated that the roof of the building had collapsed, due doubtless to its being immediately below the soil, at the summit of the high bank, where it must have been subjected to soakage and continuous traffic. After the roof had given way the danger of leaving so great a cavity exposed would have become at once apparent, which explains the reason of the

chamber having been filled up at a period subsequent to the time when it was in use.

On the south side of the chamber along the newly exposed face of the bank, about 2 feet from the surface, fragments of Roman tile, pottery, and painted wall plaster could be traced for some distance, and at one spot a few stones cemented together with mortar were visible, suggesting that another building stood close at hand.

But little importance can be attached to the *débris* found when clearing out the chalk chamber, as it was probably filled in from the top with the earth immediately surrounding, which we have just stated is plentifully sprinkled with Roman materials.

The articles found by the workmen consisted of a portion of the skull and other bones of *bos longifrons*, pieces of antlers of the old red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*), two large fragments of roof tiles, another piece of tile bearing the impress of the sole of a shoe studded with hob-nails, the handle of an amphora, several iron nails, a piece of paving tile scored for division into tesserae, and a coin of Constantinople; also a block of sandstone with a mason's or other mark deeply cut in it. This mark is almost identical with one figured by King.* The above are all preserved in Messrs. Peters' offices at Burham.

A Mithraic cave was discovered in 1822 at Housteads, in Northumberland. It was dug out of a hill-side, and lined with dry walls and covered with earth or straw. The building was square, its sides facing the cardinal points. In it was found an altar dedicated to Mithras, erected, according to the inscription, when Gallus and Volusianus were consuls in the year 252. Wright says † that the cave 'had been originally, as was usually the case in a Mithraic temple, permeated by a small stream.' It is not improbable that something of this kind existed at Burham, as a spring which flows under the floor of the chamber has, since the excavations, furrowed out a channel for itself outside the western wall in the direction of the river. It may have been formerly brought into use in the interior.

A more elaborate Mithræum was discovered in 1878 at Spoleto by Professor Gori, and described by Mr. H. C. Coote, F.S.A., in *Archaeologia*.‡ The description accompanying it is simply a dissertation on the altar and other stones found within the *sacrarium*. With the exception of the niches

* *The Gnostics and their Remains*, Plate O. vi.

† *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, 270.

‡ Vol. xlvii. pp. 205-208.

in the east wall the internal arrangements of the temple in no way resembled the building at Burham. It measured 65 feet by 13 feet, and apparently had a seat on either side reaching from the entrance to the *sacrum*, where a space was reserved for the altar which stood in front of the central niche. In the centre of the seats were holes for lustral water. Outside the southern wall of the cave the foundations of the priest's house occurred, in a corresponding position to where the fragments of building material were found at Burham already referred to.

There is no need for me to dilate upon the worship of Mithras and the peculiar mystic rites connected with it, nor to cite the numerous instances of the discovery in Britain of altars dedicated to the Persian Sun-god. King says that 'the Mithraic religion, according to Plutarch, first made its appearance in Italy upon Pompey's reduction of the Cilician pirates, of whom it was the national worship, and who, when broken up into colonists and slaves all over Italy, propagated it amongst their conquerors.' It subsequently spread over the western provinces of the Roman empire, and in the second and third centuries became the popular form of worship. That Mithraism was deeply rooted in Britain there can be no doubt; it is therefore remarkable that hitherto only one distinctly Mithraic cave has been met with in this country.

Wright says: 'We know that a cave, or at least a dark and generally subterranean room representing a cave, was properly the scene of the worship of this deity,' and further, 'Porphyry tells us that Mithras was worshipped in a cave, because this was the image and symbol of the world, and that it was dark because the essence of the virtues is obscure.'

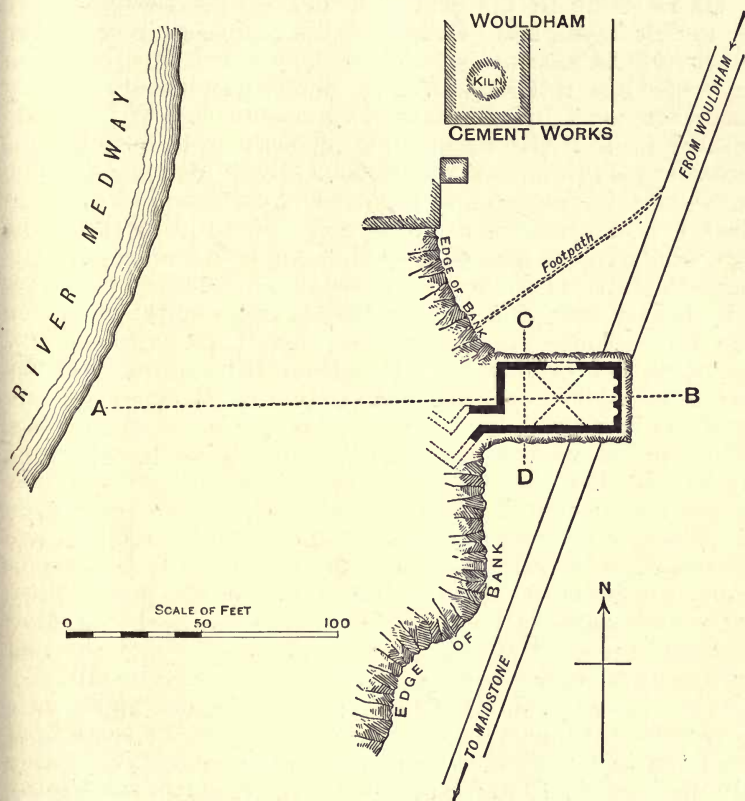
The question remains whether the Burham chamber is a veritable Mithræum or not. I am disposed to think that its existence in the hill-side, the presence of the niches in the east wall, and the manner in which it was lighted, are strong evidence in favour of its being thus dignified. It is greatly to be regretted that a building of such exceptional interest should have been allowed to fall into decay. While it was intact I made overtures to Mr. Peters with a view to taking the necessary steps towards its permanent preservation, but he replied that the site would be required for other purposes."

FREDERICK JAMES, Esq., communicated the following notes on the Burham Chamber:

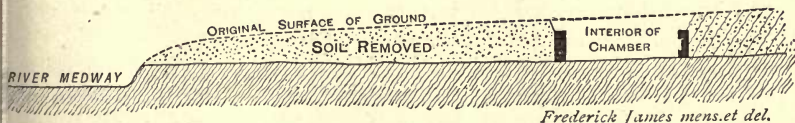
"The photographs and plan and section of the supposed

Mithraic Chamber at Burham which, through the courtesy of the President and Council of the Society, it is my privilege to exhibit this evening, cover, for the most part, a period of the

GROUND PLAN



SECTION ON LINE A-B OF PLAN.



PLAN &c., OF SUPPOSED MITHRAIC CHAMBER DISCOVERED AT BURHAM, KENT.

excavations anterior to that dealt with by Mr. Payne in the paper just read; the first intimation I received of the discovery was from the owners of the property on November 24th, 1893,

some months prior to Mr. Payne's visit. It seems desirable to place this fact upon record in the face of much which has been written and said upon the subject, for, so far as it relates to the period named above, this has been mostly of a conjectural character.

On referring to the ground plan of the chamber [prepared by myself immediately after the west wall was discovered on November 23rd, 1893, and added to as the work of excavation proceeded], it will be seen that the chamber was approached from the west by a passage-way 4 feet in width, which opened into it, the south wall of both entrance and the chamber being in a continuous line. About 6 feet only of the walls of this passage-way remained at the time of my first visit, but on questioning the foreman of the men employed on the site, who, it should be stated, had been in the habit of preparing ground plans, I found that he had observed that the entrance partook of a zig-zag character for some distance to the west. That this was the case seems apparent from the photograph I exhibit of the quoin of the south wall, which shows the wall going off obliquely from the face of the south wall and in a south-westerly direction, at a point about 8 feet from the entrance. No remains, however, of a re-entering angle existed.

From a photograph I was enabled to take of this approach to the chamber previous to digging into the interior (*see illustration*), it will be seen that the entrance was arched over, seven or eight voussoirs still remaining in place. The total height of the entrance from the floor to the crown of the arch was about 11 feet. In a paper 'on a supposed Mithraic cavern at Wouldham,' contributed to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*,* by Mr. James Lang, in a paragraph dealing with this 'doorway,' the writer refers to the height as having been such 'as to necessitate one stooping slightly when entering.' My photograph, the only evidence now available, completely refutes this idea, and only serves to show the unreliability of the evidence derived from a labourer who was present, upon which the height of the entrance was conjectured.

At this point of the investigation, owing to the winter and other causes, digging was discontinued, but resumed in the spring of 1894, and it proceeded more or less continuously until July 12th of the same year. During the time which intervened, the whole of the filling in of the chamber was removed, subsequently disclosing to view a rectangular building, bearing E. 5° N., 39 feet 6 inches long and 19

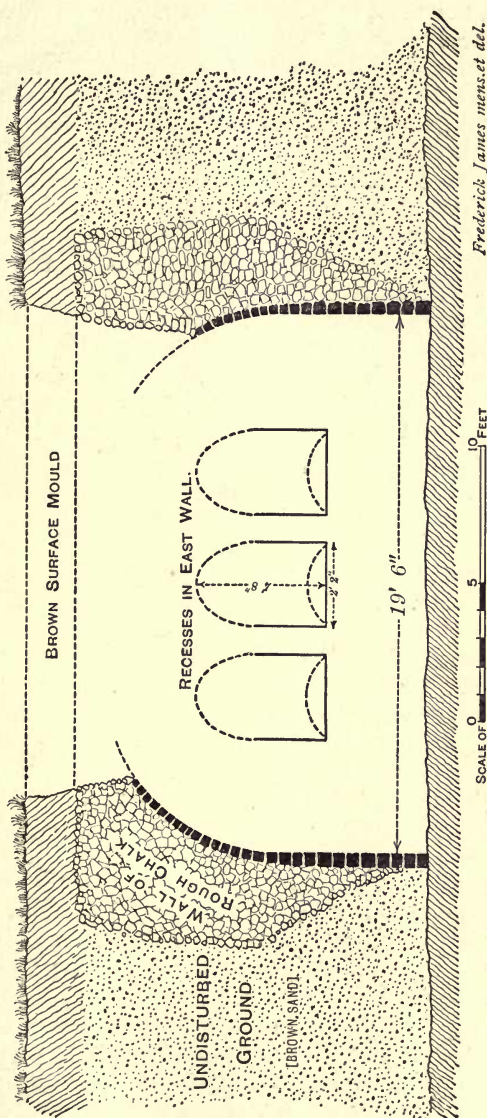
* Vol. xxix (1895), 204.



MITHRAIC CHAMBER AT BURHAM, KENT.
REMAINS OF WESTERN ENTRANCE, NOW DESTROYED.

THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO
THAT ARE LEFT OF THE
ORIGINAL GROUP

SECTION ON LINE C-D OF PLAN.



SECTION OF SUPPOSED MITHRAIC CHAMBER DISCOVERED AT BURHAM, KENT.

feet 6 inches in width, which had originally been covered with a barrel vault, as shown in the illustration. The vault remained, however, only for a short height above the springing. This latter appeared to start at the eighth course upwards from the floor. The section taken on the line A—B of the plan shows that the walls were constructed of rough blocks of chalk and loose soil, and faced on the interior with rectangular blocks of dressed chalk. The width of the walls varied from 1 foot 10 inches to 3 feet, and appeared to be thickened out at the springing of the vault in order to give mass to this portion of the structure. As the chamber had been built in an excavation made for it in solid ground, this involved no constructional difficulties.

In the centre of the north wall evidence was apparent of the former existence of a transverse groin, 19 feet in width, intersecting with the main vault. The purpose of this was to admit of the construction of a shaft in the wall. No traces of a corresponding feature presented themselves in the south wall. Within the limits of this transverse groin, in the centre of the north wall, was a broad shaft, 10 feet in width, commencing just above the level of the springing, at a height of 5 feet 9 inches above the floor, and sloping upwards and outwards. It had apparently been the means of admitting light to the chamber. The sides of this opening were splayed, and the whole aperture was faced in precisely the same manner as the adjacent walls, the tool-work being perhaps in better preservation hereabouts than elsewhere. There now only remains the east wall of the chamber (*see* illustration). This, as will be seen from the section, contained three round-arched niches, the average measurement of each being: height, 4 feet 8 inches; width at sill, 2 feet 10 inches; depth, 2 feet 2 inches. It was noticed that the courses of chalk masonry had been carried round the interior of each niche in continuation of those of the face of the wall, implying that the niches were formed in the wall, and the wall built at one and the same time, for the purpose, votive or otherwise, to which it was to be adapted. This fact is worth mentioning as an answer to a suggestion which has been made that the chamber may originally have been intended for purposes other than those now claimed for it.

As regards the 'ornamentation' which prevailed on the face of almost every block composing the walls on the inside of the chamber, it certainly could not be termed 'mouldings in relief,' as described by Mr. Payne in a former note.* The patterns which the tool-marks assumed, whether approaching

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 185.



MITHRAIC CHAMBER AT BURHAM, KENT.
VIEW OF EAST END, WITH REMAINS OF NICHES.

the chevron in character or consisting of diagonal, horizontal, or perpendicular cuts, could not be strictly described as 'ornament,' but were simply the result of the dressing each block received at the hands of the workman. The blocks of the courses forming the lower portion of the walls being too wide to be trimmed or faced the whole width at once, were treated with the adze-like instrument, one half of their width at first, and then the block was reversed to receive similar trimming on the remaining half; hence the marks resembling a chevron in design. The upper courses being composed of blocks of narrower width, could be dressed at one stroke and covering the entire width, thus accounting for the character of the tool-marks on them compared with those on the courses below. Had any plaster been found adhering to the walls of the chamber, the purpose of dressing the blocks in the manner just described would have been apparent.

With regard to the relics recovered from the *débris* with which the chamber was filled up, nothing other than those usually associated with Roman settlements, pottery, tiles, etc., occurred. Bones of horse, ox, deer, pig, and sheep were noted, as also oyster, mussel, and snail shells. Iron nails were found in the body of the west wall. A coin of the Constantine period was also recovered. From fragments discovered, the floor seems to have been of *opus signinum*. As to the probable uses to which this practically unique structure, at least in this country, was devoted, I am not competent to form an opinion.

My acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Peters Brothers, the owners of the property, for the facilities they afforded during the work of investigation."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 19th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B. Litt.D., F.R.S,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Jael and Sisera: Notice of a Picture by Velazquez. By Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

- From the Author :—How to write the History of a Parish. By Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1895.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—Knox Genealogy : Descendants of William Knox and John Knox the Reformer. 4to. Edinburgh, 1896.
- From the Author :—Pocklington Church and Pocklington School. By A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.
- From the Author :—Medals of Centenarians. By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From J. T. Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Works, House of Commons :—Two Plans of Westminster Hall at the Trial of Charles I.

T. GWYN ELGER, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, communicated the following report of a discovery of Saxon remains at Bedford :

“Last month, when workmen were engaged in making a road through a field lately presented by the Duke of Bedford to the town of Bedford, three skeletons were discovered placed in a line directed from west to east, the feet in each being towards east. Close to two of the skulls were found two spearheads, and, at a distance of about 6 or 7 yards south of the bodies, a sword. The field is situated near Newnham, about three-quarters of a mile east of Bedford on the north bank of the River Ouse, and the site of the ‘find’ is nearly 50 yards from the stream. The skeletons were about 3 feet 6 inches below the natural surface of the ground, and lay in a bed of river alluvium. Under the direction of Mr. J. Lund, C.E., the borough surveyor, the surrounding soil was carefully sifted, so that, if possible, no smaller relics should be overlooked. But nothing else was found, nor have any further discoveries been made in the excavations.

The sword is of iron, double-edged, and is almost exactly 36 inches in length from the point to the end of what remains of the handle. It is of an uniform width of 2 inches, and very thin. It is bent in several places, probably through the weight of the superincumbent earth.

The spearheads differ notably both in size and shape. One is 9 inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the widest part. It belongs to a type which has often been found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Bedford, associated with human remains. The other spearhead is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest width, and distinctly different in form.

One of the skeletons, measured by the workmen, is said to be 6 feet 4 inches in extreme length, but as it was in a fragmentary condition little reliance can be placed on this estimate.”

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and George E. Fox, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., communicated the first part of a report on Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester in 1895.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 26th, 1896.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Bygone Briefs: an Essay. By J. E. Smith, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author:—Memphis and Mycenæ: an Examination of Egyptian Chronology. By Cecil Torr, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1896.

From the Author:—A History of the Rolls House and Chapel. By W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author:—Old English Plate, Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic. By W. J. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1894.

John Lewis, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the Council, President, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, and GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A., laid before the Society the second part of an account of Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester in 1895.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, a large number of antiquities found were exhibited, including a fine series of portions of mosaic pavements.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition and communication.

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 16th.

Thursday, April 16th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director:—The Art of Ancient Egypt. A Series of Photographic Plates representing objects from the Exhibition of the Art of Ancient Egypt, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1895. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author:—The Chevalier d'Eon de Beaumont: a Treatise. By Capt. J. B. Telfer, R.N., F.S.A., F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author:—Saint-Front of Périgueux, and the domed Churches of Périgord and La Charente. By R. P. Spiers, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Author:—The Ancient Remains of Stanton Drew in the County of Somerset. By C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. 4to. Ambleside. Printed for the Author, 1896.

From Rev. W. S. Simpson, D.D., F.S.A.:—Supplementum ad Carmina Vedastina. 8vo. n. p. n. d.

From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.:—Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, 1895. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1896.

From the Author:—A Sketch of the Early History of the English Patent System. By E. W. Hulme, B.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Vice-President:—Antiqua; Unterhaltungsblatt für Freunde der Alterthümsskunde. 1888—1891.

Two Engravings of Roman Tessellated Pavements found at Wroxeter, Shropshire, and Weldon, Northamptonshire.

Special thanks were accorded to the Director for his gift to the Library.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the fact, which had been reported by Sir Arthur Blomfield, F.S.A., that in connexion with works for a new organ in the cathedral church of Worcester, the smaller crypt was being partially blocked up by an air-tight chamber which was being built across it. He therefore proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., V.P., and carried *nem con.*:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great regret that it is proposed to construct an air-tight chamber in one of the crypts of Worcester Cathedral, which will practically close a most interesting portion of the building.

The Society hopes that other means may be found to supply

the requirements of the organ without so seriously interfering with the structure of so important a public monument."

Thomas Foster Shattock, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the Council, President, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at 2 P.M., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

Lists were also read of those who on that day were to be submitted for ballot to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a posting-bill conjectured to have been carried about by Martin Luther on his preaching rounds in 1530.

The following is the full text of this very curious and perhaps unique document:

Folgende stück / wil D. Martinus Luther der heiligẽ kirchen zu Wittemberg prediger / mit Goddes gnadẽ / erhalten / wider die gantze Satans schule uñ alle pforten der hellen.

I.

Die Christliche kirch hat kein macht einigen artickel des glaubens zu setzẽ / hats auch noch nie gethan / wirts auch nimmer mehr thun.

II.

Die Christliche kirch hat kein macht einiges gebot güter werck zu stellen / hats auch nie gethan / wirts auch nimmer mehr thun.

III.

Alle artickel des glaubens sind gnugsam in der heyiligen schrift gesetzt / das man keinen mehr darff setzen.

IIII.

Alle gebot güter werck sind gnugsam yn der heyiligen schrift gestellet / das man keine mer darff stellen.

V.

Die Christlich kirch hat kein macht / artickel des glaubens odder gebot güter werck / odder die Euangelia und heilige schrift zu bestettigen als ein Richter odder oberherr / hats auch noch nie gethan / wirts auch nimmer mehr thun.

VI.

Die Christliche kirch wird uber wol widerumb von dem Euan-gelio und von der heiligẽ schrift bestettigt als vom Richter und oberherrn.

VII.

Die Christliche kirch bestetigt das Euangelion uñ heilige
schriff als ein unterthan / zeugt und bekennet / gleich wie
ein knecht seines herren farbe und wapen.

VIII.

Denn das ist gewisz / Wer nicht macht hat / das künfftig und
zeytig leben zu verheissen uñ zu geben / der hat kein
macht / artickel des glaubens zu setzen.

IX.

Die Christliche kirch hat macht sitten und weyse zu stellẽ /
die man halte / in fasten / feyren / essen / trincken / klei-
der / wachen / und der gleichen.

X.

Doch nicht uber andere / on yhren willen / sonder allein uber
sich selbs / hat auch nie anders gethan / wird auch nicht
anders thun.

XI.

Auch das solche sitten nicht wider die artickel oder gũte
werck streben / das ist / dem glauben und der liebe on fahr
und schaden seien.

XII.

Auch das sie die gewissen nicht verwirren oder beschweren.

XIII.

Auch das sie nicht ewiglich bleyben / sonder alle stunde ausz
ursachen mügen nachbleiben und geendert werden.

XIII.

Auch das sie müglich seien zu haltẽ uñ in unser gewalt
stehe / dem leibe uñ gũt on schadẽ.

XV.

Ehelos leben oder klosterey hat sie kein macht / auch uber
sich selbs nicht / zu gebieten / vil weniger uber ander / weil
der keins in ihrer gewalt stehet.

XVI.

Christliche kirch aber heiszt die sal oder hauffen der get-
aufften und gleubigen / so zu einem pfarher oder Bisschoff
gehören / es sey in einer stadt odder inn einem gantzen
lande / odder in der gantzen welt.

XVII.

Solcher pfarher oder Bisschoff hat nichts uberal macht zu
setzen / denn er ist nicht die Christliche kirche.

XVIII.

Solcher pfarher odder Bisschoff mag seine kirche verma-
nen / das sie bewillige ettliche fasten / beten / feyren &c.
umb anligender noth willen / ein zeitlang halte / uñ darnach
frey wider fallen lassen.

XIX.

Kein grösser gröber Esel sind yhe gewest / denn die Papisten und Sophisten / die alles in einanoer brewet / ausz den sitten / eitel artickel des glaubens gemacht haben.

XX.

Kein grösser boszheyt ist gewest / denn das die Sophisten / zu verstören das reich Gottes / dem Endechrist / als einzeler person / die macht gegeben haben / artickel des glaubens / güte werck und sitten / zu setzen und zu endern.

XXI.

Der ist kein ketzer / der wider der kirchen satz oder sitten thut / wie wol er nicht recht thut.

XXII.

Der ist kein ketzer / d' wid' Gottes gebot mit werckē thut / wie hoch er auch damit sündigt.

XXIII.

Der ist kein ketzer / der etwo einen artickel nicht gehöret hat / und also nicht glaubt.

XXIII.

Der ist ein ketzer / der haszstarrig in einem artickel des glaubens yrret / und das bekennet.

XXV.

Wie ein ubertretter de fürsten odder keisers gebot / ist nicht auffrürisch / ob er wol unrecht thut und zu straffen ist.

XXVI.

Sonder / wie der oberkeit leugnet / oder sich wider sie setzt / der ist ein auffrürer.

XXVII.

Die Papisten sagen selbs / das ein dieb / mörder / ehebrecher / sey nicht ein ketzer / ob er wol wider gottes wort sundigt / und tod und helle verdienet.

XXVIII.

Darumb sinds yhe grobe Eselsköpffe / das sie den einen ketzer schelten / der wider der kirchen sitten thut.

XXIX.

Deñ Esel müssens ya seyn / die einen müttertmörder / vatermörder und Sodomiten nicht ketzerisch halten / und schelten den ketzer / der am freitag fleisch isset.

XXX.

Des Bapsts kirch / obs wol ein tyrranen kirch ist / noch strafft sie dia priester ehe / nicht höher / denn mit absetzen vom priester ampt.

XXXI.

Darausz volget / das sie bekennen / priester ehe sey nicht ketzerisch / sonder christlich.

XXXII.

Derhalben sie auch nicht solche eheliche priester zur hellen verdamnen / wie man die ketzer verdampt.

XXXIII.

Bekennen auch damit / das solche priester nicht zu tödten sind / sonder allein des ampts be raubt sollen seyn / und christlich leben mügen.

XXXIII.

Damit bekennẽ sie / d₃ kein todsund noch wid' gottes gebot sey / so ein priester ehelich wird.

XXXV.

Bekennen auch damit / das ein ehe priester / auch am leibe nicht zu straffen noch in kercker zu werffen sey / sonder wenn er das ampt verleuret / ist er gestrafft / und ist frey.

XXXVI.

Damit bekennen sie / das ein priester kein laster noch ubels thut / so er ehelich wird.

XXXVII.

Bekennen auch damit / das er nicht zu straffen sey an gut oder ehre / sonder ist genug / das er des ampts entsetzt ist.

XXXVIII.

Damit bekennen sie / das er kein schande noch ergernisz / mit seiner ehe stiftet.

XXXIX.

Wer nu uber die entsetzung vom ampt / einen ehepriester strafft / an leib unnd seel / an gut und ehre / dazu einen ketzer schilt / der ist ein offentlicher mörder / rauber / verrether / lügner / und bösewicht / auch nach des Bapsts eygen recht und in seiner kirchen.

XL.

Daraus man vernemẽ mag / was für ein kirche des Bapsts kirchen worden ist / darin solche feine leut / die grössten und klügsten heiligen sind.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a hand-grenade from Adwalton Moor, Yorkshire, on which he read the following notes:

"The object which I show to-night, though not of great antiquity, is curious as a dated example of an article which is now obsolete, and which was destroyed in the using, and therefore surviving specimens cannot be very many.

A long time ago I was told by a merchant with whom I had transactions in peg-tops and such ware, and who, no doubt, recognised me as a brother antiquary, that 'there wer

a girt battle fuffen* at Atherton Moor a hunderd year sin, an ther's lots o' cannon balls digged up.' A hundred years was, perhaps, the limit of my friend's chronological capacity; at any rate he understated the distance of time by half, and another fifty years must now be added. In other respects his statements are well supported by more recent research.

Atherton Moor, as it is called, appears on the maps as Adwalton Moor. Seventeenth-century writers often spelled it Aderton, and some moderns, strangers to the place, have followed their example. It lies about half-way between Wakefield and Bradford, and the battle that was 'fuffen' there on Friday, 30th June, 1643, does not make much show in the history books, because the events of the year that followed it, culminating in the decisive fight of Marston Moor, quite took away its importance. But for the moment the battle of Atherton Moor was a very important one. There the royalist army, under the Marquis of Newcastle, utterly routed and scattered the parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax, and the cause of that party was regarded as ruined, at least in the North of England.

It was a stiff fight, and the statement about the cannon balls is true. Many have been found, and my cousin, Mr. William Ackroyd, of The Wheatleys, Birkenshaw, not far from the field of battle, has a collection of them of various sizes, which he showed me one day when I was at his house. From amongst them I picked an unexploded hand-grenade, and with his leave I brought it away that I might show it to the Fellows of the Society.

It is a hollow ball of cast iron 3 inches in diameter and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. It has a round hole for the fuse $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and inside are a number of shapeless leaden slugs. Of the charge of powder nothing remains. The weight of the thing in its present condition is 3 lbs. It appears to have been made by casting round a sand core in which pieces of lead had been enclosed and then shaking out the sand and replacing it with gunpowder. The lead would probably be melted in the casting, and the appearance of the slugs agrees with this.

That the grenade was left at Adwalton on the 30th of June, 1643, there can be no doubt. Either it was thrown and the fuse failed, or it was dropped in the haste of departure by some Parliamentarian grenadier.

As to grenades and grenadiers much might be said, but upon that I will not enter. There is much of interest in a paper by

* A phonetic spelling is necessary here; few now would put the right pronunciation to the orthodox *faughten*.

Mr. Hewitt in the *Archæological Journal*, xxiii. 212, and another by Chancellor Ferguson in the same, xlvii. 321. My object has been to describe the present example and to fix its date, which I think is an early one, for the use of the hand-grenade by English troops on the field of battle."

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the painted *Tabula* or reredos discovered in Norwich cathedral church in or about 1847, with remarks on some paintings in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich :

"The notes I am about to give you are the result of a visit to Norwich in the summer of 1894. As it was known that the retable in the cathedral was partly the object of my visit, my friends had prepared my way, so that Dr. Bensly had obtained power from the Dean to give me facilities for its study, and to have photographs taken, if I desired to do so. Our Fellow, the Rev. W. F. Greeny, joined me in having the latter carried out, and I spent many hours in examining the work, which I consider to be one of the most interesting examples of medieval art discovered in England, and of great historical value. As amongst the valuable paintings preserved in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea at Norwich, there are two evidently by the same hand; I shall use them in its illustration.

When, in 1847, the Archæological Institute met at Norwich, soon after the discovery of the retable, my old friend Mr. Albert Way, once Director of this Society, gave a brief memoir on it, to which were added some notes by Mr. (afterwards Sir Digby) Wyatt, and it was illustrated by a small etching from a drawing made by him. Both assigned its execution to one of an Italian school, and to this I must add my testimony. Sir Digby, however, unfortunately undertook to explain the 'process,' i.e. the *modus operandi*, which shows how dangerous it is to enter into technical details without a practical knowledge; as it would be scarcely possible for one to have made more mistakes than he has done in as many lines, and it is rendered the more unhappy since he refers to the quaint old Italian writer Cennino Cennini, who gives every information.

It is inevitable, therefore, that I must begin by correcting these errors, and the shortest way will be to describe the 'process' with references to the above-mentioned writer.

Panel painting, so frequently seen upon screens in the churches of the Eastern Counties, was executed upon wainscot oak; so also in Flanders and Holland; and the panels were

fitted into the frame-work. In the retable we have a different mode of proceeding. There are no separate panels, but it is built up with slabs of oak, nearly an inch thick, extending the whole length, 8 feet 5 inches, each being about $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, so when complete, five in number, the upper one being removed at its conversion into a table, its height would have been somewhat over 3 feet 5 inches. This mode of structure follows an Italian custom, and Lanzi in his *Storia Pittorica* tells us that 'towards the end of the fourteenth century they began to place over the sacred altars oblong tablets divided into various partitions by means now of pilaster, now of small columns.' The analogy is obvious.

Cennini is very elaborate in his description of the mode of preparing the surface of the wood, so much so, that at the end of the chapter, he seems to feel that he has said more than necessary, so he jocularly remarks that it must be looked upon as so many comfits and a beaker of good wine to give you an appetite for dinner.*

Laying the ground upon a good piece of carpentry was simple enough. First coarse whiting (*gesso grosso*), then fine whiting (*gesso sottile*) mixed with parchment size was put on at pleasure, when cold rubbed down to a surface with charcoal by Italians,† but northern schools used Dutch rush,‡ the *equisetum hyemale*, grown upon the dunes of Holland, to tie together its unstable substance. The Italians did not confine themselves to any special material for making the drawings, as assumed by Sir Digby, but in such a work as this everything would be proceeded with carefully, and the first part executed would have been the relief of the diapered background, which is generally spoken of as impressed or stamped work. Cennini's description of the process, which I do not think is to be found in any other writer, is as follows:

Cap. cxix. 'For relief work your *gesso* should have mixed with it a little Armenian bole to give it a little colour.' This would also be of advantage in the future gilding. In Cap. cxxiv. he says 'if you wish to relieve garlands or foliage, prepare with care, having your *gesso* in a small vessel on hot ashes, and another of clear hot water, because it is often necessary to wash the pencil, then taking gently of the hot *gesso* with the point of the said pencil, proceed quickly to relieve that which you wish. And if you would relieve any

* Cennino Cennini, *Trattato della pittura* (Roma, 1821), cap. cxiii.

† Cennino Cennini, *Trattato, &c.*, cap. cxx.

‡ See Theophilus, *De diversis artibus &c.* Ed. Hendrie (London, 1847), lib. i. cap. xix. pp. 22, 23.

foliage, draw the design first, nor care to relieve many or too confused things.'

The following chapter (cxxxv.) gives instructions for a higher relief when required, thus: 'Of the same *gesso* or stronger of size, you may strike out a lion's head or other forms moulded in earth or wax. Oil the said mould with lamp oil, put in it of this well-tempered *gesso*, leave it to cool well and afterwards lift up the said *gesso* with the point of a small knife and blow strongly it will come out clean.' Then to adapt it 'smear (*ungi*) with the same with the pencil, where you would put the said head, press it with your finger and so fix it in order.* It must then be touched up with the pencil and any excrescences, should there be any, removed by the point of the knife.

We have thus a complete description of the manner of working this relief, and the specimens of it at Norwich are the most beautiful that can be found. As no reference is made to such operation in earlier compilations on art practices, such as that of Theophilus, it may not have been introduced into Italy earlier than the 13th century, and then probably by Greeks, as Vasari in his *Life of Margaritone*, who was a student in their manner, tells us that he formed diadems and other ornaments in relief with the same material.† It was a good deal practised in the Eastern Counties in the fifteenth century, but was degenerate in character even in the best examples, when compared with that we are considering.

It remains now to state that the superior tempera painting was composed of the yolk of egg (*rossume*) mixed with the acid from the tendrils of the fig tree, and was of great antiquity, and so prized in Italy, that artists continued in its use there long after the improved system of oil painting was introduced from Flanders. Carlo Crivelli never used any other vehicle.

The retable was probably made for an altar dedicated to the Passion or to St. Mary of the Passion, and has the five subjects usually given, viz. The Flagellation, Christ bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension: and it would have been fixed immediately above the altar. The subjects were divided from each other by frame work, part of which remains; but the ornament in relief and the shields

* Cennini's provincial Italian is often obscure. *Terra*, "earth," must really mean "clay," as in *terra-cotta*. "Crea" I have assumed to be a misprint for "cera" wax, as more likely to be used for a mould than chalk, as translated by Mrs. Merrifield, for though "crèa" accented means "creta," that word also means "clay," and is used even by old Italian writers for other subsoil. "Ungi," literally "oil," I have translated "smear," as it is the obvious meaning.

† "Lavoro ancora sopra il gesso stemporato con la medesima colla fregi, e diademe di rilievo ed altri ornamenti tondi." Vasari, *Vita de Margaritone*.

of arms, on that which enclosed the whole, could not have been executed by the same hand, as they are of inferior work. A full account of the heraldry is given by Mr. Way, and to this I must refer those who seek for information thereon.*

THE FLAGELLATION.

The composition of this subject has several variations from the very numerous examples of mediæval times, which however always show a tall narrow column, Christ standing behind, having his hands bound in front of it. A slight difference was made in the Greek Church,† where Christ is shown in front of the column, with the hands bound behind it. This latter arrangement became the fashion in the schools of Italy from the middle of the 15th until the close of the 16th century. Here the treatment is unique and anomalous. The figure is in front of the column, to which the hands raised up above the head are bound, and it is thus suspended, the tips of the toes only touching the ground. Cords about the body further attach it to the column.

This mode of suspending the figure of Christ to expose his body to the scourgers, is, as far as my experience goes, unknown to Christian art, except by this example.‡ But the student of classic art cannot fail to perceive an analogy in the well-known subject of the flaying of Marsyas. There are two sculptures of the figure as prepared for execution in the Florentine gallery, and the whole story is given upon a sarcophagus in the Doria palace in Rome, as well as on another in the monastic house annexed to the basilica of St. Paul outside the walls of that city. The upper part of the figure of Marsyas in the latter strikingly accords with that of Christ under consideration, and it is only in the lower limbs that the latter differs, as a matter of course. Such a deviation from the ordinary conventions, established under ecclesiastical law, is extremely curious, inasmuch as such variations were not left to the artist, and, to my mind, must have been suggested by one familiar with the classic subject, perhaps adopted in order to emphasize the cruelty of the punishment.

The expression of resignation given to the face of our Lord in the Norwich picture is very beautiful, and will stand beside

* See "Observations on a Painting of Fourteenth Century," &c., p. 205, in Norwich Volume of the Archæological Institute.

† See *Guide de la Peinture*. Manuscrit Byzantin traduit par le Dr. Paul Durand, p. 194.

‡ The fine illuminated page of the Litlington Missal, recently exhibited, does indeed show the same arrangement (as pointed out by Mr. Hope), except that the figure stands firmly, and it cannot be doubted that it had a similar origin,

any example of the time; whilst the contrast shown in the brutality of the features of the scourger upon the right side, who, whirling the knotted scourge and dancing in his fury, lets down his hose upon his feet, a comic element in the tragedy, is a remarkable testimony to the power of the artist. The whole figure also, though attenuated, in this obeying a law however, and wanting in anatomical knowledge, is very refined and delicate in its treatment; this is especially seen in the modelling of the body.

As it is always of interest to note how the theology of the day agrees with its pictorial art, I give a passage from a sermon on the Passion in that curious collection, *Dormi Secure*, "Primo enim fuit flagellatus virgis seu funibus nodosis quandum Pillatus ipsum ad columnam ligari et flagellari fecit et talis flagellatio totum corpus vulneravit." Thus drops of blood are found, most delicately touched over different parts of the body. Generally this is expressed in a very coarse manner, especially on a richly embroidered English cope of the 14th century, now in private hands.

There is also another unique action in this composition. Pilate, for it is he who appears in this subject (and medieval theology from early times held him up to scorn and opprobrium, making him personally active in the Passion), in the Greek Guide is said to be represented richly dressed and with a long beard. Thus we find him in the *côte hardie*, girt about the loins, and a coif jewelled and with turned up border of fur, indicative of a governor, of which many examples might be given, but the type is shown in the monument of Simone Boccanegra, first doge of Genoa, now preserved in the university of that city. It was possibly terminated by a feather, but this is now defaced. Pilate clutches with his left hand the flowing locks of Christ, the only instance I have ever seen.* The background, with its tall columns, has a character which is not infrequent, and I may point out that a slight attempt at perspective is here seen, the laws of which had only then begun to be promulgated.

CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS.

This is the most mutilated of the series, and one of the least merit in composition. Moreover, it has that unusual treatment of representing Christ abject and nude, not in accordance with the sacred narrative. As a distinct subject

* This action occurs in a MS. at the Soane Museum (*circa* 1480), but then it is by one of the scourgers; also in a picture at Bologna by Ludovico Carracci, though we do not place a painter of the seventeenth century in the Middle Ages.

it is never so given, but only in association with those selected to illustrate the Passion and to exalt the sufferings undergone. It is thus very frequently found on the embroidered vestments of the priest. An example may be seen upon a cope at St. John Lateran of the fourteenth century, also on the English cope of the same date previously referred to, and upon one of the thirteenth century, the gift of pope Clement V. at St. Bertrand de Comminges, France. Behind the figure of Christ are mounted officials, who are always associated with this scene. One, evidently in command, giving orders with uplifted hand, may be intended for Pilate or the centurion; such an one is ever present, sometimes with a baton, and more or less active. This man is richly attired, wears a coif with an orle of linen at the base, with a terminal arrangement for a feather, like that worn by Pilate in the previous subject, but in both cases now gone. He wears no spurs. The heads of the others near him are much effaced, but one wears the kettle hat.

But the most remarkable figure is one on the opposite side. He is on foot, attired in the *côte gamboisé* or padded closely-fitting garment, with gauntlets on his hands, and a red coif terminating in a peak, having at its base a twisted fold of linen*. His right hand holds a cord or rope cast about the body of our Lord, one of the most constant accompaniments of this subject throughout the Middle Ages and to the end of the sixteenth century. It is often arranged to show great brutality, but not often, as here, in the hands of a distinguished official, nor so delicately touched. The man holds in his left hand a mace, in all respects similar in form to that on the much worn brass at Wandsworth to a 'serviens ad arma,' nearly sixty years later in date. But the fighting mace changed but little, and appears in the hands of the centurion at the Crucifixion, by Gaudenzio Ferrari, at Vercelli, in the sixteenth century, much as we see it here. On his right side hangs a short sword or baselard, and this is a peculiarity to be noted as unusual.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

This subject has many phases in the history of medieval art and the dramatic element developed latest. It must at all times have been obedient to a law, or we should not see the

* Mr. Way considered this to be the origin of the torse in heraldry. It was doubtless derived from the turban of the East to protect the brows from the sun's heat.

same treatment so constantly repeated. The simplest and most ancient, as well as the most frequent, is that where Christ is upon the cross, accompanied only by his mother on one side and St. John the Evangelist on the other. Of this there are various modifications; one that we are considering, and another by the same hand in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea, with details of a very interesting character.

It is unfortunate that the upper portion of the figure of Christ is lost by the mutilation of the tablet. But there is no reason to suppose that there was any deviation from the established type of a simple crucifix. The rest of the figure is carried out with the same general character as in the Flagellation, and without the angular pose, so constant on this side of the Alps in the fourteenth century. It is such as we see it in Italian art from the time of Giotto to Fra Angelico.

On the right side of the cross is the Virgin fainting in the arms of St. John, on the other is the declaration of faith by the centurion, which obviously is the special intention of the design. The first grew up in legendary art, but the latter is scriptural, as given by St. Matthew, ch. xxvii. v. 54. In general the fainting mother is shown as attended by the Maries, and if St. John is introduced, as in a composition by Duccio of Siena, it is as coming to their aid. The treatment here is somewhat awkward, yet the pose of the Virgin's figure is natural and well conceived. She is veiled, and the drapery falls in simple inartificial folds. Her tunic, as well as that of St. John, is elaborately embroidered, a mode first adopted in the art of the lower Greek empire, whence it descended to Italy, Flanders, and other parts of Christendom. Amidst this, upon St. John, are certain bands of what I must call 'simulated' letters, which caught the keen eye of Mr. Way, who attributed them to a form of the Hebrew, from which opinion I must however dissent. But as they occur again, I at present postpone any further consideration of them.

It is obvious that the most important group is that of the centurion and of those who believed with him. And, in this, the artist has shown considerable skill in execution. The centurion is gorgeously attired; his *côte-hardie* of green is richly embroidered in gold with a lyre-shaped pattern, so frequently found in early Italian art. A red mantle lined with minever is cast over his left shoulder, and he wears a red coif turned up with white fur, and a rich baldric of gold expressed in relief, as it is also in other instances, is about the hips. The attitude is remarkably expressive; the uplifted right hand is suggestive of the internal emotion, caused by the events which have

brought conviction to his mind, and thus he utters to himself: 'Vere filius dei erat iste,' as upon the scroll in his left hand.

It would naturally be supposed that this attitude was resolved out of the mind of him whose work is before us, but it is not so. The same occurs in a Crucifixion by Barnaba da Modena, contemporary in date, though in this, as in many other instances, the centurion is on horseback, always, however, as here, looking out of the picture, a feature observed as late as the sixteenth century in the fine painting by Gaudenzio Ferrari. Not only was this followed in the Latin Church, but also in the Greek, as the Guide directs,* 'the centurion regards Christ, *he raises his hand* and blesses God.' It is remarkable that such should be a mere convention followed by the artist, and it proves how persistent during the Middle Ages was the law laid down at the second council of Nicæa that it should affect such details.

The Crucifixion at St. Michael-at-Plea shows us another interesting phase of treatment, but unhappily the picture has suffered wilful mutilations which render some details obscure. Christ on the cross is simply treated as in the previous instance; but figures of angels, one red, as seraph, the other blue, as cherub, are receiving the blood from the wounds. M. Maury in his *Essai sur les legendes pieuses* says: 'that there was an ancient Christian tradition that angels had received in chalices the precious blood poured out by the Saviour in his sad passion,' and he quotes Thomas Aquinas thus: 'Totus sanguis Christi qui ad veritatem humanæ naturæ pertinebat in passione ejus effusus per redemptionem humanæ generis ad corpus Christi rediit et resurrexit cum eo.'† Thus we have the explication in medieval theology of this development, which, however, I do not trace before the thirteenth century, and then only in Italian art, though, at a later time, it became of frequent use throughout Christendom.

The angels are represented without extremities, a tradition of Greek Christian art, to symbolize the spiritual nature seen as early as the eleventh century, developing in Italian art until the approach of the Renaissance. Vasari specially notes‡ it as in a picture of the Crucifixion by Pietro Cavallini, who died about 1364, but he could scarcely have been unaware of

* "*Le centurion regarde le Christ, il élève le main et benit Dieu*," p. 195.

† *Essai sur les legendes pieuses du moyen age*, par L. F. Alfred Maury, (Paris, 1843), 200.

‡ His words are, "e tutti dal mezzo in dietro, o vero in giù, sono convertiti in aria." It may be, however, that he does not mean it to be an invention of Cavallini, though thus specially described.

it being common to others. In the present they terminate in lambent flame, so also in examples by Giotto in the chapel of the Arena at Padua. It is probable that the words of the Psalm civ. 4, 'who maketh his angels spirits and his ministers a flaming fire,' may have been the theological suggestion.

It is probable that the first example extant of angels receiving the blood in chalices is that at Assisi by Giunta da Pisa, who died about the middle of the thirteenth century. The idea is seen in the beautiful missal of Abbot Litlington, and is doubtless the earliest instance of its occurrence in English art. In the fifteenth century it was adopted by the Meister of Liesborn in a picture over the high altar of the conventual church of that name, and was not uncommon at later times.

THE RESURRECTION.

In the early days of medieval art the result only was given according to the sacred narrative. There was the tomb, the lid removed showing the grave-clothes, an angel seated, the Maries approaching. Sometimes a group of soldiers behind asleep, one being awake. Thus it is represented in the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold. But as early as the eleventh century the more definite mode of the actual emerging from the tomb had already begun, and it went on in various phases of development throughout the Middle Ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it had assumed its dramatic character, and had identified itself with those popular performances which we know of under the name of 'mysteries.' So that we shall find that the teaching of the one was the teaching of the other.

The present example is typical. In composition it follows a convention, and is only prominent in the refinement of its execution and expression. It shows a tomb tilted up at an angle, which was doubtless to show the effects of the earthquake; as given in Matthew xxviii. 2. Sometimes it is by the lid only, sometimes not at all, and in the development of Italian art the tomb is often found still closed, and yet Christ is shown as arisen. But here we have the most usual mode of dealing with the subject: Christ is stepping out from the opened tomb, wearing the crown of thorns, which is very reduced in size from what is ordinarily seen. His right hand is in benediction, his left holds the banner of victory, the cross with pennon attached, also with a cross emblazoned upon it. He is partially draped, the upper part being nude,

and he steps out with his right foot upon the back of one of the sleeping soldiers. The look of this man is downwards, and he partially rests upon his right hand. The other soldier by him, with uplifted face, is remarkable for its awakening, dazed expression. Both are similarly attired in the knightly costume of the period, but the jupon of the latter has sleeves, which is unusual, and I am acquainted with but one effigy in England which exhibits this addition.* A roundel is by his sword, a means of defence of frequent use in the fourteenth century, as also was the kettle hat worn by the soldier on the other side of the tomb. A poleaxe, a constant accompaniment of this subject, is close by the latter. None of the three guards is shown as a witness of the Resurrection. A vaulted canopy surmounts the whole, supported on slender columns, but the arcade is pointed, not circular, as stated by Sir Digby Wyatt.† There are two shields above it, apparently suspended to the necks of eagles, the latter much defaced. One has the cross, crown of thorns, nails, and scourge; the other has a ground of red ermine spots, doubtless to represent blood, often so treated, upon which is the column, lance, and sponge. The shape of these shields is peculiar, in that the top is concave, a form of frequent use amid the various shapes used in Italy. Examples are to be found on an incised monument to a Colonna in the church of St. Andrew, Tivoli, 1352; at St. Francesca Romana, Rome, to a Neapolitan cardinal, 1322; one at Siena on incised slab to a bishop, 1500. The arms of the sword cutlers in the Spaderia, Venice, show the same. Other instances may be seen in the Museum at Bologna; at St. Maria Novella, Florence; at St. Paolo, Pisa; and SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Venice, all which are of the fourteenth century.‡

It is well now to show the close relation that the treatment bears to the ecclesiastical drama.

In the Chester Play soldiers sent by Pilate to watch the tomb go to sleep, as they say by the power and influence of Jesus. Thus, 'Secundus Miles':

‘ Such a slepe he on me sete
That none of us might him lete
To rise and go his waye.’

* *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vii. pl. xxxix. The effigy is in Ashbourne church, Derbyshire, and is probably to the memory of Edmund Cockayn, *circa* 1402.

† Norwich Volume, &c. p. 204.

‡ J. B. L. G. Seroux D'Agincourt, *Histoire de l'art par les Monumens* (Paris, 1823), and W. Brindley and W. S. Weatherley, *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments* (London, 1887), where all referred to are engraved.

Pilate abuses them with threats, when 'Primus Miles' says :

' That time that he his way tooke
Durst I neither speake nor loke
But for fear I laye and quoke
And lay in sounde dreame
He set his foote upon my backe
That every lith beganne to crake
I would not abyde such another shake
For all Jerusalem.'

On a bas-relief of the fourteenth century, in the Cluny Museum at Paris, we have the same incident of Christ stepping upon one of the sleeping soldiers. And there are many other instances, founded upon the legendary ideas, embodied in the ancient drama of the Church.

THE ASCENSION.

In this subject the artist shows his weakness in composition, but to arrange all the figures of the Apostles within a small space involves a difficulty, especially when there is an evident desire to show each face. They are all supposed to be kneeling, looking up at the ascending figure of Jesus, the upper part of which is lost by the mutilation already mentioned. This figure is smaller than the rest to show its height. It is within an irradiated aureole, and is altogether conventional.

The two most conspicuous figures in the front group beneath, forming the centre, are the Virgin Mary and St. John, who closely face each other. The former is remarkable as being youthful as a girl with long flowing auburn hair, unveiled, with all that merit in execution to which I have previously referred ; it seems as if it were a study from the life. St. John's features are equally remarkable and well treated. But the hands of both, in the attitude of prayer, are singularly bad and out of proportion, and form one of the faults, amongst others, that suggest a somewhat youthful performer. Immediately behind the Virgin is St. Peter, known by the tonsure. But who is he behind him in such an elaborately embroidered tunic ? Can it be intended for St. Paul ? Of course this is against all our ideas of propriety, as he was not present at the Ascension. But the number of figures is thirteen instead of twelve, for only eleven of the Apostles were there, and in general only twelve figures are given, always excepting two of angels, when introduced. In the picture of the Ascension by Perugino, now in the Museum at Lyons, St. Paul is distinguished by the sword of

his martyrdom and his book as 'Doctor of the people,' but he is not looking up at the figure of Christ ascending.

It is here that we come into contact with one of the singular anomalies that belongs to the art of the Middle Ages, St. Paul taking his place as one of the twelve. On the beautiful screen in the church at Southwold, Suffolk, are represented the twelve Apostles with their usual emblems, and St. Paul conspicuously heads the column. So also on that in the church of Randworth, Norfolk, evidently by the same hand, at least as regards the figures of the Apostles, St. Paul occupies a similar position. But there are many other instances; nor can we think that this was due to ignorance rather than to design. Consistency, as we now understand it, never troubled the medieval artist nor his ecclesiastical director. We have seen how extremely youthful the Virgin Mary is represented in this subject, and so late as the sixteenth century, two artists were rebuked in the interesting dialogue termed '*Il Riposo*,' by Raffaello Borghini, for doing the same thing. One was Batista Naldini in his picture of the Ascension at the Carmine, Florence, wherein he has not only introduced the figures of St. Helen and St. Agnes, but has made the Virgin Mary as a 'girl of eighteen or twenty.' Similarly Vasari, his contemporary, in his painting of the Descent of the Holy Spirit at Santa Croce, in same city, is said to have made her 'at most twenty when she ought to be fifty.* Both the screens above referred to belong to the middle of the fifteenth century; but Vasari and Naldini lived in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, the period of the Renaissance, when old traditions were fast fading away. In the subject under consideration, I think it may be assumed that St. Paul was intended, although the conspicuous lock on a bald forehead, as on the brass at Upper Hardres, Kent, so generally seen in medieval art, is not here pronounced clearly.

The other subject by the same hand, at St. Michael-at-Plea, is the Betrayal, which, though dreadfully mutilated, shows similar merits to those described. The treatment of the figure of Christ and of the bowed expression of the Virgin Mother is of exceptional character. Judas in kissing lays his left hand upon the breast of Our Lord, who extends his right hand to

* "*Dell'Ascensione è ancora una tavola nel Carmine di Batista Naldini, disse il Michelozzo, di cui non è da passarsene con silentio. L'havervi fatto Santa Lena, e Santa Agnese, rispose il Vecchietto, che vennero al mondo tanto tempo dopo l'Ascensione del Signore, e la Vergine Maria giovanetta di diciotto anni o venti.*"

"Ben è vero che nella tavola dello Spirito santo egli (Vasari) ha fatto la Reina de' Cieli una giovane dimostrante l'età di venti anni al più, ed ella ne dovea havere intorno à cinquanta." *Il Riposo di Raffaello Borghini, &c.* In Firenze, 1584. Appresso Giorgio Marescotti, pp. 111, 114.

heal the ear of Malchus struck by the sword of Peter, but the head only is shown, as the base of the panel has been cut away. The pattern of the relief of the background here given differs from all the others in being purely conventional, of the type previously referred to as that of the lyre, which in various developments was much used by the Venetian school until the end of the fifteenth century (Fig. 1). In the other paintings the *gesso* background is formed on the theme of the vine, a very ancient bit of symbolism, excepting in the Christ bearing the Cross, and the Resurrection, where it is of the oak.*



FIG. 1. PATTERN OF THE GESSO BACKGROUND IN A PAINTING IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-AT-PLEA, NORWICH.

It is now necessary that I review the details to which I have referred for identification to an Italian source or teaching. We must remember that we are dealing with conventional compositions, following ecclesiastical rule, and that it is in the refinement of the execution and certain special forms which separate them from what we are accustomed to see in the English art of the time. The treatment of the figure of Christ is exceptional throughout; but the subject of the Resurrection is typical, as the way in which the drapery is cast has an

* Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of a communication from the Rev. G. W. Minns, our Fellow, who visited St. Michael's-at-Plea in 1859, and made some rough pencil memoranda of the paintings then in the church, which he has kindly forwarded to me. He tells me in his letter that "a portion of the rood-screen was then *in situ* and formed part of a pew." The subjects on this were a crucifixion, an archbishop, St. Erasmus and St. Margaret. The others were on loose panels, regarded as old boards, lying about in the vestry, subjects as follow: The Resurrection, split in two pieces (now in same condition), the Annunciation, the Scourging, the Entombment, the Crucifixion, and Betrayal; the last two being those I have described. But the Entombment and the Scourging have disappeared. The former was at the time split in two, and the latter was but a fragment. Yet this was of especial interest, as it must have been in some sort a replica of that on the retable. The figure of Christ showed the arms upraised bound above the head, which I have specially noted, and the position of Pilate is the same; this however is all the sketch shows. The diapered ground is like that in the Betrayal, so I conclude from Mr. Minns' sketch.

The disappearance of these interesting fragments, which were extant twelve years after the visit of the Archaeological Institute to Norwich, is one of those unhappy incidents to which we have too often to bear testimony. Nor can I consider the mode in which what now remain are huddled together to form a *reredo* desirable either as a matter of taste, or the way in which such valuable remains of the art of the Eastern Counties should be preserved, for it renders their study exceedingly difficult, and they no longer form that combination of subjects which was the principal of all medieval art. A museum is now the best place for their preservation.

excellence and character closely resembling the Tuscan school of the time, following also the mode of gradating into colour, which anticipated the *chiaroscuro* of the later development.

Conventions, when they deviate from what we are accustomed to, tell a story more direct than technical merits, because more easily and generally understood. In the Crucifixion of the retable I must direct attention to the parazonium, in which the folds are excellently managed, and have a peculiar overlapping on the right side (see Fig. 2). In the very numerous examples of the subject, which is well illustrated in the abbey-church of St. Albans, from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century, a duplicate is never seen, it was therefore a surprise to me to find it in the school of Tuscany, and on the plan just shown. This occurs in the Crucifixion of Spinello



FIG. 2. MANNER OF DRAPING THE FIGURE OF CHRIST ON A PAINTED REREDOS IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF NORWICH.



FIG. 3. MANNER OF DRAPING THE FIGURE OF CHRIST IN A PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION BY SPINELLO ARETINO IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Aretino at our National Gallery (1468), and he has repeated it on the figures of the two thieves (Fig. 3). A repetition of the same mode occurs in the crucifixion forming the altar-frontal in the chapel of St. Katharine, at the castle of Karlstein, Bohemia. The emperor Charles IV. commissioned Thomas of Modena to decorate this residence, and remains of his work and that of his assistants are extant of a very interesting character. The subject alluded to is treated in a similar phase as that of the retable. There is the single figure upon the cross, the fainting mother on the right, here attended by the Maries. On the left the centurion with uplifted hand in his declara-

tion of his faith, and the figure of St. John. The carrying out of the whole, and especially of the features of the Virgin, has a remarkable analogy with that at Norwich. It may be well to remember that Richard II. married Anne the sister of Wenceslaus, the emperor who succeeded Charles IV., and there is a significance in finding a similarity in the art carried out by an Italian in Bohemia and that executed at Norwich of same date. In our National Gallery is a further illustration of the fashion referred to in the Trinity by Andrea Orcagna, and many examples may be cited of the same time where the fold is made on the left side, but in other respects similar.

I now must point out the significance of what I have termed the 'simulated' letters, which are found on the figure of St. John. These are found only in Italian art, and belong to its early development. Thus Cimabue shows them on the border of the dress of the Virgin in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. So also in a similar subject by Vitale of Bologna, 1345, and Christopher of Bologna, 1380, where also the robe of the Virgin has the lyre-shaped ornament all over it. But abundant examples may be found in our National Gallery in the works of Andrea Orcagna, Taddeo Gaddi, etc., and they are especially shown in the beautiful picture of the Annunciation by Fra Filippo Lippi, on the border of the dress of the Virgin and cuff of the Angel Gabriel. I here give an



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

EXAMPLES OF IMITATION LETTERS IN ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

example from Spinello Aretino (Fig. 4), and another of same date (Fig. 5) side by side with one taken from St. John's tunic in the Crucifixion (Fig. 6), where the identity of character is obvious. But artists used considerable licence in forms, and never exactly repeated them. These letters continued to be in use until the approach of the Renaissance, and some examples may be found even as late as the sixteenth century. Of their special meaning I find no clue, but I should rather suppose that the practice of placing them on the borders of garments was derived from the phylactery rather than from the passage in Numbers suggested by Mr. Way. I can trace little resemblance to any form of Hebrew characters.

I have already referred to the special treatment of the angels in early Italian art, and I here give a representation of the cherub from the Crucifixion at St. Michael-at-Plea,

which is really typical, and can in no way be paralleled in any English art of the time, yet is characteristic of that of Italian of the fourteenth century (Fig. 7). I have described the termination as being flame from its red colour; it may, however, be meant for cloud, but in that case must be contrasted



FIG. 7. FIGURE OF AN ANGEL, FROM A PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-AT-PLEA, NORWICH.

with the very different convention in English medieval art, as is so well shown in the magnificent illuminated page of the Litlington Missal, lately exhibited before the Society, where the same subject is treated. The angels here are attenuated figures issuing from clouds represented by the well-known nebuly convention of English art, precisely similar to what is seen in the carvings of the roof of Mildenhall Church, Suffolk, and elsewhere, and it is conclusive that both forms

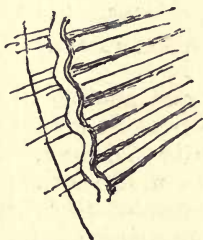


FIG. 8. PART OF THE AUREOLE FROM THE PICTURE OF THE ASCENSION ON A PAINTED REREDOS IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

could not have belonged to the same school. An Italian banner of the fourteenth century in the South Kensington Museum with the subject of the crucifixion, though rude in treatment, illustrates the convention of the angel as above and its distinctive art.

The irradiated aureole of the Ascension, the plan of which is here given (Fig. 8), is totally different from that so well known to us by its nebuly boundary, and is never thus seen in English work. The projecting rays take a character

which greatly developed in Italian art. Lippo di Dalmasio (752) and Pesellino (727), in our national collection, illustrate its growth, and the first is contemporary with the works under consideration.

Sir Digby Wyatt alluded to the treatment of the hands, to which he applied the term 'effilé.' Having a preference for the language of Shakespeare and Milton, I would suggest the heraldic term 'displayed' as more intelligible. The peculiarity is seen in Christ bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion and Resurrection, and at Karlstein it is also to be found in the subject to which I have referred. In fact, it was a conventional affectation, which seems to have arisen in the Tuscan school, and can be traced even in the works of Orcagna, but disappeared as art advanced.

The annexed cut (Fig. 9) may serve to give a proximate date to the works in question. It is copied from the Crucifixion of Spinello Aretino, out of a group of soldiers and others, and the sharply-pointed bascinet, with its spinous process over the brow, occurs also in the Betrayal, and as the latter peculiarity is generally found in our brasses at the end of the fourteenth century, 1380-1400, it is safer to refer it to the later date. The coif, with its peak by its side, is identical in both shape and colour, being red, with that worn, but without the torse, by the official holding the mace, and I do not recognise it as familiar in English costume.

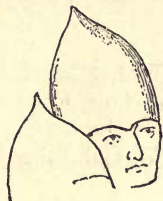


FIG. 9. HEADS OF SOLDIERS FROM A CRUCIFIXION BY SPINELLO ARETINO IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

I have thus given the evidence by which I support my opinion, for an opinion without evidence is without value. Of the ethnology of the artist we know nothing. He may be English, or Flemish, or Italian, that his teaching must have had its source with the latter, the details I have given declare, and, it must be understood, that Italian conventional art was not free from the laws of ecclesiastical rule. The freedom of monastic communication is also a factor of importance in medieval times to be reckoned with. From the inequalities shown I am inclined to imagine that the artist had been a miniaturist, for his defects are those of one accustomed to small work, and his excellencies in delicacy of touch point to the same conclusion, to which one might add his distribution of ornament."

By the kindness and courtesy of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich the *Tabula* from the cathedral church was exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

ANNIVERSARY,
ST. GEORGE'S DAY,
THURSDAY, 23rd APRIL, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., and Edward William Brabrook, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

Colonel John Pilkington was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, laid on the table copies of *Archæologia*, vol. lv. part i. and of *Proceedings*, vol. xvi. part i., being the Society's publications complete up to date.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following address :

GENTLEMEN,

My first duty is to give an account of our losses during the past year, which have been as follows :

- * Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, 22 July, 1895.
- * John Alexander, Marquis of Bath, 20 April, 1896.
- * John William Bone, Esq., B.A., 8 December, 1895.
- Rev. John Booker, M.A., 16 July, 1895.
- Edgar Philip Loftus Brock, Esq., 2 November, 1895.
- Charles Browne, Esq., M.A., 1 November, 1895.
- * Joseph Clarke, Esq., 14 July, 1895.
- Nathaniel George Clayton, Esq., 5 September, 1895.
- John Byrne Leicester Warren, Lord de Tabley, M.A., 22 November, 1895.
- * William Robert Emeris, Esq., M.A., 21 March, 1896.
- William John FitzPatrick, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A., 24 December, 1895.

* Denotes Compounder.

Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A.,
Vice-President, 30 May, 1895.

Rev. Andrew Edward Phillimore Gray, M.A., 10 December,
1895.

* James Richard Haig, Esq., 23 January, 1896.

* Rev. George Rome Hall, 4 May, 1895.

Charles Hill, Esq., 3 November, 1895.

Alexander Macmillan, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon, 25 January,
1896.

Captain Edward O'Callaghan, 3 July, 1895.

Sir Charles James Palmer, Bart., 11 July, 1895.

Henry Reeve, Esq., C.B., D.C.L., 21 October, 1895.

George Richmond, Esq., R.A., D.C.L., LL.D., 19 March,
1896.

Rev. Jeremiah Finch Smith, M.A., Prebendary of Lich-
field, 15 September, 1895.

George Stephens, Esq., LL.D., late Professor of English
Language and Literature at the University of Copen-
hagen, 9 August, 1895.

Joseph Whitaker, Esq., 15 May, 1895.

We have lost one Honorary Fellow :

Senatore Giuseppe Fiorelli, 29 January, 1896.

In addition the following fellow has resigned :

Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.

Since the last Anniversary the following gentlemen have
been elected Fellows :

As a Royal Fellow :

H.R.H. the Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke
of York, K.G.

As Ordinary Fellows :

Everard William Barton, Esq.

Roanden Albert Henry Bickford-Smith, Esq., M.A.

William John Birkbeck, Esq., M.A.

Robert Penrice Lee Booker, Esq., M.A.

Arthur Herbert Church, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

David Herbert Somerset Cranage, Esq., M.A.

Frederick Arthur Crisp, Esq.

Charles Dawson, Esq.

Francis Elgar, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Henry Tennyson Folkard, Esq.

Alfred Gilbert, Esq., R.A.

Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Esq.
 Algernon Graves, Esq.
 Hartwell Delagarde Grissell, Esq., M.A.
 John Lewis, Esq.
 Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.
 Charles Lynam, Esq.
 Rev. Bryan William Hockenhull Molyneux, D.C.L.
 Rev. Rupert Hugh Morris, D.D., Hon. Canon of St.
 David's.
 David Murray, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
 John Henry Oglander, Esq.
 Maberly Phillips, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. John Pilkington.
 John Rhys, Esq., M.A., Principal of Jesus College, and
 Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford.
 Rev. Walter John Bruce Richards, D.D.
 Thomas Foster Shattock, Esq.
 The Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens, M.A.,
 Dean of Winchester.
 Percy Goddard Stone, Esq.
 Matthew Righton Webb, Esq.
 William Henry Weldon, Esq., Norroy King of Arms.

And as an Honorary Fellow :

M. Edouard Naville, D.C.L., of Geneva.

From this it will appear that we have lost in all 25 Ordinary Fellows, as compared with 26 last year, and that we have elected 30, a gain of 5, which is as much as we can expect now that our numbers are approaching the limit fixed by the Statutes.

I feel bound in the first place to notice Mr. GRANVILLE WILLIAM GRESHAM LEVESON-GOWER, as he was one of our Vice-Presidents at the time of his lamented death on the 30th of May, 1895. Descended from a junior branch of the Dukes of Sutherland, he had inherited Titsey Place, in Surrey, from an ancestor, Sir John Gresham, and he took great interest in the antiquities of the county in which he resided, as well as in the history of the Gresham family, to which the great Sir Thomas Gresham belonged, and of which he wrote an elaborate history ; this was privately printed, and a copy is in our library. He became a Fellow of the Society May 27, 1869, and frequently served on our Council, the first time in 1873, becoming a Vice-President in 1889 and 1893. He made

many communications to the Society, as may be seen in the *Proceedings*,* commencing in 1862, and he was for some years one of our Local Secretaries for Surrey. The Fellows will remember with what regret the news of his unexpected death was communicated to them on the 13th June, 1895, when a vote of condolence to his family was passed unanimously.†

Taking the others in the order in which they became Fellows, I ought to mention the following, either as men of distinction or who have taken a part in our proceedings:

Mr. HENRY REEVE, C.B., D.C.L., became a Fellow on the 9th December, 1852, and was elected a member of Council in 1855, and again in 1858, 1863, 1878, when he was nominated a Vice-President, and in 1887. In November, 1858, he gave to the Society an account of some excavations at Rome which had just been carried on by Signor Fortunati.‡ For nearly half a century he occupied an important position in the Privy Council Office, but was best known as the able editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, which he conducted from 1855 till his death. In 1865 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute, and in 1888 he became a foreign member. In 1871 he became a C.B., and in 1889 was made a D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. He died on the 21st October, 1895, at the age of 82.

Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE, of Saffron Walden, was elected 29th March, 1855, and made in earlier days several communications to the Society, one as far back as 1844.§ The most interesting of these was on a copper plate engraved with the arms of Lord Audley, 1538, probably once enamelled. Mr. Clarke died 14th July, 1895, at the age of 93.

The Rev. JOHN BOOKER, M.A., became a Fellow 17th May, 1855. He only made one communication to the Society, which was in 1870, on a fragment of sculpture from Prestwich church, Lancashire.|| He died 16th July, 1895, at the age of 75, at Benhilton, Sutton, Surrey, where he had been vicar 32 years.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACMILLAN was elected 9th December, 1858, but did not contribute to our Proceedings. As the founder of

* *Proc.* 2nd S. ii. 103, 419; iv. 349, 358; v. 62, 197, 198, 285; vi. 154, 155, 243, 267-269, 394, 395, 409; vii. 359, 361, 374; viii. 211, 543; ix. 66, 100, 307, 309, 325, 342, 343; x. 116, 140; xii. 362; xiii. 208, 247, 336; xiv. 162, 368; xv. 50, 357.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. xv. 467.

‡ *Proc.* i. 36; 2nd S. iv. 360; vi. 280.

§ *Proc.* 2nd S. iv. 227.

|| *Proc.* 2nd S. iv. 448.

one of the great publishing firms in this country, and as a man of unusual intellectual ability, I do not think it right to omit the name of one whom I have known from my Cambridge days.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., F.R.S., was born in 1808, and was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he long resided, and on the chapel of which he prepared an interesting memoir, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1874. He spent most of his life at Cambridge, where he became in 1861 Professor of Botany. It is not necessary for me to say anything of his valuable works on Botany; they have become text-books, and are identified with the science. Professor Babington was one of the founders of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and for many years its principal support. He took much interest in the collection of antiquities formed by the Society, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. In 1851 his valuable memoir on Ancient Cambridgeshire was published, and an enlarged edition appeared in 1883. He became a Fellow of our Society 8th December, 1859, but did not send us any communications. He died at Cambridge, 22nd July, 1895.

Professor GEORGE STEPHENS, LL.D., late Professor of the English Language and Literature at the University of Copenhagen, is a great loss to the archæological world, perhaps the greatest that I have to record to-day. He was born at Liverpool in 1813, and was educated at University College, London. He settled in Stockholm as a teacher about 1834, whence he removed to Copenhagen in 1851, having been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Danish University. The principal work to which he devoted himself, at any rate latterly, was the study of Runes, of which he knew more than any man living. This resulted in his *magnum opus*, *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England* (Copenhagen, 1866-84), of which three volumes have appeared, while the fourth is in the press. This is a complete repertory of all that is to be found on the subject. The Professor's horror of words derived from the classical languages led to his using sometimes a singular diction, somewhat puzzling at first sight. It is said, whether truly or not I cannot vouch, that his use of Cheapinghaven instead of Copenhagen on a bill of exchange caused him no little trouble, as the bankers would have nothing to say to it.

Professor Stephens was elected 21st November, 1861. His earliest communications to the Society were, however, in 1843,

when he sent us his translation of the *Lay of the Phoenix*, printed in *Archaeologia*,* and shortly after he communicated some extracts from a curious medical poem in the Library at Stockholm, which were printed in the same volume.† In 1870 he gave us "Some Account of Scandinavian Runic Stones which speak of Knut the Great, King of all the North," also printed in *Archaeologia*.‡ In a note to this memoir it is stated, "At the particular request of the author of this paper his peculiar orthography has been retained." The last communication, a short one, was in 1878, "On an Ebony Pax bearing the Legend of St. Veronica."§ When he came to be admitted a Fellow in 1866 he gave us an interesting oral discourse on Ancient Runes, in which he recounted his labours in studying the subject. He had resigned his professorship in 1894, but was still pursuing his antiquarian labours at the time of his death, which took place at Copenhagen, 7th August, 1895. I may add that there is an obituary notice of the old professor in *Archaeologia Æliana*,|| where there is an excellent likeness of him from a photograph.

Mr. GEORGE RICHMOND, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D., became a Fellow 28th May, 1868, but did not take any active part in our Society. He was, however, a member of our Council in 1876. His excellence as an artist is too well known to require any remarks on my part. I may, however, mention that he took much interest in antique fresco paintings. George Richmond was born at Brompton 28th March, 1809, and died at York Street, Portman Square, 19th March, 1896.

The Rev. GEORGE ROME HALL was elected 18th February, 1875. He interested himself greatly in the prehistoric remains of Northumberland amidst which he lived, and in 1875 gave us an interesting paper on the Ancient Circular Dwellings near Birtley in that county, which was printed in *Archaeologia*.¶ He also, in 1883, gave an account of the exploration of a barrow near Matfen, in Northumberland,** being at that time one of the Local Secretaries for the county. Mr. Hall died 4th May, 1895, and a portrait of him may be found in *Archaeologia Æliana*,†† he having been a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. EDGAR PHILIP LOFTUS BROCK was elected 13th January, 1876. He was honorary Treasurer of the British Archæological

* xxx. 256-322.

† pp. 349-418.

‡ xliii. 97-117.

§ *Archæologia*, xlv. 266-268.

¶ xviii. part i.

¶ xlv. 355-374.

** *Proc.* 2nd S. ix. 232.

†† xviii. 58.

Association, to which he devoted much of his time. As an architect he had frequent opportunities of studying archaeological subjects in connection with ancient buildings, and in 1881 he made some communications to our Society on discoveries that had taken place on the site of Leadenhall Market. In 1887 he brought before us a scheme for preserving the remains of St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester. Mr. Brock died 2nd November, 1895, and a full biographical notice of him has appeared in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.*

In JOHN BYRNE LEICESTER WARREN, LORD DE TABLEY, I have lost a friend of many years; he was a man of great accomplishments, numismatist, botanist, poet. He was elected 25th January, 1883, and was a member of our Council in 1884, but did not make any communication. With him the title of De Tabley expires, but the baronetcy continues. He was a great authority on book-plates, a subject on which he wrote an excellent guide, published in 1880. The work most akin to our antiquarian researches was that on the Greek Federal Coinage, which appeared in 1863. Lord de Tabley died 22nd November, 1895.

We have also lost two of our Local Secretaries, one for Kent, the other for Rutland, whom I feel called upon to mention.

The former is the Rev. Canon R. C. JENKINS, of Lyminge, who furnished us with some excellent reports on Kentish antiquities,† for one of which he received the special thanks of the Society. He also made a curious communication to us on the question whether the bones of St. Thomas of Canterbury were burnt or buried when his shrine was destroyed,‡ which gave rise to an interesting discussion. Canon Jenkins died at Lyminge 26th March, 1896.

The latter is the Rev. ANDREW TROLLOPE, of Edith Weston, Rutland. He was the author of a valuable work on the Church Plate of Leicestershire, in two quarto volumes (Leicester, 1890). He died at Rome, 24th March, 1896.

Of our Honorary Fellows I have only to notice the death of SENATORE GIUSEPPE FIORELLI, on 29th January, 1896, which took place at Naples, where he was born in 1823. This

* N.S. i. 350.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. iii. 218, 505; v. 478; x. 169, 206.

‡ *Proc.* 2nd S. xii. 117.

distinguished and indefatigable archæologist first turned his attention to numismatics, but from 1846 to 1848 he conducted very successfully the important excavations at Pompeii. Political troubles intervening, he had leisure to explore for the Count of Syracuse the tombs at Cumæ, but in 1860 he was reappointed inspector of the Pompeian excavations as well as Professor of Archæology at Naples. These most successful labours he carried on till 1875, when he was summoned to Rome to occupy the important post of director of the national museums and excavations, which he held till 1891, when his failing sight obliged him to retire. We owe to him the valuable serial publication entitled *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, published by the Accademia dei Lincei, of which a copy, though not I fear quite complete, is in our library. In 1874 Fiorelli's marble bust was placed in the Medal Room of the Naples Museum; a gold medal was struck in his honour; and shortly before his death his bust in bronze was placed at Pompeii among the ruins which he had so well brought to light, and which are his best monument. There is a biographical notice in the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, ix. part i. p. 113, with a woodcut of his intellectual face.

There is one person, who could not be a Fellow of our Society, but whose labours in the cause of historical research are too considerable to be passed over. This is Mrs. EVERETT GREEN, the authoress of the *Princesses of England* and other works; but her special claims to our gratitude are in the excellent Calendars of State Papers issued by the Master of the Rolls, in preparing which she exhibited great skill and industry. They extend to no less than 35 volumes, indispensable to the student of the history of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. I ought to add that in 1859 Mrs. Everett Green communicated to the Society through Mr. John Bruce copies of petitions to Charles II. by Elizabeth and Henry Cromwell, which were printed in *Archæologia*.* Mrs. Everett Green died 1st November, 1895, at the age of 77.

Turning to our own domestic affairs I have not much to report.

The revived Anniversary Dinner last year was a great success, partly from its novelty, partly because the Mercers' Company had placed their noble hall at our disposal. No less than 170 Fellows attended. This has encouraged the Dinner Committee to repeat the experiment this year; but it

was felt that it was scarcely fair to call upon the City Companies to furnish us with a dining-room, at some cost to themselves, and under such circumstances it was difficult for the Fellows to bring visitors. It was therefore decided that we should, like the Royal Society, dine at some great restaurant, and we have this year selected the Holborn, where I trust we may be well entertained, and that all may pass off satisfactorily.

Although the matter has been fully discussed at our meetings * I think it right to refer here to the loss we have had in the retirement of our excellent clerk, Mr. E. C. IRELAND, at the beginning of this year. After having been with us for forty-two years, it was natural that he should wish for some rest, though the officers of the Society would have been glad if he had consented to remain with us for some time longer. Fellows are well aware how obliging he was in assisting them to find the information that they wanted in our library, and his long experience was very useful in various matters of business. Mr. Ireland received a pension from the Society, and a private subscription was raised among the Fellows as a parting gift which amounted to no less than £286, for which Mr. Ireland sent me his grateful acknowledgment.

I hope that our new clerk, Mr. George Clinch, will be found equally useful to the Fellows, and in this I feel sure that he will do his best.

A suggestion has been made, especially in connection with the valuable painting from Norwich, which is still at our rooms, that it would be of great interest if we would get together an exhibition of early English paintings. I fear that the materials are not very considerable, and the paintings are not easy to transport. It might, however, be well to try the experiment, but the series should be confined to works of art previous to the Renaissance in England, when the introduction of a new style brought so many foreign artists to this country under the patronage of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey. If this should be decided upon it would be most desirable to bring together at the same time any illuminations which are certainly known to be English, and possibly facsimiles of wall-paintings, which, though not of a high style of art, are interesting for the mode in which the subjects are treated.

The excavations at Silchester have been continued, and the results of the last year are very satisfactory. In one of the

* See *Proc.*, 31, 35.

insula the foundations of two important buildings were unearthed, with their tessellated floors, and the remains of a curious pump were discovered, which have given rise to some discussion. I understand that funds are needed for this year's operations.

I now come to a matter which concerns the Society as well as myself, which is my collection of rubbings of monumental brasses. I commenced this collection in my college days, and even before, and worked hard at it. My numerous occupations when I became connected with the Museum, and the few opportunities I then had of making rubbings, produced a lull, but I did not lose sight of the collection, and increased it by acquiring a number of rubbings made by others. I thus became possessed of the extensive collection made by the Rev. Herbert Haines, the collections of our late fellow Mr. J. G. Nichols, which, though poor in quality, were of ancient date, and included a certain number now lost, as he possessed rubbings made by Fisher and others. I also obtained various smaller collections.

In 1875 I commenced a series of papers on the monumental brasses of England, a project never completed, partly because I had not time and found difficulties in my way, partly because one of my objects was to publish a list of *desiderata* with a view to improving the collection; but, I regret to say, it was useless, as I did not thus obtain a single specimen of those wanting. In commencing these papers I announced my intention of presenting the collection to the Society. The difficulty was to know where they could be placed. This was solved by the fitting up of our Council Room with bookshelves, when space was found for a case under the windows, which I had great pleasure in having constructed and presenting to the Society, though I fear some more space will be required.

The sorting and arranging of this great mass of material has been an arduous task, and taken up far more time than I anticipated, even with the help of our excellent friend Mr. Mill Stephenson. It may now be said to be practically completed; there may be a few rubbings which will have to be compared, and there is the tiresome residuum of rubbings without localities, the sins of omission, chiefly due, I am glad to say, to others.

One of the first lists of monumental brasses was that issued in 1846 by the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., which was to a great extent superseded by the Rev. H. Haines' Manual in 1861, which not only gives a list of such brasses as he was

acquainted with, but also a valuable introduction as to subjects, costumes, differences of style, etc. and there have since appeared several useful monographs on the brasses of various counties.

The disadvantage of Mr. Haines' list is that the examples in each church form a continuous paragraph, and where inscriptions only occur the churches are relegated to the ends of the counties and lumped together; so that it is difficult to use it as a catalogue for a collection. I obtained the assistance of my good friend Mr. Read, who wrote out from my dictation a complete list of brasses in single file, which fills two quarto note-books with spaces for additions. In these I have noted the rubbings from my collection with my cypher A.F., and a few others which the Society already possessed are indicated by a cross. The whole number of brasses there recorded is about 5,860, of which not more than 800 are wanting in the collection; most of these, however, are merely inscriptions or fragments, and some are known to be lost.

In a few counties the series is fairly complete. In Norfolk alone there are 1,132 brasses recorded, of which only 42 are wanting, and only 4 of these have figures. In this county I was greatly helped by the Rev. E. Farrer, F.S.A., who ceded to me his collection of rubbings after he had printed his excellent Norfolk list; and I had fortunately obtained a bundle of ancient rubbings which seems to have been used by Cotman, including several now lost. Suffolk and Essex might be greatly improved. It is, of course, in the eastern counties that the greater number of these sepulchral memorials are to be found; those in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, being nearly equal in number to those in the rest of England.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., has also placed at my disposal a selection of the rubbings collected by his father, which have added to my Northamptonshire series. Mr. Mill Stephenson has also filled up several deficiencies.

I have placed at the disposal of the British Museum some of my duplicates to assist in completing the National Collection. The Museum collections are very fine, as besides Craven Ord's ancient series they have the great Addington collection, etc., so that nearly all the brasses with figures are to be found there. The chief deficiency is in the inscriptions, where I was able to help them. To assist in this I asked the Manuscript Department to mark in a copy of Haines what they already had, and in my MS. catalogue I have indicated them with M.B., so that in case of doubt a student will be able to see where he can find another rubbing.

The rubbings are arranged in counties, alphabetically under

the parishes, the longer ones in rolls and the smaller in portfolios. This is, I think, the best mode of arranging a large collection, as being the most comprehensive. If arranged according to period, or the rank of the person commemorated, it is difficult to find a rubbing, and many will want to see what there is from some particular county or parish.

In the collection of engravings of sepulchral monuments which I gave to the Society a short time since, the prints and drawings are divided into classes: effigies, incised slabs, brasses, etc., excepting that the royal tombs have been kept together. In the brasses the examples are classed under ecclesiastical, military, civil, etc., and as far as possible chronologically in each class. This seems to me the best mode of arrangement for prints and drawings, as brasses, for instance, as a rule are mostly selected specimens, and the leaves are easily handled.

The exact arrangement, however, of this collection is one that will have to be considered carefully, as to whether it ought to be bound or kept in solander cases, as each of these plans has its advantages.

Turning to matters not so closely connected with ourselves, I may refer to the remarkable collection of coins formed by one of our Fellows, the late Mr. H. Montagu. This proved to be even more considerable than was anticipated. It has to form four sales, the Greek coins in London, the Roman in Paris, and two sales of Anglo-Saxon, etc., in London. The Greek coins and the first part of the Anglo-Saxon are sold, and I am glad to say that the British Museum has acquired most of its *desiderata*; the two other sales will come on very shortly, in fact the one in Paris commenced on Monday. This proves to be one of the most important collections of coins offered for sale in this century.

The National Portrait Gallery, to which I had occasion to refer last year in connection with the lamented death of Sir George Scharf, has now passed into the able direction of his friend Mr. Lionel Cust, F.S.A. It has now been opened to the public, and we can see again our old friends returned from their distant place of banishment at Bethnal Green. The Trustees of the Gallery, finding that they did not possess in the royal series a portrait of Edward IV., applied to our Council for the loan of one of our two portraits of the king, which has been granted.

In the British Museum I have not much to record. In the Medieval Room the old zoological wall-cases on one side of

the room have been replaced by better ones, and the other side will be completed this year. By this new arrangement, while the cases hold as much as before, but better displayed, and more free from dust, the suppression of the useless space behind the fittings will give more floor-space and make the room look less crowded. The Department of Science and Art has transferred on loan the Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Faversham bequeathed by Mr. William Gibbs, and they can now be seen in company with other Kentish remains already in the Museum.

The greatest change has been, however, in the Gold Ornament Room, the contents of which have been transferred to the old Medal Room, where the cases have been increased in number and refitted. The light is better, and the gems and gold ornaments are better seen. In the corridor or vestibule leading to this room Mr. Murray has collected together the Greek and Roman vases and other objects of silver in his department, so that the works of art in the precious metals can be studied together. The Trustees of the Museum have been good enough to provide three wall cases for the collection of drinking vessels of various ages and countries which I have placed in the Museum on loan, many of which have from time to time appeared in our rooms.

While on the subject of the Museum I ought to refer to one change that has taken place and which nearly concerns myself. Under the new Civil Service regulations I had to retire from the Museum on the 20th of last month. I am glad, however, that my successor is our excellent Secretary, Mr. Read, so that my work of many years has passed into the hands of one who, with more energy than I now possess, has as fully at heart the interests of the Museum, and knows quite as much as I do about all the branches of a department which I may almost say I instituted. My warm love for the National Collection will I feel sure not diminish, and as your President I am still one of the Trustees.

A very interesting exhibition of Egyptian art was organised last summer by the Burlington Fine Arts Club, which has resulted in the publication by subscription of a very handsome volume, a copy of which has recently been presented to us by our Director.

The Egypt Exploration Fund has continued its labours. At the great terrace temple of Queen Hatasu Monsieur Edouard Naville, Hon. F.S.A., has made some small final

clearances, opening out the south side of the temple, and discovering tombs showing that the site was originally a necropolis of the XIth Dynasty, destroyed in making the foundations of the temple. Among other things a very fine painted coffin of that date has been found. Some important fragments of the well-known scenes in the expedition to Punt have been brought to light built into later walls. The first volume of a handsome work on the remains, by M. Naville, has appeared, *The Temple of Deir el Bahari*, large folio, 1895.

The Fund has also had excavations made in the Fayum under Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Grenfell, where two Græco-Roman sites have produced a number of interesting papyri, several dating from the first century B.C., a period little known in papyri.

I may add that Dr. Petrie has carried on his independent researches in Egypt, and seems to have discovered the remains of a new race, not Egyptian, but with affinities to the fair-haired Libyans. They had vast quantities of pottery, flint or chert implements of extraordinary perfection, and a few bronze tools. This discovery seems to suggest some very important ethnographical questions, and from them it seems now doubtful if the fine stone implements that have come to us from Egypt are really Egyptian.

The excavations made by the Trustees of the British Museum in Cyprus from Miss Turner's bequest are being continued, and our Fellow Mr. A. S. Murray has gone to superintend them. The antiquities forming the museum portion of the collection of last year have been received and are exhibited. The excavations at Curium have revealed remains of the Mycenæan period, hardly before represented from Cyprus.

I now come to the last subject upon which I propose to make any remarks, and that is an important one, being the difficult question as to the preservation of historic monuments. It has been brought prominently before us by the destruction of the Rolls Chapel, but it had previously occupied the attention of the Congress of the Archæological Societies held in our rooms last summer.

It has seemed to me important to know what is done in this matter abroad. I have ascertained the procedure in three countries, France, Switzerland, and Denmark. It would have been easy to include other countries, but the details would have taken more time to explain than is now at my disposal.

In France the procedure seems to be very simple and practical. It rests on a law promulgated 30th March, 1887, in which all monuments are considered "Monuments Historiques." The provisions of this Act may be shortly stated as follows:

1. Any monuments which, from the aspect of history or art, are of national importance, are to be scheduled, in whole or in part, by the *Ministre de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux Arts*.

2. Those belonging immediately to the State shall be scheduled by the Minister with the assent of the Minister in whose department they lie; those belonging to Departments or Communes with the concurrence of those bodies.

3. Monuments in private possession shall be scheduled with the consent of the owner.

4. No monument included in the schedule shall be destroyed, in part or in whole, be restored, repaired, or modified, without the consent of the Minister. If to be expropriated for public uses, this cannot be done until the Minister has had an opportunity of making his observations on it.

5. This gives certain powers to the Minister under a law of 3rd May, 1841, which I have not before me.

6. Any monument in the schedule can be removed from it wholly or in part at the request of the owner, but with the same formalities that accompany its being placed on the schedule.

7. The law to apply to monuments previously scheduled, but in the case of private owners, if the State shall not have been at any expense on the monument, the owner shall have a right to have it excepted from the schedule on giving six months' notice within the year following the promulgation of the new law.

Chapter II. relates to moveable works of art, Chapter III. to excavations, and Chapter IV. gives special conditions as to Algeria, all of which do not at present concern us.

Then follows a decree of the President of the French Republic entering into fuller details and naming the Commission:

(1) *Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux Arts* President.

(2) *Le directeur des Beaux Arts*, Vice-President.

(3) A person to be nominated by the *Ministre*, also a Vice-President.

The other official members of the Commission are as follows:

(4) *Le directeur des bâtiments civils et Palais nationaux*,

(5) *Le directeur des Cultes*.

- (6) Le directeur des Musées nationaux.
- (7) Le Prefet de la Seine.
- (8) Le Prefet de Police.
- (9) Les inspecteurs généraux des monuments historiques.
- (10) Le contrôleur des travaux des monuments historiques.
- (11) Le directeur du Musée des Thermes et de l'hôtel de Cluny.
- (12) Le conservateur du Musée de sculpture comparée.

Some members are to be nominated by the Ministre de l'Instruction publique from candidates proposed by the Commission, but the number is not stated.

Then follows a schedule of monuments, which consists of the following classes, arranged each alphabetically: 1. Megalithic monuments, 317; 2. Antique monuments, chiefly Gallo-Roman buildings, walls, etc. 160; Medieval and later, 1,779.

Nothing can be better than this, at any rate on paper, and it would be very desirable, but not easy, to ascertain how the system works. I believe that the French Government has the advantage of being to a certain extent owner of the cathedrals and churches, which can be therefore included in the schedule without difficulty.

In Switzerland the initiative seems to have been left to a private Society, "Société pour la conservation des Monuments de l'Art historique Suisse," of which I have before me a report for 1895, kindly furnished by our Consul-general Mr. Angst, treasurer of the Society, together with some manuscript notes.

The Society was established in 1880, and its means were small, the moderate subscriptions of its 300 members, besides contributions from cantonal and other local societies. The influence of the Society was rather moral than direct, but very considerable, and it was able to draw the attention of Government to matters within its sphere. About six years since the Federal Government made an annual grant of about £2,000 for the preservation and purchase of Swiss antiquities, and constituted the leading members of the Society a federal commission for such purposes. The Society grants subsidies to persons wishing to undertake the restoration of monuments in their neighbourhood, and sees that this is properly carried out. They have careful plans made of any interesting sites or buildings menaced by destruction.

At first they were charged with selecting Swiss objects of art for purchase by the Federal Government; but this forms now the task of a separate commission, and the former devotes itself entirely to ancient monuments, and I have a long list of buildings, etc., which they have helped to preserve or restore.

With regard to Denmark, on which I communicated to the Society, in 1879,* a translation of a report drawn up by the illustrious J. J. A. Worsaae, Hon. F.S.A., attempts to preserve national monuments commenced as early as 1809, but with small results. In 1847 an Inspector of Monuments was appointed. In 1848 all monuments on the State domains were declared national property, and ultimately a considerable number of ancient monuments were brought under the law for their conservation. Drawings and plans were made of what remained at the expense of the State, but to avoid the inconveniences of too much concentration, in 1866 diocesan commissions and inspectors were appointed to look after the work, though, for lack of funds, this did not come to much. In 1873 the Danish Parliament decided to vote annual sums for the preservation of the monuments, and extra grants to large amounts in special cases. Further details may be found in the report itself, and there is not time for me to go more fully into this question.

When we turn to our own country our shortcomings are very manifest. Much has been done and is being done for our churches and cathedrals, not always in the best taste. A few buildings have been set in order by the Government, such as Caernarvon castle, and some municipalities have taken under their care ancient buildings or ruins in their neighbourhood, such as the abbey of Kirkstall by the city of Leeds. Nearly everything, however, is left to private enterprise. Yearly we receive communications on the menaced destruction of some relic of the past; we can only protest, sometimes successfully, but more often without result.

The Ancient Monuments Act is confined to prehistoric remains, perhaps on the theory that such remains are somewhat helpless, while historic buildings may be looked after by those living near them or otherwise interested in them. General Pitt-Rivers, an enthusiast in such matters, who would leave no stone unturned (excepting those of the monuments) to preserve ancient remains, has but little power. The Act was brought forward by the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, F.S.A., and passed in 1882. During the first eight years sixty-three monuments were placed under the Act, of which only twenty-three were scheduled, and since then only one has been added to the schedule. The whole of these are under the Office of Works, which does not seem to be at all anxious to increase its responsibilities in the matter.

It seems to me that the first thing to do is to appoint a

* *Proc.* 2nd S. viii. 57.

committee who shall obtain full particulars of what is done in this matter by other European Governments, and make a careful digest of them for the purpose of submitting to our Government or to the Houses of Parliament, and that a petition should be prepared and signed by the representatives of the various societies, metropolitan and provincial, interested in antiquities, expressing their views. The co-operation might be invited of the Scotch and Irish societies. It might be desirable to try and get the monuments placed under a commission with official and other members, representing not only the departments of Government concerned in the matter, but also various societies.

These remarks are, however, suggestive only, and I fear time would not permit my entering into the details more fully, and they would be better considered by any committee that is appointed. I would only suggest that the matter should be brought before the Congress of Societies this summer. With regard to the Office of Works, we must remember that the deputation which was made with respect to the Rolls Chapel was well received by Mr. Akers Douglas, and that he promised that old buildings should not be interfered with until he had consulted the societies interested in them.

At the conclusion of the President's Address, the following Resolution was moved by ARTHUR FRANCIS LEACH, Esq., M.A., seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon STEVENS, and carried unanimously :

"That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been duly elected, the following list was read from the Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L.
 William John Hardy, Esq.
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.
 John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D.
 William Minet, Esq., M.A.
 The Right Rev. The Bishop of Stepney, B.D., D.C.L.
 John Watney, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon.
 George Edward Fox, Esq., Hon. M.A. Oxon.
 William Gowland, Esq.
 Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A.
 Alfred Charles King, Esq.
 Arthur Francis Leach, Esq., M.A.
 Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, Esq., C.B., M.A.
 Alexander Stuart Murray, Esq., LL.D.
 Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Pursuant to the Statutes, chap. III. § 3, the name of Edward Pearson Peterson, Esq., who had failed to pay all moneys due from him to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be a Fellow of the Society, was read from the Chair, and the President made an entry of his amoval against his name in the Register of the Society.

Thursday, April 30th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
 President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Worshipful Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers :—
 A Chronological History of the Worshipful Company of Tin Plate Workers
 alias Wire Workers of the City of London. By E. A. Ebbelwhite, Esq.,
 F.S.A. 4to. 1896,

From the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum :—A Supplemental Catalogue of Specimens of Lace acquired for the South Kensington Museum between June, 1890, and June, 1895. By Alan S. Cole. 8vo. London, 1895.

From H. J. Farmer Atkinson, Esq., F.S.A.:—L'Insegnamento della Paleografia della Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli. Discorso di Alfonso Miola. 8vo. Napoli, 1885.

Le Scritture in volgare dei primi tre secoli della lingua. By Alfonso Miola. Vol. I. 8vo. Bologna, 1878.

From J. Wickham Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—Office for the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey, April 2nd, 1896. 4to. London, 1896.

From George Cheney, Esq., F.S.A.:—Office for the Consécration of a Church ; Office for the Re-opening of a Restored Church ; Office for the Laying of a Foundation Stone of a Church ; Office for the Consecration of a Churchyard or Burial Ground ; Forms of Prayer to be used upon the Day of Intercession ; and Form and Order of the Opening of the Church House.

From the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London :—A Medal struck to Commemorate the Opening of the Tower Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, on the 30th June, 1894.

The following letter to the Secretary from the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester was read :

“Deanery, Worcester,
April 21, 1896.

“MY DEAR SIR,

I have had the honour of receiving the resolution of the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by a letter from yourself.

In reply, I beg leave to say that the work referred to is already an accomplished fact. After long and anxious deliberation the Chapter decided to place the electric motor in the first small chapel of the crypt, as there appeared no other convenient space available. The chapel itself, however, remains *quite intact*, and visitors can obtain easy access to the east end of it (the only part hidden) through a door in the wall which will always be open. The other parts of the crypt remain as before. Had the motor been placed at the north side of the crypt, the result would have been a serious disfigurement of the great central apsidal chapel.

I cannot help adding that the Dean and Chapter are most jealously careful of the entire building committed to their trust, and that there is not in England, or elsewhere, a Cathedral in more perfect preservation, or beautiful order from end to end, than our own.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
R. W. FORREST.

Charles H. Read, Esq.”

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY the 31st day of December, 1895, having examined the under-
same to be correct.

		RECEIPTS.					
1895.					£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1895	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions :							
4 at £3 3s., arrears due 1st January, 1894	12	12	0
6 at £2 2s., ditto ditto	12	12	0
5 at £1 1s., completion at £3 3s. for 1894	5	5	0
398 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1895	1,253	14	0
172 at £2 2s., ditto	361	4	0
3 at £3 3s., paid in advance, due 1st January, 1896	9	9	0
1 at £2 2s., paid in advance, due 1st January, 1896	2	2	0
					1,656	18	0
Less Subscription refunded, paid twice in 1894	3	3	0
Composition							
Admission Fees :							
33 Fellows at £8 8s.							
Sale of Published Works							
Sale of Library Books							
Commissioners of Inland Revenue :							
Amount of Income Tax refunded for the Years 1891-2, 1892-3, 1893-4							
Dividend on £10,583 19s. 7d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Stock							
Stevenson's Bequest :							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other investments received from the Court of Chancery							
Sundry Receipts :							
Weekly Notices							

£3,182 12 1

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10,583	19	7			
Bank Stock	2,128	9	6			
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2,725	0	0			
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,757	0	0			
North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock	2,761	0	0			
Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	370	3	9			
				£21,325	12	9

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1895, to written ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the

		EXPENDITURE.					
1895.					£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society, Printers, Artists' Charges, Binding						989	14 8
Archaeological Investigations						2	14 0
Library :							
Binding					118	17	10
Catalogues and Library Work					102	6	6
Books purchased					100	0	11
Subscriptions to Books and to Societies for their Publications					50	1	0
						371	6 3
House Expenditure :							
Insurance					17	1	3
Lighting					164	0	5
Fuel					23	15	0
Repairs					176	1	6
Tea at Meetings					19	14	5
Washing and Sundries					53	19	0
						454	11 7
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License						44	3 9
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson's Bequest						4	11 11
Pension : C. K. Watson, retiring allowance						350	0 0
Salaries :							
Assistant Secretary					300	0	0
Clerk					240	0	0
						540	0 0
Wages:							
Porter					93	0	0
Porter's wife (as housemaid)					20	15	8
						113	15 6
Official Expenditure :							
Stationery and Printing					85	15	7
Postages					27	17	5
" on Publications					49	13	4
Sundry Expenses					70	6	1
						233	12 5
Cash in hand (Coutts & Co.)					72	10	5
Petty cash					5	11	5
						78	1 10
						£3,182	12 1

31st DECEMBER, 1895.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	8,894	0	0			
Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock	9,502	17	11			
				£18,396	17	11

After the payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £600 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the income on the above funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 27th day of March, 1896.

OWEN ROBERTS.
WILLIAM MINET.
W. J. HARDY.
CHARLES E. KEYSER.

The Rev. Ernest Bickersteth Savage, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1895 was read. (See pages 160, 161.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., M.P., F.R.S., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

GUY LAKING, Esq., exhibited and presented a plaster cast of the helm preserved above the tomb of King Henry V., in the abbey church of Westminster.

Thanks were accorded to Mr. Laking for his gift to the Society's collections.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited, by permission of the Earl of Bradford, a silver-gilt cup and cover belonging to the parish church of Tong, Shropshire, on which he read the following notes :

"This cup is a very beautiful object with somewhat unusual details. The body is cylindrical and formed of rock crystal, the rest is of silver-gilt, richly ornamented with scrolls of vine, executed in a bold and uncommon style ; the scrolls upon the various parts of the cup being carefully graduated in size to suit the spaces they fill.

The history of the cup is given in George Griffiths' *History of Tong, Shropshire* (1894), p. 82, where an exceedingly bad figure of the cup may be found. It is there stated that 'Lady Herries gave to Tong, about the year 1630, the beautiful and costly ciborium or sacramental vessel of the time of Henry VIII., said to be the work of the celebrated artist Holbein, and regarded by the highest authorities in such matters as unique.' It stands 11 inches high, and is of silver richly chased, having a central barrel of crystal 2 inches deep, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter outside, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches inside. It probably belonged to the ancient college of Tong, and held the sacred wafers ; but is now used to hold the consecrated wine on the high festival days of the church. It is described among 'the gifts of that pious and charitable lady Eleanor Harries

(relict of Sir Thomas) as a large comunion cup of gould and christall and cover.'

It seems highly doubtful whether the cup could have been used as a ciborium, especially with its rounded bottom, and if the date to which I assign it be right that use can be set aside; but, whether or no the cup may be a ciborium, there can be little question that it is not fitted for a chalice, and I think it is scarcely probable that it was originally intended for sacred use, but rather as a standing cup for domestic adornment and use.

It bears no stamp of any kind, and without external evidence it would be rather difficult to say where it was made. It is traditionally said to be the work of Holbein, and it certainly shows strong traces of the style of his time, especially in its form, but even from intrinsic evidence it must be set down as near the end of the century in which Holbein died (in 1543). I have called the style of the ornament unusual, and I think it is so, both in England and abroad. But curiously enough there is in the South Kensington Museum a fine standing cup and cover decorated with bands of scroll work of exactly the same design as those before us, and clearly the work of the same hand. In addition to the scrolls, however, are bands of engraved design, which, if I had seen them alone, I should have pronounced them North German work without hesitation. But upon the edge of the cup are the London hall-marks for 1611, and we must therefore conclude that both of the cups are of English manufacture of the beginning of the seventeenth century. It should, however, be mentioned that the maker's mark on the larger cup is a queer German-looking monogram, and it is possible that the artificer may have been of continental origin, a foreigner working in England."

The Rev. J. ARTHUR DIBBEN, M.A., exhibited a palimpsest brass from Astley church, Warwickshire, on which Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes:

"The brass from Astley, Warwickshire, exhibited by the vicar, the Rev. J. A. Dibben, is a palimpsest belonging to the class in which an older memorial has been cut up and made to do duty a second time. The plate is unfortunately imperfect; the beginning of the inscription and portions of the end of the two top lines being lost. The remaining portion is broken into three pieces, and in its present condition measures $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The inscription, which is in black letter, reads thus:

[Of þoʳ] charite pray for y^e sowlle of Joh̄n Crugge son̄.....|.....
 Crest' gentilma & Barbara his wif whiche Joh̄n Crugge....|....
 . . n y^e Countie of Midd y^e xbiij day of december An^o dñi
 M^o V^c xxxiii|.... oʳf y^e reign of Kyng Henry y^e eight xrbth
 & y^e said Barbara died | d]ay of An^o dñi
 M^o V^c ō whose soulle Jhū haue m[ercy . Amen]

The reverse consists of a portion of the representation of a shrouded skeleton of a woman. The plate has been much cut down, but the lower part of the jaw, the ribs, pelvis, and thigh bones are clearly shown; parts of the elbow and of the left hand also appear, showing that the arms were held straight to the sides as is usual in this class of figures. The date of this reverse plate is *circa* 1500.

At Cheam, Surrey, is a somewhat parallel case, where an inscription to Thomas Fromond, 1542, has on its reverse the effigy of a female in a shroud, *circa* 1500. The whole of this brass is, however, made up of earlier examples.* In the temporary museum formed at Bristol, during the visit of the Archæological Institute in 1853, Mr. W. Tyson exhibited a fragment of a sepulchral brass, part of an emaciated figure extended on a mat, which had been converted into a sun-dial, the lines being engraved on the reverse of the original work."†

The Astley brass has since been fixed in a copper frame so as to show both sides of it.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, read the following paper on the fourteenth-century painted *tabula* or reredos in the cathedral church of Norwich.‡

"The presbytery of the cathedral church of Norwich is flanked by two chapels of peculiar form, which are attached to the outside of the ambulatory that passes round the apse. The southern of these chapels is dedicated in honour of St. Luke, the northern is known as Jesus chapel. Each has an upper story, which is entered from the lofty triforium gallery above the aisle vaults. The room above St. Luke's chapel is the depository of the muniments and records of the Dean and Chapter; that over Jesus chapel was formerly the plumbery, and has in the centre a large table for casting sheets of lead,

* Engraved in the *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, Part IV.

† *Bristol Volume of the Archæological Institute*, lxxxiv.

‡ See *ante*, page 123.

but is now used as a sort of museum of sculptured fragments found in and about the church.

In one or other of these chambers was found, about fifty years ago, the beautiful reredos which the Dean and Chapter have so kindly sent for exhibition. It was turned face downwards, and used as a table, holes being cut in the four corners for the legs, after it had been reduced to a convenient size by the mutilation of one side. I have always been under the impression that the reredos was found in the plumbery, a supposition to which the splashes of red paint visible on the painted side seem to lend weight, but our Fellow Dr. Bensly, the obliging and courteous chapter clerk, tells me he understands that the reredos was preserved in the treasury over St. Luke's chapel, where its interesting character was noticed shortly before the Norwich meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1847, when it was rescued from oblivion.

The reredos is now preserved in a glass case in the ambulatory of the apse.

As Mr. Waller pointed out in the paper he read to the Society on March 19th, the reredos forms the subject of a valuable memoir by the late Mr. Albert Way, formerly Director of this Society, in the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute. Mr. Way's paper deals chiefly with the subjects of the paintings and the methods of decoration employed, but only touches lightly upon the archæological features of the reredos. With your permission, I will lay before you the results of a careful examination of the reredos from this point of view.

The object in question is what our medieval documents call in Latin a *tabula*, in English a table, from its being made of boards. Such an one is described in *Rites of Durham* as standing on the Jesus altar there against the wall behind it: 'a moste curiouse and fine TABLE, with ij leues to open and clos againe, all of the hole Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, most richlye and curiously sett furth in most lyvelie coulours, all like the burninge gold, as he was tormented, and as he honge on the cross, which was a most lamentable sighte to beholde.* There is no evidence that the Norwich reredos was a 'table with leues,' that is to say a triptych; on the contrary, its unpainted ends show that it was fitted into a recess in the wall or screen behind the altar on which it stood. Otherwise it exactly resembles in character that formerly existing at Durham.

* *A Description or Breife Declaration of all the Ancient Monuments, Rites, and Customes belonginge or beinge within the Monastical Church of Durham before the Suppression.* Written in 1593. (Surtees Society 15), 28.

In its present condition the Norwich table measures 8 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, but it was originally taller.

It consisted of two parts: (1) a series of oak boards, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, placed horizontally and pinned together at their edges by wooden dowels; and (2) a moulded frame, also of oak, which was made separately and afterwards pinned to the boarding with wooden pins. The boarding and the frame were of the same dimensions.

The frame was $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the outer edge, and had two sets of mouldings, all cut out of the solid. The inner series, by the aid of four mullions, was so arranged as to divide the *tabula* into five panels, each about $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. These were enclosed by the outer series as by a frame.

After the whole had been made and put together by the joiner it was handed over to the painter to be decorated. That this was the order of things is quite clear, for the loss of three of the four mullions shows that the panels must have been painted after the frame and mullions had been fixed in their places.

The subjects of the paintings, from left to right, are: (1) the scourging of Our Lord; (2) Christ bearing his Cross; (3) the Crucifixion; (4) the Resurrection; and (5) the Ascension. These have been minutely described by Mr. Albert Way in his memoir aforementioned, and only a fortnight ago by Mr. Waller. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to say anything further about them now. I must, however, recur to one point, which has of course been noticed by both the gentlemen I have just named, viz.: the mutilation of the panels by the loss of the upper part of the reredos, including the whole of the fourth side of the frame. The background upon which the pictures are painted is now composed of four boards. Mr. Waller thinks there was a fifth, which was lost when the reredos was made into a table, and Mr. Way arrived at practically the same conclusion, for he says 'it seems probable that about 10 inches in breadth, at least, has been cut away from the upper part of the paintings.' Mr. Way further expresses his opinion 'that the compartments were rectangular, and that the missing portion of the frame was continued in a straight line parallel to the base.'

I have already pointed out that the boards forming the *tabula* proper were of the same dimensions as the frame affixed in front of them, and since the lowest board is partly covered by the depth of the frame, it will be seen that a fifth board of about the same width as the others would, when

crossed by the upper margin of the frame, afford just sufficient space for the completion of the paintings.*

A clue to the original dimensions of the reredos is to be found by a study of what remains of the frame, and to the consideration of this we will now turn.

What may be called the inner frame is composed of (1) a roll moulding or bead which encloses each picture, and (2) a second bead, separated from the other by a flat chamfer, which divides the panels and is carried all round them. It thus forms as it were a series of distinct frames, one for each picture. The beaded members are gilded and the chamfers painted blue and red alternately, the red being relieved by small gold cinquefoiled flowers stencilled at regular intervals.

The outer margin of the frame has a flat band $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, with a moulded edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, composed of (1) a gilt bead, (2) an ogee chamfer painted red with gold flowers, and (3) a flat margin painted green with gold flowers. The flat band is ornamented in a very interesting and somewhat unusual fashion by a series of painted glass panels, evidently in imitation of enamel, with intermediate scrolls of leafwork executed in *gesso* and gilded. These scrolls are done with more freedom than the beautiful diapered *gesso* backgrounds of the panels, but are by the same hand. The glass panels have not hitherto been properly described. Mr. Way describes the mouldings of the frame as 'richly diapered, and ornamented with gilding, impressed work and portions of coloured glass, inserted at intervals; as also with armorial escutcheons, of which three only remain.' He has, however, obviously overlooked the identity of his 'portions of coloured glass' with the armorial escutcheons, for it is evident that the glass decoration was heraldic throughout.

The panels are each $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and are not of coloured but ordinary clear white glass, painted on the back with armorial bearings, and affixed to the frame by some adhesive material. After they had been placed in position the intermediate *gesso* work was put on and gilded.†

* It is possible that the central panel was taller than the others by the width of a sixth board, round which the frame would of course be returned. Room would then be found for such accessories as angels holding chalices, as in the painting at St. Michael-at-Plea by the same hand, described by Mr. Waller, and probably for the sun and moon above the arms of the cross.

† Examples of this form of decoration are not common in this country. The beautiful late thirteenth century *tabula* in Westminster abbey church is of course a notable example, and Mr. Micklethwaite has shown me in the same church a single fragment on the tomb of Edmund Crouchback, which was formerly elaborately decorated with painted glass panels, as were apparently the wooden sedilia on the opposite side of the presbytery. Some large pieces of similar work still exist in the canopy of the president's seat in the chapter-house

Since the armorial bearings are disposed over the whole surface of the glass panels, they should more properly be described as banners of arms, for which I think they are intended. Leaving for future consideration the arms depicted on them, we must observe the arrangement of the banners and the information they afford as to the original size and form of the reredos.

Along the lower side of the frame there were eleven banners, so placed that there was one at each end, another below the centre of each panel, and another beneath each mullion. These banners are all placed lengthwise, but the arms upon them are painted as if the banners were long ones and not upright.

On each end of the frame were three banners, placed upright, and as nearly as possible $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, which is also the distance between the lowest vertical banner and the first long one beneath it. In its present state the frame is cut off immediately above the uppermost of the three side banners, and there is of course nothing to shew how the rest of it was arranged. I think, however, we may safely conclude that the frame was continued in the same style all round the reredos, and if we allow above the uppermost banner the same space, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that occurs below it, the distance between the long banners of the lower frame, and a similar series on the upper frame would be 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From this it is easy to restore the position of the upper frame, which gives a total height for the reredos at the side of 3 feet 9 inches. We have thus lost $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches from the panels. The missing board must have been slightly broader than those below it, which measure respectively, the lowest 9 inches, the other three $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches each in width, but the fifth board, if my deductions be correct, must have been $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, which closely agrees with the 10 inches allowed by Mr. Way. By the aid of the dimensions thus recovered, if I may use the term, it will be seen that the panels were two squares in height, a very satisfactory proportion.*

We may now return to the examination of the banners.

at Christchurch, Canterbury, the recorded work of prior Henry of Eastry in 1304-5. The same method of decoration also appears on the gorgeous rood-screens at Southwold, Suffolk, and Cawston, Norfolk, of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date.

* The central panel, as I have previously suggested, may have been higher than the others to accommodate the subject painted on it. Three squares would give us a height of about 3 feet 10 inches, which is too great, but two squares and a half give 3 feet 2 inches, which, allowing for the frame, would mean the addition of another board 9 inches wide. The banners round the frame would accommodate themselves fairly symmetrically to such an arrangement, and their original number would then have been thirty.

The banners or traces of them on the existing framework are seventeen in number, viz., three at each end, and eleven along the bottom. For convenience I have numbered them, beginning with the uppermost left-hand banner, and continuing down, across the bottom, up the right side, and along the top. The total number was twenty-eight.

Of the banners themselves, only three remain, viz., Nos. 5, 6, and 13, but the places of the others (except 17) are marked by the red or black patches of the adhesive material by which the glass panels were attached to the frame, and several of these retain traces of a cast, as it were, of the painting on the panel sufficient to enable the arms to be made out. The red material seems to have been used for such arms as had gold or red fields or ordinaries, the black when the field or ordinary was silver or black.

1. Has been utterly destroyed by the hole cut for one of the legs when the *tabula* was degraded to menial uses. It had a red cement backing.
2. Of this most of the red mounting remains, and it bears clear traces of the arms of Despencer (*Quarterly argent and gules, the 2nd and 3rd quarters fretty or; over all a bend sable*) within a bordure. There can be little doubt therefore that the banner was that of the warlike Henry Despencer, bishop of Norwich from 1370 to 1406, who differenced his paternal arms with an *azure* bordure charged with the golden mitres of his see.
3. Is hopelessly defaced; and
4. Is also almost wholly destroyed by the hole cut for another of the table legs. Both banners were mounted on red cement, and on 4 are doubtful traces of a pale or cross.
5. Is fortunately quite perfect. It is fixed by black cement and bears the arms of Hales: *sable a chevron between three lions rampant argent*. Sir Stephen Hales, who bore these arms, was taken prisoner and made to serve as his carver by the rebel John the Litester (or dyer) in the insurrection of 1381.
6. Is also perfect. It bears on a red backing the arms of Morieux: *gules a bend argent billety sable*. Sir Thomas Morieux was a valiant knight who took an active part in conjunction with bishop Henry Despencer in the rebellion of 1381.
7. Had a black mount, on which are doubtful traces of a fess as ordinary.
8. Had a red mount, but is hopelessly effaced.

9. Also had a backing of red cement, on which appear traces of what may be a fess.
10. Has a fairly perfect backing of red cement, which seems to bear indications of the checkers and narrow fess of the Clifford family, but this is not certain.
11. Retains the black mounting of a banner which clearly bore *gules a saltire engrailed argent*. These are the arms of the Norfolk family of Kerdeston, of which the last legitimate male representative, Sir William Kerdeston, died in 1361, but they here may have reference to some other member of the family.
12. The black backing of this bears clear traces of a banner which was *paly nebuly argent* (or *or*) *and gules*. These arms are probably those of a member of the Gernon family (perhaps for Sir Nicholas Gernon, who was living in 1374).
13. Is fortunately complete, though the glass is sadly cracked. It bears the arms of Howard: *gules a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchées argent*, probably for Sir John Howard, of Fersfield, living in 1388.
- 14, 15, 16, and 17 are unfortunately destroyed, the first and last by the holes of the table legs. Traces remain of the red cement backing of the three first, but this shews no definite signs of arms.

The other banners, from 18 to 28 inclusive, were of course lost when the upper part of the frame was destroyed.

It will be seen that the heraldry, if the arms be correctly assigned, limits the date of the *tabula* in one direction to 1370, when Henry Despencer was consecrated bishop of Norwich. Certain details of the costume of the figures suggest a somewhat later date than this for the painting of the reredos, and it is at least possible that it was given as a thank offering for the suppression of the insurrection of 1381. That it was a gift to which a number of people subscribed is, I think, proved by the series of armorial banners on the frame, and three of the probable donors, the bishop, Sir Stephen Hales, and Sir Thomas Morieux, were certainly concerned in suppressing Litester's rebellion. By the kindness of the Dean and Chapter I have examined such of the Sacrist's and Precentor's Rolls as cover the period from 1364 to 1400. Various payments for the painting and gilding of images and furniture occur which show that painters were constantly employed, but in the few rolls that remain the names of the artists are not given, and the works on which they were engaged seem to have been small. It is of course impossible to say what was in the lost rolls, but it is not

likely that a gift made and painted by subscription would have been mentioned therein, though the charge for fixing it might have been entered.

The altar to which the reredos belonged cannot now, I am afraid, be determined. It may have stood upon the altar of the Holy Cross against the roodscreen in the nave, or even upon the Jesus altar, but the slab of this, part of which exists, was only 7 feet 3 inches long, while the reredos is 15 inches longer. It may however have slightly exceeded in length the altar itself. But the subjects of the paintings are not such as would restrict the reredos to either a Rood or a Jesus altar, and it may just as well have stood upon some other elsewhere in the church. Mr. Waller suggested a Passion altar or one of St. Mary of the Passion. I do not however remember to have met with either of those dedications in any English church, and so far as wills and account rolls give information neither altar existed in the cathedral church of Norwich.

As to the vexed question of the nationality of the *tabula*, I am afraid I cannot add much to what was said on a former occasion. The reredos has, however, since been examined by Mr. Edward J. Poynter, Sir Frederick Burton, Mr. A. Higgins, and Sir J. Charles Robinson, all most competent critics, and they are unanimously of opinion that it is certainly not Italian. The two former gentlemen further expressed their opinion that it was also neither French, German, nor Flemish. Mr. Alma-Tadema writes to me: 'I am unable to recognise Italian workmanship in the painting and ornamentation of the Norwich reredos, and quite believe with you that it is genuine English art that we have before us.' Mr. Higgins and Sir Charles Robinson unhesitatingly pronounce it English, an opinion which it seems to me as difficult to deny as it is to prove the work Italian, as upheld by Mr. Waller. The hesitation to assign an English origin to the painting no doubt arises from our want of knowledge of English art consequent upon the wholesale destruction of examples of it.

That the reredos was made and painted in this country there can, I think, be little doubt; the mouldings of the frame are thoroughly English, and, as I have shown, they were carved and fixed in place before the painting was begun. That the painting was executed in Norwich is highly probable. In a valuable paper on the painted screens and roofs in Norfolk, contributed to the *Archæological Journal* in 1890,* Mr. George E. Fox has shown that there were many artists living in the city of Norwich during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth

* Vol. xlvii. pp. 65-77.

centuries, and their names are all local and not foreign. One of these, Robert Ocle, is described as a 'peyntour' in 1407-8, and a will of 1416 mentions 'j tabulam depictam cum historia de sancta Katerina quæ tabula est in manibus Roberti Okyff de Norwico et soluť est eidem Roberti pro factura ejusdem tabule xxxiiij solidos iiij đ.* It is quite possible that the beautiful gesso diaper of *oak* leaves and acorns in the second and fourth panels of the Norwich reredos may be a rebus indicative of Robert Ocle's handiwork. Besides the frame there are certain English features about the paintings, such as the architecture, the essentially English mace held by the sergeant-at-arms, the typical English grouping of the Resurrection, and, as Lord Dillon has pointed out to me, the thoroughly English military figures. The use of the imitation Arabic letters, upon which Mr. Waller laid great stress in support of an Italian origin for the painting, differs from that seen in every Italian picture in our National Gallery, a fairly representative collection, in that the letters are woven into the material of St. John's undergarment, and not confined to the hem of his robe, as in all the pictures in question without exception. This may be in itself a small matter, but we know from inventories that rich stuffs woven with letters were in use in England when this table was painted, and there existed at Westminster Abbey in 1388 a number of frontals, copes, chasubles, etc., given by Cardinal Langham (*ob.* 1376), which are described as 'de panno aureo de luca varij coloris stragulatam, et diversis literis inscriptis.'† Some of these still survived at the suppression, and are described in the English inventory then made as 'of bawdekyn haveyng in hit strypes of gold with Greke letters.'‡ This rayed cloth of gold of Lucca exactly corresponds with the material of the robe worn by St. John, but is totally different from that of the plain garments with merely lettered borders seen in the National Gallery pictures. The mistake in calling the letters 'Greke' is of course understandable. By the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster I am enabled to exhibit for comparison with the Norwich table the splendid contemporary English mass-book presented to Westminster abbey by Nicholas Litlington, who was abbot from 1362 to 1386. The large illumination in this which precedes the Canon exhibits a striking English picture of the Crucifixion with small scenes from the Passion in the border, including the

* *Illustrations of the Rood-screen at Barton Turf* (Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, 1869), 14.

† *Archæologia*, lvii. 229, 231, 252, 261.

‡ *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, iv. 330.

Scourging, and Christ carrying the Cross. The manner in which Christ is tied to the pillar in the former exactly corresponds with the Norwich picture. The illuminated initial letter for the Easter Day office also contains a picture of the Resurrection, identical in composition, even to the oblique position of the tomb, with the painting of the same subject on the reredos.

I have no desire, indeed, I have not the necessary knowledge, to urge that all these are exclusively English features, but they here occur in an unquestionably English work, which has the merit of being contemporary with what I and many others believe to be a genuine English painting, executed by one of our own countrymen, and made neither in Italy nor Germany, nor any other country but England."

By kind permission of the Dean and Chapter the Norwich reredos was again exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The PRESIDENT announced that in consequence of the interest aroused by the discussion on the Norwich reredos and the desirability of getting together as many examples as possible of such works for comparison, the Council had decided to hold during the month of June an exhibition of English medieval paintings, to be further illustrated by drawings of wall-paintings and selected examples of illuminated manuscripts, the idea being to illustrate, as far as possible, English pictorial art down to about the year 1500.

Thursday, May 7th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Index of Artists represented in the Department of Prints and Drawings.
- Vol. 2.

2. Catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts in the British Museum. Vol. I.
3. Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. Vols. III. and IV.
4. Catalogue of Seals in the Manuscripts Department of the British Museum. Vol. IV.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A.:

1. Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles the First. By Sir Philip Warwick. 8vo. London, 1813.
2. A Narrative of John Ashburnham. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830.
3. The River Dee; its Aspect and History. By the Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester. 4to. London, 1875.

From Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A.:—The whole Art of Legerdemain. By Henry Dean. 12mo. London, about 1800.

From J. Tolhurst, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.:—Rental Book of the United Charities of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark. 1875 and 1893 editions. 4to. and folio.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

David Herbert Somerset Cranage, Esq., M.A.

David Murray, Esq., M.D., LL.D.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 4th June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze weight, found near Grove Ferry, near Fordwich, Kent, upon which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes:



BRONZE WEIGHT
FOUND NEAR
GROVE FERRY, KENT.
(full size.)

"That the little bronze object shown by Mr. Copeland is a weight I am fairly convinced, and Professor Ridgway, who has paid great attention to the matter, is of the same opinion. Its shape can be well seen in the adjoining figure; both faces have a number of punched devices upon them, but they are not very clear, owing to the oxidized condition of the surface. A group of these punch marks in the middle of the faces may represent the denomination or weight of the piece. Its present weight is 575 grains. Nothing seems to have been written on the Saxon standards, and it would be an interesting and useful subject for research by some student well grounded in the general history of standards in earlier and somewhat later times. There is a fair amount of material ready to hand; weights,

and scales also, have been frequently found in Saxon graves; the latter not unlike the Roman implements, from which doubtless they were derived. The weights occasionally, as in the instance before us, were made expressly for their purpose, but at times were nothing but Roman brass coins, reduced by polishing to a particular weight, which was indicated by means of hollows drilled on the face of the coin. In the cemetery at Ozingell, Kent, a number of these adapted coins were found, and in this set a piece with six holes drilled upon it now weighs 297 grains, one with five holes 243 grains, four holes 145 grains, while one with three holes has the same weight; but the former is probably a blunder, as they both doubtless belong to the same series as that in which 6 holes = 297 grains. These and other weights will be found engraved and described in *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii. pl. iv.; Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, pl. 12; and Faussett, *Inventorium*, ed. C. R. Smith, pl. xvii.*

J. J. STEVENSON, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a new restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, in accordance with the accounts and dimensions of Pliny and Hyginus, and the remains in the British Museum.

He gave descriptions and criticisms of the restorations suggested by Sir Christopher Wren, Hawksmoor, Professor Cockerell, Mr. Pullan, and Sir Charles Newton, of Mr. Fergusson, and of that submitted to the Society by Mr. Oldfield in 1893.†

His paper proceeded to show that the readings of Pliny's text adopted by Mr. Oldfield as the ground of his design are not certain, and are not adopted by Sillig and Detlefsen, the later editors of Pliny's text, that while his essay shows admirable research and ingenuity, his restoration is not proved by ancient authors or by the existing remains, and presents difficulties too great for it to be accepted as a solution of the problem.

Mr. Stevenson in describing the restoration he suggests showed that it is in accordance with the descriptions and dimensions of Pliny and Hyginus, with the account of the destruction of the monument by the knights of Rhodes, and with the existing remains of it in the British Museum; that it was open to the air, as Martial describes the chief characteristic of mausolea, with the pyramid adequately supported by Pliny's thirty-six columns, without a central cella or other piers or walls, as in all previous restorations which had been suggested.

* This weight has since been presented by Mr. Copeland to the British Museum.

† *Archæologia*, liv. 273—362.

The twenty-four steps of the pyramid he makes of different heights, the lower part being of the two flat slopes proved by the remains, the upper of higher steps forming a meta supporting the quadriga. The height of 80 feet, which Hyginus says was the height of the monument, he makes the height of the building to the top of the cornice, not including the roof, a common way of stating the height of buildings, and he finds that this agrees with Pliny's height of 140 feet for the whole monument, including the quadriga.

Mr. Stevenson thought that the proof of his theory was strengthened by the cumulative evidence of the various parts of it agreeing together in forming a consistent result, and in its embodying all the evidence from ancient authors and existing remains as a building practical and monumental in its construction. The result is perhaps not in accordance with modern taste, and he urged that ours is not a criterion of Greek taste in this building, as is shown by no restorer having thought of the low slope of the steps of the pyramidal roof till Newton discovered them.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 21st, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A.:

1. *Origines Gauloises*. 8vo. Paris, An V^{me}.
2. *Memoirs of the Court of King James the First*. By Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1822.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary:—*The Jesuits in China and the Legation of Cardinal De Tournon*. By R. C. Jenkins, M.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., D.C.L. President:

1. *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments*. By W. Brindley and W. S. Weatherley. Folio. London, 1887.
2. *The Early History of the Town of Birr*. By T. L. Cooke. 8vo. Dublin, 1875.

3. A new Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Firth, and Caithness. By John Brand. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1703.

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Soliloquy of a Great Man. A new Ballad. Folio. London, *n. d.*

From J. J. Tylor, Esq., F.S.A.:—Wall Drawings and Monuments of El Kab. The Tomb of Paheri. By J. J. Tylor, F.S.A. With Introduction by F. Ll. Griffith, B.A., F.S.A. Folio. London, 1895.

David George Hogarth, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 4th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The Rev. T. E. WOODHOUSE, through the Secretary, exhibited a photograph of a remarkable figure which until lately formed a step in the porch of Braunston church, Rutland. The block out of which the figure is carved is 3 feet 6 inches high, 15 inches wide, and 10 inches thick, and of a hard local shelly oolite.



CARVED FIGURE FROM BRAUNSTON CHURCH,
RUTLAND.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited a bronze ring of the sixteenth century, with a lion rampant engraved on the bezel, found at Ockley, Surrey; also the brass handle of a knife, in form of a lion crowned and standing on his hind legs, holding in front of him a tall cartouche charged with a king's head. The latter was found in an old wall of the Castle Hill at Reigate, and is probably of late sixteenth century date.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, exhibited a portrait on canvas of a cardinal, from Windsor Castle, where it has for a long time been preserved in one of the bedrooms. Unfortunately there is nothing to show whom the painting represents.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited an ivory crosier-head of the twelfth century, obtained in Italy, with the figure of a nimbed ox, the emblem of St. Luke, inside the crook.

Crosier heads of ivory of this period are not of common occurrence, and the present example combines the simplicity of outline usually found in the earlier types of crosier, with an elegance of line and vigour of execution not always present.



IVORY CROSIER-HEAD OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

The ox of St. Luke is a variant on the common type, as may be seen by a reference to *Mélanges d'Archéologie* (Cahier and Martin), vol. iv. Doubtless in this case the Evangelist was the patron of the bishop or of his see. The crosier will be added to the medieval antiquities at the British Museum.

ROBERT MUNRO, Esq., M.A., M.D., read the following Report, as Local Secretary for Scotland :

"I have the honour to report that the following are the more important archaeological investigations made in Scotland during the last three years :

- (1) A crannog in Lochan Dughaill, near Tarbert, Argyllshire, showing indications of a circular wooden house.
- (2) A cave at Oban, containing human remains and a pre-historic refuse-heap composed of wood-ashes, marine shells, broken bones, and a variety of stone and bone implements.
- (3) The excavation of an ancient earthen fortification, known as the Roman Camp at Birrens, in Dumfriesshire.

I. CRANNOG IN LOCHAN DUGHAILL.

This crannog, excavated under my supervision in the autumn of 1892, proved exceptionally interesting, inasmuch as it furnished clear evidence that a circular dwelling-house had been erected over an artificial island, both being constructed of wood. Lochan Dughaill, *i.e.* the little loch of Dougal, is represented on the Ordnance map as a small sheet of water, about 600 yards in length and 300 yards in breadth. It was situated on the property of the late Sir William Mackinnon, about a couple of miles to the north-east of Balinakill House and close to the Tarbert and Campbeltown road. When I visited the locality the proprietor had just completed the drainage of the loch for agricultural purposes, and its former bed was then a meadow in which the crannog was represented as a cairn of stones on a slightly raised mound near its middle. On inspecting this mound prior to the excavation the tops of a few piles cropping up through the grass could be readily traced in a circle round it. On its central portion there was a heap of stones which, though showing little evidence of having been used for any structural purpose, ultimately turned out to be the ruins of a fireplace. On cutting a trench from the margin towards the centre of the mound wooden structures came into view at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, which, on the mound being completely uncovered, disclosed a new feature in the structure of crannogs. In the centre, and protruding through the cairn of stones, there was the stump of a stout wooden pile, apparently the trunk of an oak tree, firmly fixed in the subjacent structures, and close to it the *débris* of a fireplace, consisting of clay, stones, ashes, and a black peaty substance. At nearly uniform distances from this central pile, and stretched on the surface of the wooden substructures, there was a series of oak beams, 5 or 6 feet in length, so placed as to be all pointing towards the centre like the spokes of a cart-wheel. Various means were

adopted to retain these beams in position, the most common being pegs of wood, on both sides, which penetrated into the subjacent structures. One beam had a large flagstone lying over it, another terminated at its distal end in a natural curve which passed beneath a beam from the underlying structures, and a third ended in a fork resting against a stout peg. Four of these beams at the north end were placed at regular distances, some 6 feet apart at their outer extremities, and, as they appeared to be *in situ*, we calculated it would take sixteen more to complete the circuit. Of these six were actually in position, but at irregular distances, the intermediate ones being wanting. But their absence was satisfactorily accounted for by the damage done to the crannog during the drainage operations, when large quantities of wood were abstracted and used as firewood. The specially interesting and novel feature of these beams was that near the outer end of every one of them there was a deep cavity, a few inches in diameter, worked down through about three quarters of its thickness. Only in one instance had a cavity actually perforated the beam. It was also observed that these holes were at nearly equal distances from the centre of the crannog, about 15 feet on an average; and hence the conclusion that they were fixed points for a corresponding number of upright beams, having a connection with the great central upright, became inevitable. But whether they converged to it, like the ribs of an umbrella, or were joined by cross rafters there was no evidence to show.

The interior of the house had been divided into two nearly equal divisions by a wooden partition, the remains of which were traced from the corner of what appeared to be the threshold of a door at the south-east side of the crannog. From this door a pavement of round timbers led to the edge of the mound, a distance of only a few paces.

There were two well-defined rows of piles surrounding the mound (or island), but it did not appear that they had been connected by the ingenious method of mortised beams, so well displayed in the crannogs of Lochlee and Buston. The area enclosed by the stockade was slightly oval, and measured, counting from the outer circle, 49 by 45 feet, the major axis running north and south.

In order to ascertain the nature and composition of the island a square hole, about a yard in diameter, was dug a little to the south-west of the central pile, the result of which was to prove that it had been constructed of layers of timbers laid transversely. At a depth of 4 feet further progress was prevented by a flat oak beam which stretched right across the hole, now narrowed to the breadth of the spade, but on either

side of it a pointed stake could be driven down into what we concluded to be the silt of the original lake bottom.

All the relics collected in the course of the investigation were found on the surface of the woodwork and, though not numerous, are of some archaeological value. The following are the principal objects:

A small flint scraper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, apparently of prehistoric workmanship, which probably came from a grave of the Stone Age in the neighbourhood, and was utilized by the Crannog inhabitants as a strike light (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. FLINT
SCRAPER.
(Actual size.)



Fig. 2. JAR OF GLAZED EARTHENWARE.
($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.)



Fig. 3. HANDLE OF EARTHENWARE
VESSEL. (4 inches in length.)

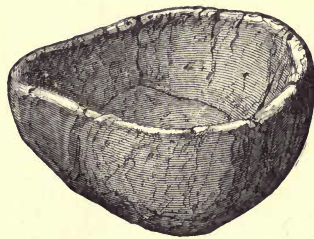


Fig. 4. A CRUCIBLE OF CLAY.
(Actual size.)

A circular stone disc, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and rather more than an inch in thickness, having a central perforation half an inch in diameter.

Four sharpening stones made of a fine-grained sandstone found in the primary rocks in the vicinity.

Five or six kidney-shaped polishers of a whitish quartz, 6 to 8 inches in length.

Half of a bracelet made of cannel coal showing a diameter (internal) of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Some fragments of glazed earthenware (wheel-made) found together were reconstructed into a jar $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high (Fig. 2).

Among the other relics may be mentioned—a projecting handle 4 inches in length, made of the same kind of earthenware as the jar (Fig. 3); a crucible $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest diameter (Fig. 4); and some portions of worked wood having round and square holes.

II. THE OBAN CAVE.

This cave, known as the MacArthur Cave, was discovered in December, 1894, by quarrymen while removing stones for building purposes from the cliff facing the bay of Oban, long regarded by geologists as marking the line of an old sea-beach some 30 or 40 feet above the present level of mean tide. In the course of these operations a cavity was exposed in the rock which proved to be a cave, 25 feet long (north to south), and from 16 to 20 feet broad. This opening was made near the back of the cave, but its natural entrance, which had been most effectually concealed by an old talus of earth and stones, was at the other (north) end. Before the discovery came under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the whole of the roof had been removed by the quarrymen, but as the floor, already ascertained to be an accumulation of relic-bearing *débris*, remained practically undisturbed, it was decided by the Council of the Society to have it thoroughly excavated. Subsequently a full report of the investigation was read at a meeting of the Society, 11th March, 1895, by Dr. Joseph Anderson, who, with the co-operation of a number of local gentlemen interested in the antiquities of the neighbourhood, superintended the excavations.

The contents of the cave consisted, first, of a layer of black earth, the presence of which was accounted for by a slanting shaft filled with a similar material, which extended from the wall of the cave to the surface of the ground above. This shaft was formerly an open air passage by means of which, it was conjectured, surface soil had been washed into the interior of the cave. In this layer, besides the bones of various animals, the following human remains were found, the relative positions of which are thus stated :

‘Towards the back of the cave, and under a projecting part of the roof which remained on the east side, a human skull was found on the surface of the black earth. A few feet

further north, on the same side of the cave, another skull was found embedded in the black earth, almost on the top of the shell bed underneath. Still further north, and only a few feet distant, were a good many other bones of a human skeleton. Two lower jaws were also separately found near these remains, on the same side of the cave.

Professor Sir William Turner, who reported on the osseous remains, makes the following remarks on the Cave dwellers represented by these bones:

‘The adult skulls A and B from the MacArthur Cave, prove them to have been people with well developed crania, dolichocephalic in form and proportions. Although skull B possessed projecting glabella and supra-orbital ridges, yet these were not so prominent as to have given the beetling eyebrows, which must have been so marked a feature in the men of Spy and the Neander Valley: whilst in A their projection was slight; neither had they possessed the low arch of the frontal bone and forehead which is so striking a character in the Spy and Neanderthal crania. The jaws were not prognathic. The teeth, although partially worn down on the surface of the crowns, were not so flattened as one sees in the skulls of some savages. One is therefore disposed to infer that the food of the cave-dwellers was cooked before being eaten; an inference which is strengthened by evidence of the action of fire in the blackened, calcined bones in the Mackay and MacArthur Caves. The great capacity of the skull B which, in its uninjured state, had doubtless been capable of containing not less than 1730 c. cm. of water places it on a level with some of the most capacious skulls of modern Scotsmen which I have measured.’

But it is unnecessary to dwell on the special characters of these human bones as, from their superficial position in the cave, their owners had probably no relationship with the cave-dwellers who left the implements, weapons, and other indications of their civilisation, in the subjacent deposits. The next layers are thus described: ‘It was found that underneath the layer of black earth there was a bed of shells, varying from 27 inches to about 3 feet in thickness, extending over the whole floor of the cave, and showing little or no intermixture of black earth or gravel, but here and there patches of ashes mixed with wood-charcoal, and charred splinters of bone. Under this shell-bed was a bed of fine clean gravel, composed entirely of small water-rolled stones. In this gravel, at a depth of about 18 inches (where the section was first made), there was intercalated a deposit of shells, which we at first spoke of as the lower shell-bed, but which proved to be of partial extent and unequal thickness, thinning out towards

the sides and towards the mouth of the cave, and in several places presenting an irregular or patchy appearance in the section, as if the shells had been deposited in heaps or pockets in the gravel. Underneath this intercalated layer of shells the gravel extended for about 4 feet or more to the cave-bottom, where it was mixed with large and small fragments of loose rock. The whole thickness of the gravel-bed under the upper deposit of shells was thus about 6 feet, including the intercalated lower deposit of shells.'

Both the upper and lower shell-beds were composed of the shells of edible species found on the neighbouring shores and



Fig. 5. BONE PIN.
(Actual size.)



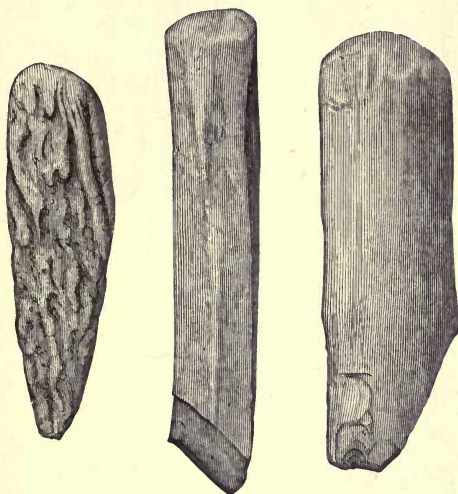
Fig. 6. BONE BORER.
(Actual size.)

of the bones of land and marine animals, the entire mass being a true refuse heap, evidently the result of a lengthened occupation of the cave by people who fed on the fauna represented in it. The bones were, for the most part, broken into splinters both for the purpose of extracting the marrow and of manufacturing bone implements, of which a large number was collected.

All the implements recovered were made of bone or deer-horn, with the exception of three hammerstones, and twenty flints (three being natural nodules) mostly flakes and chips, 'a few of which show secondary working, though none are

really implements in the sense of being fashioned and finished.'

The bone and horn implements consist of three pins (Fig. 5); three borers (Fig. 6), together with a few bones of nondescript characters, being merely pointed or flattened at the end; 140 'round-nosed, chisel-ended implements having an extraordinary likeness to each other' (Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10); and seven harpoons (two being entire) made of deer-horn. The larger of the entire harpoons (Fig. 11) (6 inches in length) has four barbs on each side and a perforation at the butt-end. The other (Fig. 12) differs from it only in being smaller ($4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length) and having no perforation at the butt-end.



Figs. 7, 8, 9. IMPLEMENTS OF BONE AND DEER-HORN.
(Actual size.)

The animal remains from the respective deposits were identified by Mr. James Simpson, assistant to Sir William Turner, as follows :

(1) 'In the upper layer of black earth were bones or teeth of the red deer and of a species of ox, also of the pig, dog, and badger (*Meles taxus*). Some bones of birds, fish, claws of crabs, and shells of patella, solen, and whelk were recognised.

(2) In the shell-bed underneath the black earth, in addition to bones of badger, red deer, and ox, a part of the jaw of a roe deer (*C. capreolus*) was recognised; also bones of small birds and of fish, claws of crabs, and shells of patella, pecten, and solen.

(3) In the deeper shell-bed and pockets underneath the gravel below No. 2 were portions of two frontal bones of an ox, probably *Bos longifrons*, antlers, and bones of red deer, one of which had been a large stag, the burr being 80 mm (about 3 inches) in diameter, bones of roe deer, the humerus

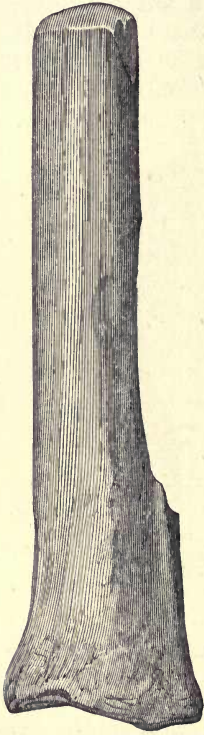


Fig. 10. BONE IMPLE-
MENT MADE OF THE
LEG BONE OF A DEER.
($\frac{3}{4}$.)



Fig. 11.
HARPOON OF DEER-HORN. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)



Fig. 12.
HARPOON OF
DEER-HORN. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

of an otter (*L. vulgaris*), the humerus of a cat, the lower jaw of a young pig, the upper jaw of a badger; also bones of small birds, jaw and vertebrae of fish, crabs' claws, and shells of molluses. Some of the bones were blackened and calcined from the action of fire.'

It is fortunate that the record of archaeological phenomena associated with this cave fell to be described by so experienced and accurate observers as Sir William Turner, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. J. H. Cunningham, C.E. (the latter having made a plan of the cave and determined its height above the Ordnance *datum* line), as the conclusions to which they point in regard to the relative levels of sea and land then and since are of exceptional importance. On this subject Dr. Anderson writes as follows :

‘It is a question pertinent to the occupation of the cave, whether the sea had wholly and finally left it when they (human beings) first took possession; and this question may be answered in the affirmative or in the negative according to the interpretation that may be given to certain facts connected with the manner in which the refuse of the people’s food is found to be deposited in relation to the gravel-bed which overlies the rocky floor of the cave. This gravel-bed itself is ages younger than the cave, because, at the time when the wash of water within the cave was sufficiently deep and strong to do the work of excavating the rock, little or no gravel would remain within it. The gravel bed therefore does not belong to the time when the land sat so low in the water as to permit the free influx and reflux of the waves in volume over the cave-floor, but rather to a time when the sea was retiring, and a beach was being formed in front of the cave. Then the work of filling up the floor with gravel would be performed by the heavier storms driving into it the lighter gravel from the beach. That beach, however, was not the present beach, which is fully 100 yards off, but a beach on a much higher level, or fully 30 feet above the level of the present beach. That the gravel bed in the cave is really the inwash of the sea when it stood at that level I think there can be no doubt; but that any of it was thus washed in subsequently to the first occupation of the cave by man requires to be substantiated by evidence of the clearest and most irresistible kind, because it involves the question of the alteration of the relative levels of sea and land by fully 30 feet since the neolithic period in the West of Scotland. But the evidence of the mere superposition of the upper layer of the gravel over the lower shell-bed is not decisive enough to carry the inevitable consequences. The lowest point reached by driving an iron bar to the bottom of the gravel was 34 feet above the Ordnance *datum* line.

The cave is nearly as broad as it is long, and consequently, when the gravel was being washed in, there would be a tendency in the reflux to wash out the centre and leave it

heaped up towards the sides. Probably, also, when the washing-in power was nearly exhausted, a bank would be thrown up towards the mouth of the cave. Finally, it would be left with its gravel bottom quite uneven, and higher towards the sides than at the centre, and probably higher at the mouth than farther in.

When, therefore, the cave was taken possession of by the people who brought to it daily such provision of shell and sea fish and such land animals as they obtained for food, and cooked and consumed their common meals within it, the refuse of their food and occupancy would fall into and fill up the lowest levels of the hollows in the gravel floor, and the higher portions being so loose and mobile would be trodden down over it, so that it would be intercalated in the gravel in patches and pockets as it was found, while the gravel so levelled down would also be mixed with refuse and implements.

On the other hand I must allow that it did appear to some of us, while the excavations were in progress, that the upper portion of the gravel-bed at least must have been washed in over the deposit of food-refuse which was intercalated within it, and consequently that the occupants were for the time driven out, but afterwards resumed possession, and retained it without further disturbance from the sea. In that case the upper deposit of shells and food-refuse above the gravel and beneath the black earth would be the only part of the contents of the cave accumulated since the sea retired from the higher level, while the deposits of refuse intercalated in the gravel would indicate the occupation of the cave during the time when the sea stood at the higher level, and occasionally washed into it. But it seemed to me that the force and volume of the waves that would carry this gravel into the very back of the cave would necessarily lift and disperse or carry out with the reflux at least the lighter parts of the deposit of refuse—empty shells, charcoal, and ashes. Nevertheless, the patches of shells intercalated in the gravel still retained the smaller and lighter shells as well as the heavier, and occasional deposits of ashes and charcoal. But there is no absolutely decisive evidence for either of these suppositions; and even though my objection be found to have little value, there is no escape from the conclusion that, if the upper gravel was washed into the cave after its occupation by man, it must have been during or subsequent to neolithic times, for archaeologically the fauna and implements of the cave must be classed as neolithic at the earliest.

It will be thus seen that Dr. Anderson leaves it undecided

whether the upper gravel-bed was deposited by the action of waves after man had taken up his abode in the cave or, as he suggests, was due to that of man himself incidentally treading down the gravel previously heaped up in it. According to the latter hypothesis there might have been an interval of centuries between the last action of the waves in the cave and the advent of man on the scene. I need hardly observe that its acceptance, as an adequate explanation of the phenomena in question, would entirely eliminate the chronological problem from the field of discussion, and the MacArthur cave would recede into the secondary importance attached to the three caves previously explored in the line of this old sea-beach. But in my humble opinion this hypothesis is untenable for the very cogent reason that it fails to explain the facts. Moreover, the alternative view, so forcibly described by Dr. Anderson himself that in reality he is its advocate, is not only consistent with archaeological deductions derived from other sources, but offers a natural and probable explanation of the entire set of phenomena. The extreme cautiousness displayed by Dr. Anderson in the matter is due, he tells us, to the serious issues involved, viz., 'the alteration of the relative levels of sea and land by fully 30 feet since the neolithic period in the West of Scotland.' It will be part of my duty in this communication to show that a change of this nature has actually taken place, so that whether or not it was the sea which temporarily interrupted the festivities of the Oban troglodytes, it stood in those days at a level when such an occurrence was possible.

With respect to the first part of my argument, viz. the inadequacy of the treading-down process to account for the presence of the upper layer of gravel, it is only necessary to make an effort to picture to the mind's eye any conceivable *modus operandi* by which this could be effected to be convinced that the hypothesis must be abandoned as unpracticable. When the upper shell-bed was cleared off we are told that there was exposed beneath it 'a layer of clean washed gravel or small-sized pebbles extending over the whole floor of the cave,' underneath which, at a depth of 6 to 18 inches, was embedded a lower shell-bed. Now is it probable, or indeed possible, that this intermediate layer of clean washed gravel had been so placed by the tread of the people who from day to day frequented the cave, and here cooked and ate their food, throwing the refuse anywhere around them? This treading process must have gone on, even to a greater degree, from the very beginning of the occupancy of the cave, and consequently the gravel would

become mixed more or less uniformly with the shells ; but we have no evidence to show that any intermingling of this kind had taken place in the upper gravel. Again, while we would expect to find the gravel largely mixed with the shells at the bottom, and becoming less so as the accumulation increased, it is inconceivable that any unintentional treading would spread over the whole shell-heap a clear bed of gravel, nowhere less than 6 inches in depth. Now we must bear in mind that this lower shell-bed 'was mixed with broken bones of animals,' and contained 'the same shells and bones of the same animals,' as well as 'the same varieties of bone implements' as the upper shell-bed. The only distinction was that the shells and bones of the former 'were more decomposed and friable' than those of the latter. Also the 'patches of shells intercalated in the gravel still retained among them the smaller and lighter shells as well as the heavier, and occasional deposits of charcoal and ashes.'

To me it is quite obvious that this layer of clean washed gravel, which so completely separated these two shell-beds, was the result of some sudden *coup*, some specific action, which came into operation a considerable time after the people had taken possession of the cave. The facts would be quite consistent with the idea that the troglodytes abandoned the cave for a time, and that, on coming back, they spread this layer of gravel with spade and shovel over the former refuse heap, so as to start, as it were, with a clean hearth. There is, however, no natural process which, to my mind, accounts for it more satisfactorily than the supposition that during a severe storm the waves were forced into the cave carrying with them a certain amount of shingle, which henceforth became the floor of the cave, and over which the cave dwellers, after the abatement of the storm, again took up their quarters, as formerly.

I am unable to see the force of Dr. Anderson's objection to this explanation, when he says 'that the force and volume of the waves that would carry this gravel into the very back of the cave would necessarily lift and disperse or carry out with the reflux at least the lighter parts of the deposit of refuse, empty shells, charcoal, and ashes.' From my own experience of the action of waves I am disposed to think that in the case of the Oban cave there would be but slight interference with the previous refuse-heap, the greater portion of it being already well trodden and consolidated into a mass of some consistency, by the sudden dashing of a few mighty waves sufficient to reach the back of the cave. In such cases, when the force is nearly spent, the water is so surcharged with gravel, which it

either rolls on the surface or transports with a clear bound, that the reflux deals with the fresh materials thus conveyed rather than with those already existing. In fact, this is the secret of stratification in all sedimentary rocks, and it is a matter of practical observation that strata frequently disclose, by a sudden change in their materials, the corresponding changes in the manner of their deposition. Where a beach is increasing the accumulated materials of each storm or tide are often permanently distinguishable as clearly-defined strata.

That the storm theory is the correct explanation of the phenomena disclosed by the excavation of the MacArthur cave at Oban is rendered highly probable by collateral investigations which suggest, if they do not demonstrate, that during the early neolithic period the land sat considerably lower in the sea than at the present time. It would, however, be beyond the scope of this communication to discuss at length the details of these investigations, and I shall therefore restrict my remarks to a brief summary of the chief points in the evidence.

Direct proofs of man's presence in Scotland have been found and recorded under the following circumstances :

- (1) When the Carse lands of Stirling were the bottom of a marine estuary.
- (2) While the clay beds in the brick clay-pits at Friarton, Perth, were being deposited.
- (3) When the water of the Clyde basin stood considerably higher, at least 20 or 25 feet, than at present.
- (4) When the sea washed the coast of South Ayrshire 25 feet above present high-water mark, etc.

(1) On the 17th September, 1889, Professor Sir William Turner read a paper at the British Association then held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 'On implements of Stag's horn associated with Whale's skeletons found in the Carse of Stirling.' In this paper the author describes a perforated horn implement shaped like a hammer-axe head, 11 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its greatest width, and of which I exhibit a drawing (Fig. 13). It was found in 1877 resting on the skull of the skeleton of a *Balaenoptera*, exposed in the course of drainage operations on the estate of Muklewood, a few miles west of Stirling. In 1819 and 1824 it is recorded that implements of deer horn (two of which are described as being perforated with a round hole about an inch in diameter) were found also associated with whales' skeletons, but they appear to have been lost.*

* *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* vol. v.

Sir William Turner sums up his remarks on these discoveries as follows:

'The discovery of those horn implements proves that, when the fertile land now forming the Carse of Stirling was submerged below the sea level, the surrounding highlands were inhabited by a hardy Caledonian race, who manufactured from the antlers of the red deer useful tools and weapons. I have already stated that there is nothing in the form of these implements to lead one to suppose that they could be used in the chase of the whale as lances or harpoons. It is probable that the whales by the side of which they were found had been stranded during the ebb of the tide, and that the people had descended from the adjacent heights, and, with the aid of their chisels of horn, had spoiled the carcase of its load of flesh and blubber. In support of this view I may state that the three



Fig. 13. HAMMER-AXE HEAD OF STAG'S HORN FOUND WITH A WHALE'S SKELETON AT MUKLEWOOD, NEAR STIRLING. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

skeletons along with which the implements were found were lying in proximity to the edge of the carse land, where it approached the adjacent high ground.'

Sir John Clerk in *Reliquiae Galeanae** informs his correspondent that a 'very ancient curiosity' was found in the Carse of Falkirk in the month of May, 1726. The washings of the River Caron discovered a boat, 13 or 14 feet underground; it is 36 feet in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, all of one piece of oak. There were several strata above it, such as loam, clay, shells, moss, sand, and gravel: these strata demonstrate it to have been an 'antediluvian boat.' Another boat from this locality is recorded at a later period.†

(2) Professor James Geikie records the discovery of a canoe in a brick clay-pit at Friarton, underneath 10 or 11 feet of clay. This clay, according to the Professor, belongs to the

* *Bib. Top. Brit.*, No. II. p. 241.

† *Beauties of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 419.

second series of terraces in the Carse lands of the Tay Valley, rising from 25 to 45 feet above mean-tide mark.*

(3) No less than twenty-five canoes have been recorded as being found imbedded in the basin of the estuary of the Clyde, some of which were over 20 feet above present high water mark, and deeply buried in estuary deposits. Two of these vessels contained stone celts.†

(4) In 1883 I contributed to the collections of the Ayr and Galloway Archaeological Association,‡ Notes on the discovery of five bronze celts of an early type, bound with a bronze wire in an excavation near the shore of a small bay on the Ayrshire coast. They apparently had been concealed in a crevice in a rock, the opening to which had been subsequently covered over by sea gravel. At the present time the sea is 100 yards distant from this spot, and the high-water mark 25 feet lower.

Further evidence of the same kind might be adduced from various other records scattered throughout the Scottish annals, as for example: the discovery of canoes and other relics in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire, and Cree Moss in Galloway:§ the remains of a flint factory about 30 feet above present sea-level in the town of Campbeltown, and above which were successive layers of beach shingle;|| the barrenness of the zone below the 25 foot raised beach in relics of the early Stone Age, &c. I hold, therefore, that the collective evidence derived from these considerations substantiates the opinion that, during the earliest neolithic period, the sea stood some 25 or 30 feet higher on the shores of central and southern Scotland than it does at the present time. The phenomena disclosed by the investigation of the MacArthur Cave at Oban harmonise with, and, indeed, corroborate this deduction.

III. NOTES ON THE EXCAVATION OF THE ROMAN STATION OF BIRRENS, ANNANDALE.

The excavations were carried out in the Spring of 1895, under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and a report of the archaeological results, drawn up by Dr. Christian, James Mac-

* *Scottish Naturalist*, vol. v. p. 167.

† See Appendix to Smith's *Newer Pliocene Geology*, 1862; Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*; *Proc. of Glasgow Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii. pp. 77 and 121; and Chambers' *Ancient Sea-Margins*, p. 206 *et seq.*

‡ Vol iv. p. 1.

§ *Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol v. p. 20; and Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i. p. 44.

|| *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, vol. xxviii. p. 263.

donald, LL.D., Joseph Anderson, LL.D., James Barbour, F.S.A., and Professor Baldwin Brown, was read at a meeting of the Society on the 10th February, 1896.

The fortification known as the Roman camp at Birrens consists of a rectangular area, 520 feet long by 320 feet broad, surrounded on three sides by an earthen rampart, measuring in its present dilapidated condition 40 to 50 feet in breadth and 4 to 7 feet in height. It occupies a small plateau on the north side of a rivulet, having a gentle slope upwards to the higher ground beyond. On its south side there is no vallum, but the fort is here sufficiently protected by the steep bank of the rivulet which, at one time, ran so close by that the stream has undermined and carried away a portion of its area. Outside the earthen rampart, on the north side, there are six small trenches, occupying a combined breadth of 125 feet, which appear to have extended laterally, but are now nearly obliterated, on the east by a modern road and on the west by cultivation.

Within the enclosed area the excavations disclosed a main road or street running in the median line from north to south, and a cross street dividing it unequally, $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the space being on its north and $\frac{2}{5}$ ths on its south side. These streets led to three entrances or gates on the N., E., and W., and at their intersection the foundations of buildings supposed to be a Praetorium were exposed. 'No minor streets,' says Mr. Barbour, 'are found in the southern division, but eavesdrops intervene between the different blocks of buildings. In the north division there are three subsidiary streets running from the east side to the west, and crossing the main north and south line, but some of them seem to have been partly blocked by walls. Eavesdrops alternate with these.' Near the central building a public well, measuring 18 feet in depth and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, was discovered and cleared out. It was built of 'dressed stones in regular courses, and the bottom was paved with cobbles over a bed of well-tempered clay.'

In the course of the operations, which extended more or less over the whole area, foundations of walls, some with buttresses, fragments of architectural ornamentation, remains of baths, hypocaust, stone pavements, mostly of a polygonal pattern, a furnace, flues, drains, etc. were brought to light. Also there was a large quantity of relics, pottery, glass, charred grain, and some fragments of iron and bronze. In concluding his report on the interior buildings, Mr. Barbour writes, 'Thus the station is discovered to have been laid out according to rule, and with a view to symmetry, utility, and convenience. The structural methods are thoughtful and

purposelike; the earlier workmanship displays skill, taste, and care; and strength and endurance characterise the buildings, while they were not devoid of architectural design and adornment.'

But the chief interest lies in the discovery of some inscribed and sculptured stones, one of which is valuable in supplying the date—A.D. 153; 'although,' says Dr. Macdonald, 'this is not necessarily the year in which these buildings were erected.' They are five in number:

(1) A roughly-dressed stone ($11\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches) bearing the inscription ZEC · VI · VI lightly punctured on.

(2) Part of a small votive slab (17 by 22 inches) on which the following lettering, in four lines, is decipherable:

... DOL
 . . NOSAGR . .
 . . MAGVN . .
 . . NA VS . . .

(3) A tablet, 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, broken into fragments (thirteen have been recovered, some in the well and others near it) which, when put together, restore the form sufficiently to make out its dimensions and the following inscription:

IMP · CAES · T · A[EL · HA]DR ·
 AN[TO]NINO · AVG [· P · P · PON]T ·
 MAX [· TR ·] POT · XXI · COS · IIII
 COH · II · [TVNG]R · MIL · EQ · C · L ·
 SVB · IV[L . . .] · LEG · AVG · PR · PR ·

(4) An altar found jammed inside the well, at a depth of 12 feet, having apparently got stuck against the wall when it was thrown down. The first panel bears the following inscription:

DISCIP ·
 A V G ·
 COH · II ·
 TVNGR ·
 ML · EQ · C · L ·

This altar stands 3 feet 2 inches high, 1 foot 11 inches broad at the top (1 foot 8 inches in the middle), and 1 foot 4 inches deep. The upper part is beautifully ornamented

with volutes and cornices of fretwork, the latter interrupted in the middle by a pillar supporting an arch or dome.

On the right side there is sculptured a patera with an ornamental handle terminating in a ram's head, and on the left an axe with its handle, and a knife.

(5) A second altar (3 feet high, 1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the base and 1 foot across the middle), neatly ornamented, but without any inscription, was found at the entrance to a small porch or cella.

Dr. Anderson gives an account of the pottery, bronze, etc. found in the course of the excavations. The pottery is of the character usually found on sites of Roman occupation and 'consists for the major part of a coarse, yellowish earthenware, the fragments of vessels of considerable size, and mostly thick and soft in texture. A finer and thinner ware of a stone-grey colour passing into black or bluish-black is very abundant, but the most noticeable on account of its brilliancy of colour, and the profusion and fineness of its decoration, is the lustrous red ware, commonly but erroneously termed Samian. Upwards of 500 pieces of this ware have been recovered.'

Besides a considerable list of potters' names, stamped on the clay before firing, there are a few 'names or initials of the owners of the vessels scratched on the surface with a sharp point, and probably after the vessels came to the station at Birrens, when it became necessary to distinguish one man's drinking-cup or wine-vessel from that of his neighbour.'

The glass is of a greenish or bluish-green colour and translucent rather than transparent. 'Occasionally, however, drinking-cups and other small vessels of clear glass are met with. The most common form of the greenish glass vessel was that of a square-sided bottle, with a broad, massive, reeded handle attached to the shoulder, and joining the neck below the rim.'

Among the metallic objects are the following in bronze: A swivel-like object, probably for harness; portion of what seemed to have been a quadrangular column; portions of the rims of two vessels made of thin bronze, one indicating a diameter of 12 inches and the other 8 inches; a tripod-foot of a circular pedestal; a ring, buckle, and a few mountings, etc. The iron objects, mostly converted into irregular masses of oxide and sand, were numerous, but their specific purposes were scarcely recognisable.

Dr. Macdonald, after a careful description and review of the tablets, altars, and inscriptions previously found at Birrens, comes to the conclusion that the station 'is the *Blatum Bulgium* or *Blato-bulgium* of the Antonine Itinerary, and

along with *Castra Exploratorum* (Netherby) served the same purpose on the west as *Habitancium* (Risingham) and *Bremenium* (High Rochester) did on the east.'”*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 4th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President :

1. Treasures of Art in Great Britain. By Dr. Waagen. 3 vols., and supplemental volume entitled Galleries and Cabinets of Art in Great Britain. 8vo. London, 1854-57.
2. Cronaca d'Vsseglio. 12mo. Torino, 1854.
3. Svenska Runstafwen. 12mo. Upsala, 1742.
4. Itinerarium per nonnullas Galliae Belgicae partes A. Ortelii et J. Viviani. 12mo. Antverpiæ, 1584.
5. The Life of General Monck, Duke of Albemarle. By Tho. Gumble, D.D. 12mo. London, 1671.
6. The English Historical Library. By William Nicolson. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1697-1699, with the Bookplate of the Countess of Oxford by G. Vertue.
7. Marci Meibomii de Fabrica Triremium liber. 4to. Amsterdami, 1671.
8. Statuta et Decreta Synodi Diocesanæ Argentoratensis. Folio. Moguntia. 1566.
9. Diptychon Leodiense ex Consulari factum episcopale et in illud Commentarius R. P. Alexandri Wilthemii. Folio. Leodii, 1659.

From D. G. Hogarth, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Wandering Scholar in the Levant. By D. G. Hogarth. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, F.S.A.:—The Life and Legend of St. Vedast. By Gertrude Sparrow Simpson and W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—Account of the Excavation of Birrens, a Roman Station in Annandale. 4to. Edinburgh, 1896.

* The woodcuts illustrating Dr. Monro's report have been kindly lent by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Plainsong of the Mass adapted from the Sarum Gradual. Part I. The Ordinary. 8vo. London, 1896.

From Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A.:—Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club. Vols. I. II. and Parts I. and II. of Vol. III. 8vo. Southampton, 1890-96.

From J. W. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.:—Photograph of Incense Ship (*temp.* Henry VII.), formerly belonging to Ramsey Abbey, found in Whittlesea Mere; also photograph of fourteenth century Censer, formerly belonging to Ramsey Abbey, found in Whittlesea Mere.

The Rev. Rupert Hugh Morris, D.D., was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The PRESIDENT exhibited and presented a valuable collection of original drawings of the discoveries made in the great Hallstatt cemetery.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his gift.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Frederick Ducane Godman, Esq., F.R.S.
Edwin Kitson Clark, Esq., M.A.
Arthur Banks Skinner, Esq., B.A.
John Romilly Allen, Esq.
Arthur Bulleid, Esq.
Thomas Tylston Greg, Esq., M.A.
Edward Conder, jun., Esq.
Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq.
Henry Charles Richards, Esq., M.P.
Frederick James, Esq.
Percy Manning, Esq., M.A.
Brian Piers Lascelles, Esq., M.A.
Sir John Henry Johnson, Knt.

The PRESIDENT declared open an Exhibition of English Medieval Paintings and Illuminated Manuscripts prior to the reign of Henry VIII., which was on view in the Meeting Room and Library.*

* The Exhibition remained open until June 20th.

The following is a list of the paintings and manuscripts exhibited:

THE MEETING ROOM.

ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS OF PAINTINGS.

1. Chromolithograph of paintings on the vault and side walls of the chancel of Kempley church, Gloucestershire. Date, early 12th century. (From *Archæologia*, vol. xlv. pl. vi.)

J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.

2. Coloured drawing of a painting of the Doom in Patcham church, Sussex. Date, 12th century.

C. E. Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

3. Coloured drawings (by James Neale, F.S.A.) of the wall-paintings in the chapel of St. Gabriel in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral church. The originals were painted prior to the great fire of 1174. Full size.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

4. Coloured drawing, full size, of a wall-painting of St. Paul shaking the viper off his hand, from the chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, alias St. Anselm, in the cathedral church of Canterbury. The original was painted prior to the fire of 1174.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

5. Coloured drawings of the interior of the chancel of Barfreston church, Kent, shewing the original scheme of decoration, and of the principal subjects and pictures depicted, by Herbert L. Smith. The date of the originals is about 1170.

The Society of Antiquaries.

6. Coloured drawing of a wall-painting of St. Cuthbert, in the Galilee or Lady Chapel of Durham cathedral church. The original forms part of the original decoration of the chapel by (probably) its builder, Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, 1153—1195. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

7. Chromolithograph (by W. Strickland) of the painted wooden ceiling in the nave of Peterborough cathedral church. The original is of late 12th century work, but was more or less repainted about 1740.

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

8. Drawings (by C. A. Stothard) of the wall-paintings discovered in 1819 in the Painted Chamber, in the Palace of Westminster. The paintings were done about 1265 by master Walter of Durham, the King's painter, and his assistants. They were restored by master Walter in 1292, and again in 1298 by his son, Thomas of Westminster. The drawings represent: (1) the biblical subjects on the side walls; (2) the Coronation of St. Edward the Confessor; (3) St. John as the pilgrim appearing to St. Edward; (4) Part of a set of the Virtues and Vices from the window splays.

The Society of Antiquaries.

9. Painted "table" or reredos (?) with representations of our Lord, St. Mary and St. John, St. Peter, and of various miracles, etc. with glass ornaments and imitation gems and jewels. Date, *circa* 1270.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

10. Lid of church chest (restored) with original painted figures of the Rood, St. Mary and St. John, and St. Peter and St. Paul. Date, late 13th century.

The Vicar and Churchwardens of Newport, Essex.

11. Wall-painting of a figure of St. Dorothy, from Chesterton church, Cambridgeshire. Date, late 13th century.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

12. Coloured drawings of the paintings on the vault, etc. of the Chapel of the Relics in the cathedral church of Norwich. Date of the originals, *circa* 1300. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

13. Lid of a chest or reliquary with paintings in sunk panels (on inner side) of Christ in glory, the Coronation of the Virgin, Our Lady and Child, and the Crucifixion with SS. Mary and John, with angels and saints at the sides. Below is a nearly obliterated inscription, with figures of St. John Baptist, and of a knight and his widow, and above and at the sides are shields of arms. The knight is Sir William de Lillebonne, who gave various lands, etc. to St. Swithun's priory, Winchester, in 1321, in return for a corrody of £10 per annum, and died in 1334. The chest was painted after his death.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

1. The Benedictional of St. Æthelwold. Vellum, size $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 119. 19 lines to a page. A magnificent volume, richly decorated with gold, etc. and with thirty full-page illuminations. Written by Godemann the monk (made abbot of Thorney about 970) for St. Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, 963-984.

Described and illustrated in *Archæologia*, xxiv. 1-117.

The Duke of Devonshire.

2. The Life, Martyrdom and Miracles of St. Edmund the King. Vellum, size $10\frac{5}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 99. 32 lines to a page. With illuminated initials and thirty-two full-page miniatures. Date, 12th century.

Captain Holford.

3. The Bible, in Latin (St. Jerome's version). Originally in two, now in three, volumes. Vellum, size 23 by $15\frac{1}{4}$, ff. 130, 191, and 141. In double columns. With numerous illuminated and pictorial initials, etc. The third volume has two full-page drawings, unpainted. Temp. Henry II. (1154-1189).

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

4. Bestiary. Vellum, size $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, ff. 120. 24 lines to a page. With 106 miniatures. A contemporary note at the beginning states that this book was given with others to the church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert at Radeford (*i.e.* Worksop Priory), by Philip, canon of Lincoln, in the year 1187.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

5. Psalter, etc. in Latin. Vellum, size $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 9, ff. 165. 20 lines to a page. With illuminated initials and line endings. After the kalendar there are 34 pages on each of which are two pictures of Biblical subjects. These are followed by six leaves on each of which are four representations of martyrdoms by another hand. The Beatus is singularly fine, with a Jesse tree in the B. The obit of Roger de Huntingfield occurs in the kalendar in an early 14th century hand. Date, late 12th century.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

6. The Psalter, etc. in Latin. Vellum, size $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$, ff. 256. 20 lines to a page. With illuminated initials. Following the kalendar are five full-page miniatures. The first initial letter, a B, is also remarkably fine, and full-page. In the original white leather binding. Entitled: "Psalterium Roberti de Lindeseye abbatis." Robert of Lindsey, for whom this book was written, was abbot of Peterborough from 1215 to 1222.

The Society of Antiquaries.

7. The Bible, in Latin. Vellum, size $9\frac{5}{16}$ by $5\frac{7}{8}$, ff. 295. In double columns, 63 lines to a page. With illuminated initials. Date, 13th century. In 18th century red velvet binding, with ivory miniature of St. Elizabeth of Hungary on one side, and a 14th century carved ivory plaque on the other.

Lord Aldenham, F.S.A.

8. Missal. Vellum, size 12 by 8. In double columns of 40 lines each to a page. Inscribed: "Memoriale Henrici de Ciscestria canonici Exon. precij. lxs." Preceding the Canon are eight full-page illuminations, in one of which is introduced a kneeling figure of canon Henry of Chichester. Date, 13th century.

The Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A.

9. The Psalter, etc. Vellum, size 12 by $8\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 186, 20 lines to a page. With richly illuminated initials. The kalendar is preceded by four full-page miniatures, in two of which is introduced a kneeling figure of the lady for whom the book was written. Date, 13th century.

All Souls' College, Oxford.

10. The Psalter, etc. in Latin. Vellum, size $11\frac{1}{4}$ by 8, ff. 188. 20 lines to a page. With illuminated initials and borders, and grotesque ornaments. Date, 13th century. The binding *temp.* Henry VIII.

The Duke of Rutland.

11. The Psalter, etc. in Latin, with French metrical gloss. Vellum, size $11\frac{7}{8}$ by $7\frac{11}{16}$, ff. 240. 20 lines to a page. With elaborate illuminated initials. Following the kalendar are twenty-two full-page miniatures of saints, etc. Date, 13th century.

St. Mary's College, Oscott.

12. The Psalter, etc. in Latin. Vellum, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$. 19 lines to a page. No kalendar. With richly illuminated initials. The B of the Beatus is very elaborate. Date, *circa* 1260.

Lord Aldenham, F.S.A.

13. Four leaves of the preceding. With large historiated initial to the 109th psalm.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

14. The Apocalypse with commentary, in Latin. Vellum, size $10\frac{1}{8}$ by $7\frac{7}{8}$, ff. 54. In double columns of 17 lines each, but the upper half of every page is filled by a miniature, $5\frac{3}{4}$ long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ high. ff. 40-53 are wholly pictorial with figures of saints, etc. Written probably for a lady of the Ferrers family, whose kneeling figure appears on f. 48a. Date, late 13th century.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

15. Volume of original drawings of wall-paintings, etc.

J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.

STAIRCASE.

14. Figures of the Synagogue, St. Edmund the king, and an archbishop (perhaps St. William) painted on boards removed from the vault of the chapter-house, York Minster. Date, early 14th century.

The Dean and Chapter of York.

THE LIBRARY.

ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS OF PAINTINGS.

15. Drawings (made by Richard Smirke in 1800) of part of the decoration surrounding the high altar in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. These pictures represent (1) the Adoration of Our Lord by the Three Kings, and (2) St. George presenting king Edward III. and five of his sons. Probably painted about 1360 by Hugh of St. Albans and his fellows. The drawings are about half the size of the originals.

The Society of Antiquaries.

16. Coloured drawing (by C. J. Prætorius) of The Destruction of Job's children; one of the wall-paintings from St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, now in the British Museum. Date of the original, *circa* 1360.

Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President.

17. Panels with paintings of the Betrayal and the Crucifixion. Date, *circa* 1380.

The Rector and Churchwardens of St. Michael's-at-Plea church, Norwich

18. Reredos or *Tabula* with paintings of the Scourging, Christ carrying His Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Imperfect at the top. On the frame are painted glass banners of the donors or subscribers. Date, *circa* 1380. Found about 50 years ago in use (reversed) as a table top in the cathedral church of Norwich.

The Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

19. Chromo-lithograph of a Diptych or *Tabula*, having on the dexter leaf a kneeling figure of king Richard II. (with a collar of broom-cods), accompanied by St. Edward, St. Edmund, and St. John Baptist; and on the sinister leaf, Our Lady and Child with attendant angels, each wearing the king's badge of the white hart. On the covers of the original are the king's armorial ensigns and his badge of a white hart lodged and chained. Painted between the king's accession in 1377, and his marriage in 1382. From the Wilton House Collection.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.

20. Portrait of king Richard II. Painted in 1395 for the choir of Westminster abbey church.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

21. Panel from Romsey Abbey, Hants, with kneeling figure of a clerk in surplice and black choir cope, with scroll issuing from his hands inscribed: *Thū : fili : dei : miserere : mei.* Behind is a red curtain diapered with stars in relief and golden goat's heads, and above, a shield of the arms of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, 1367-1404.

The Vicar and Churchwardens of Romsey.

22. Two panels with scenes from our Lord's Passion. Found in taking down a cottage in Huby's Yard, St. Saviour's, Norwich. Date, *circa* 1400.

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

23. Portrait on panel of Henry V., king of England, 1412-13—1422.

The Society of Antiquaries.

24. Four scenes from the life of St. Etheldreda, painted on two panels. Said to have come from the cathedral church of Ely. The paintings represent (1) the second marriage of St. Etheldreda to Egfrid, king of Northumbria, (2) the departure of St. Etheldreda for Coldingham, (3) St. Etheldreda directing the building of Ely monastery, and (4) the translation of St. Etheldreda's body in 695. Date, *circa* 1425.

The Society of Antiquaries.

25. Head of St. Etheldreda from part of a panel, by same hand as the preceding, found at Ely by the Rev. T. Kerrich.

The Misses Hartshorne.

26. Portrait on panel of Henry VI., king of England, 1422-1461.

The Society of Antiquaries.

27. Six Panels with (1) the Crucifixion, (2) St. Margaret, (3) St. Erasmus, (4) St. Thomas of Canterbury, (5) the Annunciation and Visitation, and (6) the Resurrection. Date, 15th century.

The Rector and Churchwardens of St. Michael's-at-Plea church, Norwich.

28. Painted rood of the 15th century, from Hever, Kent.*

South Kensington Museum.

29. Portrait on panel of Edward IV., king of England, 1461-1483.

The Society of Antiquaries.

30. Three panels discovered at Baston House, Keston, Kent, in 1813: (1) king Athelstan; (2) figure of a king or prince, praying; (3) figure of a king standing. Date, *circa* 1480.

The Society of Antiquaries.

* The painting of this is now considered to be Italian.

31. Portrait on panel of Richard III., king of England, 1483-1485.

The Society of Antiquaries.

32. Portrait on panel of Richard III., king of England, 1483-1485.

The Society of Antiquaries.

33. Part of the base of a roodscreen, in three compartments, with double panels painted with figures of St. Matthias and St. Matthew, St. Philip and St. Thomas, and St. James the Greater and St. Peter. Date, *temp.* Henry VII.

The Vicar and Churchwardens of All Saints', Lynn.

34. Four panels from the destroyed roodscreen of St. John Maddermarket church, Norwich, with figures of St. Agatha and St. William of Norwich, and St. Leonard and St. Katherine (?). Date, late 15th century.

South Kensington Museum.

35. Two panels from a destroyed roodscreen, with sitting figures of **Abias Rex** and **Gezchias Rex** in gold robes. Date, *temp.* Henry VII. or VIII.

The Rector of Stradbroke, Suffolk.

36. Coloured drawing of a figure of St. Bartholomew, one of a series of Apostles on the roodscreen in Castleacre church, Norfolk. One-half linear. Date, *temp.* Henry VII. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

37. Coloured drawings of two figures from the Heavenly Host on a screen in Southwold church, Suffolk. One-half linear. Date, *temp.* Henry VII. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

38. Coloured drawing of part of the painted ceiling of the Lady Chapel in St. John Maddermarket church, Norwich, with angels holding scrolls. Date, *temp.* Henry VII. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

39. Coloured drawings of panels with (1) figures of angels with scrolls and instruments of the Passion, from Southwold church, Suffolk, and (2) figures of angels, etc. from the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Pulham, Norfolk. Date, *temp.* Henry VII. In each case the

panels form the portion of the nave roof immediately above the site of the roodloft. Drawn and exhibited by

George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.

40. Chromo-lithograph of a painting on panel of the Doom, in front of which were fixed the Rood, St. Mary and St. John, found in Wenhaston church, Suffolk, in 1892. Date, *circa* 1500.

The Society of Antiquaries.

41. Portrait on panel of Henry VII. king of England. 1485-1509.

The Society of Antiquaries.

42. Part of the base of the roodscreen from Elsing church, Norfolk, with paintings of SS. Michael, George, John Evangelist, and John Baptist. (Partly defaced.) Date, *temp.* Henry VII.

The Rector of Elsing.

43. Panels with figures of SS. Joan of Valois, Martin, Blida, Walstan, Helen, Nicholas, Barbara, Sith, Agnes, and Olave (?) from the destroyed roodscreen of St. James's church, Norwich. Much repainted. Date, *temp.* Henry VII.

J. J. Colman, Esq.

44. Panels with (1) the Creation, and the Fall, and (2) Adam and Eve before God, and the Expulsion from Paradise. From Kempston church, Bedfordshire. Date, *temp.* Henry VII.

The Vicar and Churchwardens of Kempston.

45. Panels with (1) part of the figure of an archbishop in cope, and (2) part of the figure of a bishop. Found in a house within the College of Windsor. Probably from St. George's Chapel. Date, *circa* 1510.

The Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

46. Painting from the old Town Hall, Winchelsea, of figure with a windmill,

F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

16. Book of Hours. Vellum, size $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 93. 21 lines to a page. With two full-page miniatures and richly

illuminated initials and ornamentation throughout. Executed *circa* 1300 at the time of an alliance between the families of Grey and Clifford, whose arms appear on three of the principal pages.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

17. Missal. Vellum, size $14\frac{1}{4}$ by 9, ff. 343. Double columns of 33 lines. With seventeen historiated initials, and a great number of illuminated initials with ornamental branchings extending up and down the page. The use is mainly of Sarum, but there are additions and corrections by a later scribe, and *Non Sarum* often appears in the margin by the same hand. The name of Thomas Sherbrooke is written on the margins in a hand of *circa* 1600.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

18. Missal. Vellum, size $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 360, the last 52 being of later date than the main part of the book. With richly illuminated borders to the first 616 pages, by several different hands, and numerous historiated and other initials. The use is of Sarum. Apparently done for John Fitz Roger or Clavering who married Hawyse de Tibetot (Tiptoft) in 1312, and died in 1332. The arms of both these persons occur frequently.

William Morris, Esq., F.S.A.

19. *Liber de Officiis Regum* of Walter de Milemete, clerk. Vellum, sm. fol., ff. 87. Elaborately illuminated. Date. 1326.

Christ Church, Oxford.

20. Facsimile in gold and colours of illuminations from the Luttrell Psalter. The original was written and painted for Sir Geoffrey Louterell, knight, *circa* 1330.

From *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi. pls. xx.-xxv.

The Society of Antiquaries.

21. The Psalter, etc. Vellum, size $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$, ff. 60. With illuminated initials. Date, 14th century.

All Souls' College, Oxford.

22. Missal. Vellum, size $20\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$. Now in two volumes, but originally in one, ff. 157 and 190. Double columns. Elaborately illuminated throughout, with pictorial initials. Before the Canon is a full page miniature of the Crucifixion. Given to the abbey of Westminster by Nicholas Litlington, abbot, 1362-1386,

whose arms occur repeatedly in the book and on the edges of the leaves.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

23. *Liber Regalis*, or Coronation Office of the Kings of England. Vellum, size 10 by 7, ff. 33. With illuminations of (1) the coronation of the king, (2) the king and queen on thrones, (3) the coronation of the queen, (4) a king on his tomb. Date, *temp.* Richard II. (1377-1399).

The Dean of Westminster.

24. Book of Hours, in Latin. Vellum, size $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{7}{8}$, ff. 121. 18 lines to a page. With illuminated borders and initials and pictures. After the kalendar are two pages with figures of saints. Date, late 14th century.

Thomas Brooke, Esq., F.S.A.

25. Missal. Vellum, size $21\frac{3}{4}$ by 15, ff. 345. Most elaborately illuminated throughout. Written for the abbey of Sherborne, co. Dorset, by John Was, and painted by John Siferwas, between 1400 and 1407.

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

26. Book of Hours. Vellum, size $8\frac{1}{4}$ by 6, ff. 154. 25 lines to a page. With elaborate illuminated borders and eighteen miniatures. Date, early 15th century.

The Earl of Ashburnham.

27. John Lydgate's *Siege of Troy*. In English. Vellum, size $17\frac{3}{4}$ by $12\frac{3}{4}$. A magnificent book with illuminated borders and seventy miniatures, with picture of the author presenting his work to king Henry V. Date, *circa* 1420. At the end are the arms, etc. of William Carent, of Carent's Court in the Isle of Purbeck, born 1344 and living in 1422, for whom the book was probably written.

The Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.S.A.

28. Hours of the Blessed Virgin and other Offices, with Psalter. Vellum, size $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$, ff. 261. 23 lines to a page. With illuminated initials and borders and many miniatures. Written apparently for Henry de Beauchamp, earl, and afterwards duke, of Warwick, who died 1445. Other Offices were afterwards added and ornamented with five excellent miniatures and borders of Italian art.

Colonel J. Wingfield Malcolm, C.B

29. Missal. Vellum, size 14 by 9½, ff. 254. With illuminated borders and initials. Before the Canon is a picture of the Crucifixion. Date, *circa* 1450. Formerly belonging to the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

Guildhall Library, London.

30. Book of Hours. Vellum, size 11¾ by 7¾, ff. 148. Of English work, with miniatures and borders in French style. Date, *circa* 1450-60.

Bishop Vertue, F.S.A.

Thursday, June 11th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Notes respecting Grove Place, Nursling, and the Manor of Southwells. By B. W. Greenfield, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. 1895.

From the Editor, Charles Peters, Esq.:—The Year Book of the Norwegian Club, 1896.

From R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Andrew Lowrie, the Pretended Conjuror (a ballad), and three other reprinted single sheets.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President :—The Handwriting of the Kings and Queens of England. By W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Sir John Henry Johnson, Knt.

Rev. Bryan William Hockenhull Molyneux, D.C.L.

The PRESIDENT referred in suitable terms to the great loss which the Society had sustained by the sad death of John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., Vice-President.

The following resolution was accordingly proposed from the Chair, seconded by the Director, and carried unanimously :

‘The Society of Antiquaries has heard with very deep regret of the unexpected death of its Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Middleton, an antiquary of exceptional acquirements, and one whose useful labours at the South Kensington Museum it has followed with great interest.

The Society desires to express to Mrs. Middleton its deepest sympathy in so irreparable a loss, not only to herself, but to Archaeology in general."

Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a stone cup, perhaps of natural formation, found in Shropshire.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze spear-head and two pins found at Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, and figured on the next page, upon which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, made the following observations:

"These interesting objects were found in making the railway between Ashbourne and Buxton, 3 feet below the surface, and the workman stated that they were all together and accompanied by bones. This cannot, however, be considered quite certain, as they were not excavated by hand, but by the digging apparatus known as 'the devil.' The spear-head is of a very uncommon type, in which the blade for the whole of its length is of a lozenge section; the stem is short, and provided with holes for the rivet through the shaft. The casting is very skilful, and the metal is economised by the interior being entirely hollow nearly to the edges and up to 3 inches from the point. The surface is quite smooth and of a beautiful colour. The total length is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The two pins are somewhat unusual in form, as may be seen in the figures. They are respectively 6 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. These three objects will be acquired by the British Museum."

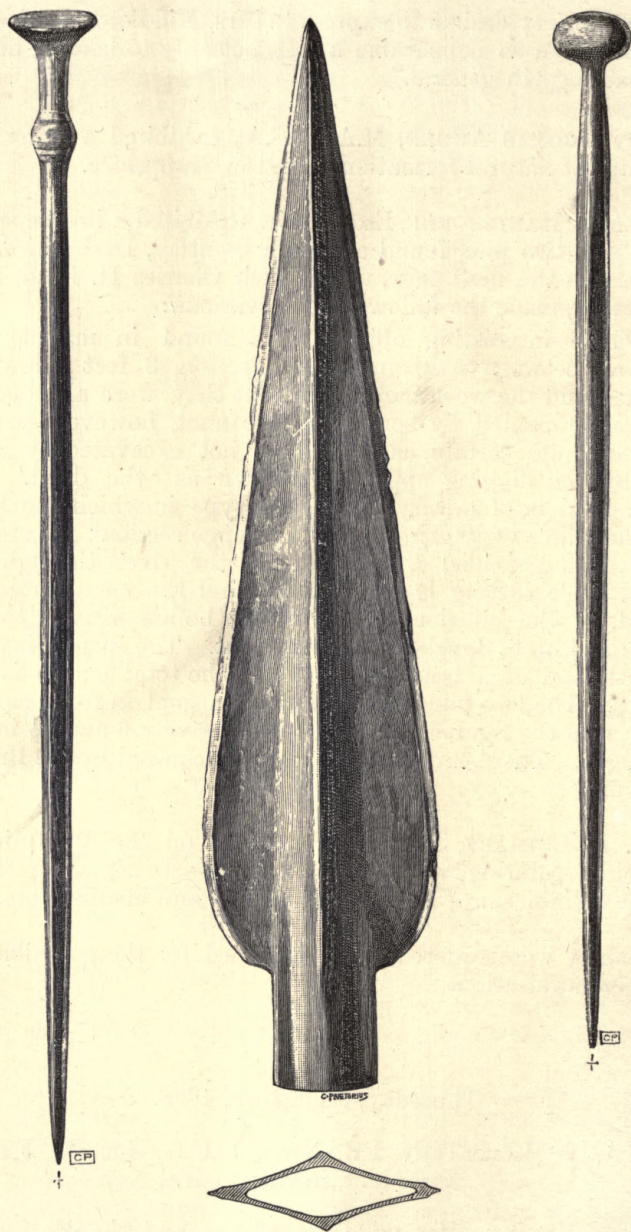
W. R. LETHABY, Esq., read a paper on the Westminster school of painting, with special reference to certain pictures in the Exhibition of Medieval Paintings and Manuscripts.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 18th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:



BRONZE SPEARHEAD ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear) AND PINS (full size) FOUND AT FENNY BENTLEY, DERBYSHIRE.

From the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington :—A Catalogue of Engraved National Portraits in the National Art Library, with a Prefatory Note by Julian Marshall. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Public Works Department, Government of Bengal :—List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal. Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. Folio. Calcutta, 1896.

From the Author :—The Process of Coining as seen in a Wall-painting at Pompeii. By Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. :—Seven Photographs of Kasr-as-Shammah, near Cairo.

From the Author :—History of the Horn-Book. By Andrew W. Tuer, F.S.A. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1896.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. W. Tuer for his gift to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Percy Manning, Esq., M.A.

Arthur Bulleid, Esq.

Arthur Banks Skinner, Esq., B.A.

Thomas Tylston Greg, Esq., M.A.

John Romilly Allen, Esq.

Brian Piers Lascelles, Esq., M.A.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter from Mrs. J. H. Middleton thanking the Society for its kind expression of sympathy with her in her bereavement.

Dr. W. PLEYTE, Hon. F.S.A., exhibited and presented thirteen photographs of Roman antiquities found together in dredging works in the Rhine at Oosterbeek, near Arnhem.

A. W. TUER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of examples of horn-books, with a mould for making gingerbread horn-books specimens of which he subsequently distributed amongs the Fellows present.

JUDGE W. WYNNE FFOULKES exhibited a Scandinavian warming-pan, with a handle supposed to be inscribed with Runic or kindred characters.

Sir E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., F.S.A., read the following notes on the illuminated manuscripts in the Exhibition of English Medieval Paintings :

"The art of illumination and ornamentation of manuscripts in England has so many different phases and so many different sides that its study has an unusual attraction. A country such as ours, which has been so much subject at different periods to exterior influences, must naturally reflect much of its political changes in its art; and the developments and results of those changes must always be an interesting study. The art of illumination may also lay claim to a greater attention than it generally receives, as providing standards of comparison and even supplying lost links in the history of other departments of art. The happy survival of illuminated MSS. in fairly large numbers enables us to construct the history of painting in periods which are unrepresented by pictures in any other form; and in an exhibition of English pictorial art of the middle ages, such as that which it now placed before us in these rooms, the supplementary value, if I may use so modest a phrase, of illuminations and miniatures in manuscripts will have been appreciated by all who have attempted criticism of the pictures around us.

In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history the branch of art which we are examining appears under a two-fold aspect, each one of a decided character, and each differing from the other as markedly as two styles of art can well differ. The wonderfully minute and elaborate ornamentation of the Irish illuminators, a style whose strength lay in the variety of its fancy and in the intricate forms which its designs assumed, had found its way into the north of England as early as the close of the seventh century. It is a style in which ornament predominates, and in which illustration by figure-drawing scarcely ever appears. All who have seen the Book of Kells or the Lindisfarne Gospels know what exquisite designs of elaborate interlacings and combinations of geometrical details could be produced in these islands at so remote a time as the seventh century. The surviving examples of this school, which, restricting ourselves to England, has been called the school of Lindisfarne, are, in the nature of things, rare indeed. None are here before us.

But at the other end of the land arose another school, a school in which figure-drawing took a prominent place, and developed characteristics which became essentially national, resulting in a free style that contrasts most pleasingly with the more conventional productions of the continent of the same time. Nor was the decorative side of art neglected; while the minute elaborateness of the Lindisfarne school is not here rivalled or even attempted, the Anglo-Saxon artist of the south knew how to adapt the suggestions received from

the ornamentation of continental manuscripts, and to expand on more natural lines the ideas thereby conveyed. The models from which he drew his inspiration were no doubt of a classical Roman type. The classical details which appear in the earliest examples of the work of the southern school leave no room to doubt that the classical or semi-classic art of Italy was introduced into this country, in the form of illustrated manuscripts, by the early missionaries from Rome; and to this source we can fairly trace the light outline figure-drawing, which, in the course of its development, came to be regarded as the Anglo-Saxon style *par excellence*. At first no doubt it had a wider field, for specimens of this kind of drawing are found in manuscripts which were certainly not executed in England; but, as far as the continent is concerned, it appears to have been practised only in northern France, and, as time advanced, so far as can be judged from extant examples, it was eventually confined to the shores of southern England. Its best characteristics are lightness of touch and a delicate treatment of the features and of the drapery, the latter being rendered in an agitated style to which the epithet of "fluttering" has been attached in order to describe its appearance as if shaken in the wind. The faults of the figure-drawing in this style are an elongation and attenuation of the limbs, a humping of the shoulders or back to a degree that almost amounts to deformity, and a general tendency to over-refinement and affectation. With regard to the decoration it usually takes the form of luxuriant foliage, the germ of which, I think, can be traced to the architectural leaf-mouldings which, copied from Roman sources, are conspicuous in the ornamentation of early manuscripts of western Europe. The two principal seats of this southern school appear to have been Canterbury and Winchester; and, of the two, Winchester was the more important. Several fine examples of the work of the Winchester illuminators are still in existence; and of these the most elaborate is now before you. The Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, which has been lent for the present occasion by the Duke of Devonshire, contains the ancient Benedictional of the see of Winchester, and was written and ornamented under the direction of Ethelwold, who succeeded to the bishopric in 963 and died in 984. It has as many as thirty illuminated miniatures and thirteen other ornamental pages, and originally it had even more, for some have evidently been cut out. In the miniatures of this volume all the best and all the worst qualities of the drawing of the school are conspicuous. We admire the really excellent compositions, as many of them are, and the refined and delicate drawing of many of the details; on the other hand the attenu-

ation of limbs and the bowing of the backs are faults which obtrude themselves so conspicuously that, to the inexperienced eye, they overpower the excellence of workmanship and beauty of design which, to the trained eye, more than compensate for all shortcomings. In the details of the ornamentation we can follow the growth of the conventional foliage to which I have referred: in one place we have the leaf mouldings in a simple form, only just unfolding; in another place the leafage twines round its supports in luxuriant growth. To one detail of ornamentation in this volume I would call particular attention, viz. the profuse use of gold. The application of this metal to the decoration of manuscripts was not in vogue among the Irish; it was only sparingly encouraged in the school of Lindisfarne; but here in the south it is almost excessive. I attribute this rather meretricious form of decoration to foreign influence; and trace it to the growing connection of southern England with the Frankish Empire, and to the importation of some of those gorgeous volumes of the Carolingian school, the barbaric splendour of which is chiefly due to the unstinted use of gold.

The Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, then, is the only example before us of English book ornamentation before the Norman conquest. The effect of that political event upon the art which we are discussing was certainly beneficial. As I have observed in another place, the grafting of the foreign style on the outline-drawing of the Anglo-Saxon school certainly lent to the latter a strength which checked the affectation towards which it was tending. Without this foreign infusion, the figures of the Anglo-Saxon draughtsman would probably have been subject to increased exaggeration of their leading characteristics, and have ended in being mere grotesques. On the other hand, the fine freehand drawing which actually resulted from the combination of the English and Norman schools is a conspicuous feature in manuscripts ornamented in England during the next three centuries; and we may trace the favour shown to this style in our country to the success with which outline drawing had been so long practised under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

But to this development, this legitimate development I may call it, there were no doubt local opposing forces and influences, which, however, in the end failed to have any lasting effect. The old Byzantine art which had so great a share in directing the course of the art of the Frankish Empire seems to have also had some partial influence within our shores. There is here a manuscript of the miracles and passion of St. Edmund, the property of Captain Holford, written

in a fine English hand of the twelfth century, and ornamented with initial letters into which scenes in the life of the saint are introduced and which we may accept as of English workmanship. But there is also a series of thirty-two full-page illustrations which, had they stood by themselves and unconnected with a manuscript of English origin, would certainly have been classed as foreign. They are drawn and coloured with that barbarous ugliness which characterizes much of the work of the Frankish school of that time. So decidedly foreign indeed is the type that, even if executed in England, I should still say that these miniatures are the work of a foreigner settled here or at least of an artist who had been trained perhaps in northern Germany. At the same time I have noticed elsewhere traces of this foreign influence in ornamentation which we know to be English; and we must therefore admit that Frankish art must be reckoned with, however transient an impression it may have made, in the history of English book-decoration in this period.

We find ourselves again on the true line of development of our art with the splendid Bible of the twelfth century lent by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Every important library can show great Bibles of this type, which came into vogue particularly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries: writing and ornamentation being nearly always on a magnificent scale. The Winchester Bible is one of the finest of its kind, and its value is enhanced in our eyes by the fact of its being a production of that centre of book-illumination which had been so famous under the Saxon kings. We may in fact regard it in certain aspects of style as the lineal descendant of the type of MS. represented by the Ethelwold Benedictional. The miniature-initials with which the several Books are decorated are remarkably fine in their design and finish; and a point which calls for special remark is the elaborate modelling of the human faces, an excellence which is to be observed in other examples of the best class of English illumination of the twelfth century. Thoroughly English too is the character of the ornamental foliage employed in the details of the initial letters, its relationship to the earlier foliage of Anglo-Saxon decoration being manifest. We may notice also the continual application of an edging of green to the initials, a favourite device of English illuminators to throw the designs into more prominent relief. The colouring is perhaps in places a little unusual, deep blues and vivid reds, with a bronze-tinted gold, lending great richness to the general effect, though hardly as pleasing to the eye as the softer hues which are generally more preva-

lent in English MSS. of the time. In addition to the illuminations, the student of the history of English art will find material of peculiar interest in two pages of outline drawings on a large scale which stand at the head of the First Book of Maccabees and of the Book of Judith respectively. The treatment of the draperies, which cling to the outlines of the limbs, is characteristic, and is a distinct survival of the method of the Anglo-Saxon draughtsman.

The remaining manuscript of the twelfth century is a Bestiary belonging to Mr. William Morris, a very excellent example of its class, written in a handsome hand and illustrated with representations of the various creatures drawn in a firm bold style. At the beginning of the volume is a note recording the gift, in the year 1187, of this MS. and several others (an "optimum psalterium glossatum," a glossed Gospels "in uno volumine elegantissimo," a Genesis glossed, the Meditations of St. Anselm, and a Mappa Mundi) to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert of Radeford, that is, Worksop Priory, by Philip, canon of Lincoln; and invoking unpleasant consequences on anyone who should remove or lend them.

The thirteenth century was a prolific period in the production of illuminated MSS. in all western Europe. The change brought about in the character of art not only in this branch, but in other branches also, the change from the broad and simpler style of the twelfth century to the more minute and the more decorative, is conspicuous to the most superficial observer. In this century too we enter upon perhaps the most difficult period for distinguishing the art of book-decoration in this country from that of the neighbouring countries on the continent. The illuminated MSS. of northern France and of Flanders and of England, in this century, often resemble each other to a degree that it is always difficult and sometimes impossible to assign particular examples, with certainty, to their individual countries. And the difficulty of discrimination is increased by the fact that MSS. were undoubtedly produced for export and were adapted to suit the particular market for which they were intended. There can, I think, be no other explanation for the existence of not a few illuminated MSS. (Psalters, for example) the kalendars of which are supplied with full lists of English saints, while the writing and illumination are either French or Flemish. In this exhibition we have as many as eight manuscripts of the thirteenth century, and seven of these are Psalters. It was in psalters in particular that the artists of the middle ages found room for the display of their skill as draughtsmen and miniaturists. It had become the custom to preface the Psalms with a series of

drawings, illustrating generally the Life of Christ or the Life of David, or other portions of Bible history, and in every psalter of this period we are pretty sure to find a certain number of such miniatures, in addition to the general decoration of initials and borders in the text itself.

The earliest of our series is the beautiful psalter which is the property of this Society, the Psalter of Robert of Lindeseye, abbat of Peterborough, who died in 1222; and the actual date of the MS. lies between 1220 and that year. It has six tinted drawings of subjects from the Life of Christ, which however we may pass by as not being originally an integral part of the volume, to admire two exquisite miniatures, a Crucifixion and a Christ in glory, drawn with delicate skill and coloured with the rather ruddy flesh tints which I have noticed in some other English illuminations of this period, and laid on backgrounds of pounced gold. With the beginning of the text we have a particularly fine interlaced initial B; and the miniature-initials of the principal psalms contain figure-drawing of a delicate character. Nor must we overlook the fine style of the writing and the good form of the ordinary red and blue initials: a legacy of the twelfth century. The volume is in the old binding of wooden boards covered with skin.

Next in order I place the earlier of the two psalters which belong to All Souls' College, Oxford. This volume was the gift of Daniel Lysons, M.D., of Bath, and Fellow of the College in 1712. It contains four excellent miniatures, the Annunciation, the Virgin and Child before whom kneels a nun in a blue robe and black hood, no doubt the lady for whom the MS. was executed, the Crucifixion, and Christ in glory. The miniature-initials of the principal psalms are also of good execution. But the special feature of the decoration of the volume consists in the pen scroll-work which accompanies the ordinary red and blue initials and fills the blank spaces at the ends of the several verses. This work is here unusually elaborate and full, and is a kind of ornamentation which, though it may not appeal to the eye so forcibly as bright colours and gold, gives ample scope for the fancy and play of an inventive mind and light hand.

About coeval with this volume is a handsome psalter lent by Mr. William Morris, which we may call the Huntingfield Psalter on account of entries, made in the latter part of the century in the kalendar, of obits of two members of that family, viz., Sir Roger de Huntingfield, under 19th June, who, as we learn elsewhere, died in 1256, and Lucy de Huntingfield, under 9th June, who appears to have been Sir Roger's first wife and who died in 1236. The Huntingfields held

lands in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire, and their settlement in the eastern counties may account for their possession of the volume. For I do not think it is of English workmanship, for these reasons: the ink of the text is very black; the colours are chiefly pinks and blues of a peculiar light tint, having the effect of discharged colours; the use of u's instead of w's in the names of English saints, of which, it should be noted, there are many in the kalendar, is persistent; and there is a small but not insignificant error in spelling the name of Edmund with two e's at the beginning. We may also add that Becket's name does not appear. I take this psalter to be an instance of a MS. prepared abroad for the English market; and I should be inclined to name the country of its origin to be the German borders of Flanders, from whence its transport to the eastern counties of England by way of trade would be easy. It has a series of miniatures of Bible history and of martyrdoms of saints, a very elaborate initial B of *Beatus*, and miniature-initials, etc. Descriptive titles have been added to some of the miniatures in charter-writing of about the year 1300.

Of the period of the middle of the thirteenth century is the very remarkable Psalter lent by the Duke of Rutland, in many ways one of the most interesting manuscripts in this collection. In the kalendar we find, entered from time to time, obits of William Vaux, 10 Nov. 1460; of Henry Garstang, 12 Sept. 1464; of Sir John Hawghe, a judge of the Common Pleas, 14 March, 1488-9; of John and Beatrice Frost, fifteenth century; and above all, of Edmund de Laci who was Earl of Lincoln and died in 1257. As this last entry is made at a time nearly coeval with the writing of the MS., we may perhaps be warranted in assuming that De Laci or some member of his family was the first owner. I also notice that "Albrighton fayre," co. Salop, is entered in a hand of the sixteenth century under the 7th July, and that the MS. belonged to Ethelbert Burdet in 1587. We must not leave the kalendar without remarking that under the first six months there are added rules of health, in some instances of particular nicety. I select May for example. You must take your drinks warm, use warmth, purge the head, bleed the hepatic vein, take an opening draught, put a cataplasm on the head, cure swimming of the vision (*oculos turbulentos*), get rid of the itch, use your bath, eat salads, but avoid the head and feet of animals, and let your drinks be *astinum* or fennel. The first part of the volume is ornamented profusely, but the latter part is of an ordinary type. There is nothing to show why the manuscript comes thus to a lame conclusion; perhaps

as in the case of the Tenison Psalter in the British Museum, the death of the person for whom the work was undertaken put a stop to the more expensive style of ornament. There are several good miniatures, the drawing of the human features recalling the style of similar work in MSS. executed at St. Albans, having in fact the marked characteristics of English drawing of the time. Among them, one representing the anointing of David and another of Saul casting his javelin at David are particularly good, and in another there is a remarkable picture of an organ served by a large pair of bellows which are worked by a man using his feet. The borders are of an unusual type, being in the form of a solid strip or ribbon, which takes in the vertical row of initial letters of the verses and terminates generally in a grotesque or comic figure or knot at the foot, and sometimes also at the top. In the lower margin we have a series of those fables, games, and grotesques which are so often a feature in the illuminated MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The colours employed are vivid, sometimes even rather hot. The execution of all the ornamental work is excellent. We should not omit to notice that the binding is a good specimen of the Tudor period.

Our series of thirteenth century psalters is brought to a close with two which we cannot claim to be of English origin; but their presence in this exhibition is not to be regretted, as they present us with material for contrast with the acknowledged examples of our own country. The first Psalter is the one lent from St. Mary's College, Oscott, and contains the Latin text of the Psalms with a parallel version in French, written in a very graceful, but not an English, hand. At the beginning is a curious series of miniatures of scenes from the Life of Christ, and another of the Apostles, in very dark colours. The character of these paintings appears to me to be distinctly that of Flanders, and for other reasons, we may add, the French side of Flanders. The smaller illuminated initial letters are in lighter colours, but the principal miniature initials are in tone more in keeping with the large miniatures. In this volume I see another instance of a book prepared abroad for the English market, as English saints appear in full numbers in the kalendar. The scribe has given his name, but, unfortunately, not his country:

“ Willelme ki me escrit
Seit de Deu beneit,
Ki nus a rachete,
E si li doint la grace
Kil maigne vant sa face,
Kant sera trepasse.”

The second manuscript I will call the Aldenham-Morris Psalter, for it is in two portions, the bulk being the property of Lord Aldenham, and a few leaves belonging to Mr. William Morris. It is a handsome book finely written, prefaced by a very elaborate Jesse-tree, and has a delightful initial B of *Beatus* including within it several figures and the scene of the Judgment of Solomon. There are also well executed miniature-initials, and a multitude of outline finials, grotesques, etc. There can be little hesitation in assigning this fine manuscript to France: the character of the writing, the character of the drawing, and the character of the colouring all proclaim it.

We leave the psalters, and next take up a very fine Missal of the thirteenth century, on the flyleaf of which is the entry in a hand of the latter part of the century: "Memoriale Henrici de Ciscestria canonici Exoniensis," and the value, sixty shillings. Henry of Chichester was precentor of Crediton, and resigned his office in 1264. We have thus an approximate date for the volume. Mass-books, as we know, were not usually selected for profuse decoration, the Canon being the only portion of the services, as a rule, reserved for special attention and frequently having a full page miniature of the Crucifixion accompanying it. In this exhibition we are fortunate in having several exceptions to this rule. The MS. before us has in the text a few miniature-initials, but in the middle of the volume, preceding the Canon, there are eight full-page miniatures illustrating the Birth and Passion and Resurrection of Our Lord, and one of them representing the Virgin and Child with a clerk, presumably Henry of Chichester, adoring. These drawings are especially admirable for their excellently firm outlines, the colours also being vivid. In fact both drawing and colouring impress one with the strength of the artistic hand which produced them. The old skin binding remains.

It is rather surprising that in a loan collection such as this there should be only a solitary example of the small Bibles which were produced in countless numbers in the second half of the thirteenth century. In the British Museum collections and in all large libraries of MSS. they abound; and I have reason to believe that the number in private hands is not small. There is often more or less trouble in deciding the country to which they belong, that is, those produced in northern France, Flanders, and England; and I have some little hesitation about the Bible which Lord Aldenham has lent us. The style of the pretty little miniature-initials is quite compatible with an English origin; but on the other hand

I feel doubtful about the writing, and I therefore prefer to assign the MS. either to England or to Normandy, and to incline rather to the foreign source.

At the close of the thirteenth and early in the fourteenth centuries, we find the Apocalypse a favourite subject for illustration. In the British Museum there are some interesting examples, and we know of others in other libraries, one in particular in the Bodleian Library, of French execution, being a most charming specimen of draughtsmanship. We have here a very fine Apocalypse from Lambeth Library, lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of English work: a good instance of the light style of tinted drawing which was so much in favour in this country at this period. The date of this volume is about the year 1300. The text is the Book of the Revelation with commentary, accompanied with a series of illustrative miniatures, each of which fills the upper part of the page. The flesh tints are generally lightly applied, and in most instances the folds of the draperies are washed with colours, although body-colour is sometimes used. These are followed by a series of tinted drawings of scenes from the Life of St. John the Evangelist, miracles of the Virgin, etc. The style of some of the ornamentation rather suggests a connection with the school of Canterbury, resembling as it does work which was executed at St. Augustine's Abbey. And this suggestion is in part supported by the history of the ownership of the book. In one of the drawings a lady adoring the Virgin and Child is represented in a robe worked with the armorial bearings of De Quincy. It has been thought that she may be the widow of Roger de Quincy, second Earl of Winchester, who died in 1264. She afterwards married Sir Roger de Leybourne, of Leybourne in Kent, who died in 1271. If this assignment is correct, we must assume that the lady kept to the coat of arms of her first husband, as highest in rank of her two spouses; and that the MS. was executed for her in her second widowhood.

The earliest Book of Hours in our series is one lent by Mr. William Morris, which was executed evidently as a wedding gift on the occasion of an alliance between a Grey of Rotherfield, co. Oxon, and a Clifford of Frampton, co. Gloucester, about the year 1300. The married couple with their coats of arms are represented. The volume has two miniatures, the Annunciation and the Trinity, each faced by a fully ornamented page; and there is the full complement of illuminated initials with long pendants and partial borders, grotesques, animals, and other details, all of such excellent workmanship that we regret that the miniatures are not more numerous.

Of about the same period is the second of the two Psalters lent by All Souls' College, Oxford, a very beautiful book which was given to the house by John Young in 1633. In the fourteenth century it appears to have belonged to the family of Pakenham, as the obit of Mary de Pakenham, who died in 1361, is entered under 3 July. This lady was the daughter of Sir Edmund Comyn, of Scotland, and wife of Sir Edmund de Pakenham, of Pakenham, co. Suffolk, who died in 1351. The MS. is an excellent specimen of English illuminators' work of the time. The miniature-initials are finely designed, with graceful long sweeping pendants, the bud of the thirteenth century expanding into the leaf characteristic of the time, the diaper-work in the backgrounds being varied and carefully executed, and the figure-drawing being particularly delicate. The first page has a frame-border in which we see the beginnings of that style of decoration composed of conventional branches and foliage which was afterwards peculiar to the English school of the end of the fourteenth and of the fifteenth centuries. It was in fact at this moment, about the year 1300, that the countries of western Europe began to develop decoration on independent lines. As we have seen, the ties between England, France, and Flanders were close in the thirteenth century; in the fourteenth century, the growth of the ornamental border, and the expansion of its conventional foliage, worked out in a different way in each country. In course of time the delicate spray-work of small ivy-shaped leaves became characteristic of French work; in England the particular early form of triple leaf, from which the French style developed, was neglected and dropped off, while a growth of feather-like foliage and of spoon-shaped and diamond-formed leaves gradually sprang up. With regard to figure-drawing, outline lightly tinted became the vogue in England in the early part of the fourteenth century; while, abroad, colouring seems rather to have been the principal aim. We have not, however, in the collection before us sufficient material to illustrate fully the progress of English illumination in the first half of this century. We must be satisfied with the miniatures of the Lambeth Apocalypse and of the Grey-Clifford Hours as specimens of English figure-drawing at the beginning of the century; but after these we have only two manuscripts of this period, and in them the figure-drawing is generally on a small scale. The first is a missal lent by Mr. William Morris, which, from the name of a former owner, we may call the Sherbrooke Missal; it has initials and pendants, or partial borders, of the usual type, and some miniature-initials

of delicate work. The other MS. is the "*Liber de nobilitatibus, sapienciis, et prudenciis regum*" of Walter de Milemete, of the year 1326, belonging to Christ Church, Oxford. This is a most curious MS., in the nature of a book of Instruction for Princes, written for King Edward the Second, and evidently the dedication copy. As a specimen of art it does not stand in in the front rank, or even in the second, much of the ornamental work being coarse, particularly in the latter half of the book. On the other hand the drawing of some of the miniatures is fairly good. But to the student of the history of the armour and weapons and military engines of the period, the illustrations are invaluable. The borders are square frames, filled with diaper work and other ornamentation, and furnished with knots and bosses, etc. at the corners and other points, and embodying knights in armour, grotesques, and other designs; and many of them having in the lower margin the shields of arms of members of the Royal Family. One of the most curious subjects depicted is a cannon, shaped something like a vase, discharging an arrow: probably the earliest representation in existence of a piece of fire-artillery. The leaves at the end are not the least interesting part of the volume, as they contain outline sketches of siege operations and military engines, perhaps the most curious invention for the annoyance of a beleaguered garrison being a windmill, the arms of which throw bee-hives with their live stock into the walls of the fortress. The miniatures which stand at the head of the principal divisions of the text are, as we have said, executed with more skill than the decoration, and they have the attraction of illustrating subjects out of the common. In a word, the MS., for the subject-matter of its illustrations, is one of the most valuable in the collection.

There is also a large missal lent by Mr. William Morris, which appears from the arms introduced into the borders to have been executed for John Fitz-Roger or Clavering, who married Hawyse de Tibetot or Tiptoft in 1312, and died in 1332. I think the period of the volume is near the close of his lifetime. The remarkable fact in regard to it is that it is not of English execution. The form of writing and the style of illumination certainly mark it as the production of foreign hands, and I consider it to have been made at the order of Fitz-Roger in the Low Countries (perhaps in Holland); or, if it was actually executed in England, that Dutch or Flemish scribes and illuminators were employed upon it. Like the Huntingfield Psalter which has been noticed above, we have here a foreign MS. in possession of a family of the eastern counties; another illustration of the trading connection of that

part of England with the Low Countries. The ornamentation chiefly consists of square frame borders embracing the text, and filled with patterns of infinite variety.

We pass into the second half of the century, which is represented by the great Missal of Westminster Abbey and two other MSS. of minor importance. The Westminster Missal, written and ornamented on a grand scale, was executed for Nicholas Litlington, abbat from 1362 to 1386, his arms being often repeated in the borders and also being painted on the edges of the leaves. Full from end to end of initials and borders, and having a full-page miniature at the Canon, the MS. is eminently a handsome production; but we do not go beyond the epithet of "handsome," for the style of the art is by no means perfect, and both ornament and figure-drawing are rather rough. The art belongs to a period of transition. The borders still retain some remains of the older form of the foliage characteristic of the beginning of the century, but otherwise they are nearly approaching the type which was perfected at its close; and the figure-drawing, having lost all the grace of the earlier period, has degenerated into mere pictorial illustration, and as yet shows no sign of that excellence which marks the revival of the closing years of the century. I should place the missal in the earlier part of Litlington's abbacy. Of about the same period is the Book of Hours lent by Mr. Thomas Brooke. This book contains miniatures of a rude style, perhaps of provincial execution; but some are interesting as showing the method of working up the features. The ornamentation is overloaded, the borders and initials being out of proportion to the size of the pages. Still, as an example of transitional work, the manuscript has its value. The Westminster *Liber Regalis* or Coronation Office is of no particular merit in the history of English art. It has four miniatures, more interesting for their subjects than for their execution, evidently of the period of Richard the Second.

Entering on the fifteenth century we are met at the threshold by two of the finest English MSS. in existence, and each in its way of unique interest: the Sherborne Missal, and the Book of Hours once the possession of Queen Elizabeth of York. As the first of them has, I believe, never before been exhibited, and, notwithstanding, has a wide reputation, I venture to give a description in some detail. Its position in the history of English illumination is of importance, as it is in its finer portions a particularly good example of the school of painting, remarkable for its fine colouring and for the promise of a great development, which arose in the reign

of Richard the Second, and which the political troubles of the fifteenth century seem to have extinguished.

The Sherborne Missal, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, is interesting for its own history as well as for the position it occupies in English art. We know the name of its writer and the name of its illuminator, or, speaking more accurately, of the artist under whose care it was ornamented. We are nearly sure of the persons for whom it was executed, and we know the religious house to which it belonged. And in the character of its best illumination we have something out of the common, and many traits which we owe to individual taste and invention. It must be borne in mind, however, that the work is very unequal in different parts of the book, and that, while some pages are ornamented with a taste and finish which is due to the mind and hand of the master himself, the designs on others are poor in the extreme.

Before describing the ornamentation, let us say something of the persons who were employed on the volume and of its history. It was executed in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, at the beginning of the fifteenth century; and we are, I think, justified in assuming that the expenses of the work were defrayed by Richard Mitford, bishop of Salisbury from 1396 to 1407, and the contemporary abbat of Sherborne, Robert Bruynyng, who held the abbacy from 1386 to 1415. The repeated representations of the bishop and the abbat, together, in many of the borders prove that they had a common interest in the work; and the inferior quality of the art in the latter part of the volume, finished off with an indifference in striking contrast with the elaboration of the earlier part, affords some ground for thinking that the death of the bishop in 1407 may have put a stop to the supplies for finishing the MS. in a uniform style. That Bishop Mitford was the prelate in question is proved by the occurrence, in one of the borders, of his shield of arms, placed under his figure. The writer and the artist employed on the book were each named John, and what is more remarkable, their surnames had a resemblance. John Was or Whas wrote the MS.; and to John Siferwas its ornamentation was entrusted. The latter however was not a member of the house; his costume shows that he was a Dominican friar. John Whas on the other hand is shown as a black monk. It is evident that there was a humorous appreciation of the situation. If John Whas inscribes his name as the writer, John Siferwas enters his on scrolls among the borders, and generously perpetuates the name of the other

John also. If John Siferwas adored St. John the Evangelist as his patron saint, John Whas no less venerated St. John the Baptist as his special protector. If the Eagle and Book, emblematic of the Apostle, appear in a border, the Agnus Dei and Book, in honour of the Baptist, have also a place. If the head of the one John is painted in some little medallion, the head of the other is sure to be not far off. And if John Siferwas was fond of drawing his own portrait, he did not forget to limn the features of his comrade also. John Whas wrote a fine hand; the text is inscribed on a grand scale. His friend the artist gives him credit for his work and attaches to a portrait of him the lines: "*Nomen scriptoris Jhon Was, bonus et speciosus, In certis horis librum bene scripsit honoris*"; but John Whas had already said as much for himself in one of the colophons, and at the end of his work he commiserates himself with: "*Librum scribendo Jon Whas monachus laborabat. Et mane surgendo corpus multum macerabat.*" However, he appears in pretty good condition in his portraits. In those pages where the two Johns are represented together, standing face to face and forming part of a design into which other figures also enter, they have scrolls attached to them and inscribed with texts. Siferwas remains constant to "*Delectate in Domino*"; Whas has "*Miserere mei Deus,*" and "*Timete Deum.*"

The name of Siferwas is here spelt in different ways: Sifer Wast, Syfrewas, and Siferwas. In one instance the title of "*frater*" is affixed. This able illuminator is known to us also from a fragment of another MS. on which he worked: a Lectionary executed for John, Lord Lovel of Tichmersh, who died in 1408, the few surviving leaves of which are in the Harleian collection in the British Museum. The individual character of the decoration is not to be mistaken; and there is also on one of the pages a large portrait of the illuminator presenting the book to Lord Lovel. His name is there written *Frater Johannes Siferwas*. His portraits in the Sherborne Missal are all recognizable, although drawn on a small scale: a man advanced in years, of a mild expression, bald, but with the hair still remaining on the sides and back of the head. I am tempted to think that he may have also numbered the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) among his patrons, for he has worked his own portrait and his own shield of arms into connection with an ornamental initial in which are painted the Prince's arms.

As I have already said, the abbat who presided over Sherborne Abbey at this time, and to whom I attribute a personal interest in the execution of the MS., was Robert

Bruynyng. His constantly recurring figure, represented in the attitude of prayer, shows that his connection with the work was of more than an ordinary official character. The scroll which gives the words he is supposed to be uttering is almost invariably inscribed with "*Laus sit Trinitati*," which we may regard as his personally adopted motto. In only one instance have I found a variation: in a scene in which he is adoring the Virgin and Child, his words are "*Maria, mater gracie, mater misericordie*," a variation which is appropriate when he is praying specially to the protecting saint of his house.

The Sherborne Missal is a huge volume, made up of 345 leaves, measuring $21\frac{3}{4}$ by 15 inches. Each month of the kalendar has at the head a prophet and an apostle with suitable text and article of the creed, and, below, in circular designs, the sign of the zodiac, and the typical occupation of the season. The work here is poor.

The text is ornamented throughout, and, it has already been stated, with less elaboration towards the end than in the rest of the volume. The initials and borders, which are of the ordinary pattern of English decoration of the time, are generally executed with care, and some are particularly handsome; but in addition there are certain accessories which are due to Siferwas's own style of work. The frequent occurrence of scrolls inscribed with texts interwoven with decorations is a peculiarity, and another is the not uncommon addition of light delicate spray-work to the heavily illuminated borders. Scenes of Bible history and of other subjects are pictured in the margins; and many of these are technically of much value for our knowledge of English landscape-painting of the time. Such are generally of a heavy tone, the foliage being in sombre hues. In one part of the book the arms of royal houses, of English families, and others, are introduced into the larger initials. Among them are to be noted the shields of England and of the Prince of Wales, each supported by a white swan, a cognizance of the House of Lancaster derived from the family of Bohun. In the lower margins of that portion which contains the Prefaces and the Canon there is a series of medallion-portraits of various personages and notes from ecclesiastical history; and among the borders are here introduced a very pleasing set of birds, most of which have their names attached in English. Here are: a more cok, and a more or mour hen, a col mose (cole titmouse), a gay (jay), a stork, a waryghanger (shrike or butcher bird), a cay-finch, and a cay-finch hen (popular ornithology informs us that the chaffinch is so called because it is addicted to chaff),

a wop hen and a wop cok (bullfinch, in Dorsetshire still called a mwope), a cormorant, a larke, a ganett, a vivene cok, a vergandir (vare wigeon?), a waysceter (wagtail), a tel (teal) cok, and a tel hen, a wodeskale (woodpecker), a scnite (snipe), a pohen, a qayle, a sparwe cok and a sparwe hen, a wrenne, a reddoke (Dorsetshire name for robin), a kyngysfystere, a morcok (woodcock), a grene fynch, a fyne (fynch?) hen, a throstil cok, a stare, a tayl mose (titmouse), a heyrun, a fesaunt hen, a bornet (brent goose?), a linet, a wyld goos, a vuedlvare (fieldfare), and a mew.

But it is the principal pages of the services, profusely ornamented, that draw special attention. The method of ornamenting these pages is, as far as my experience goes, peculiar to this MS.; and the best specimens are undoubtedly from the hand of Siferwas himself. While the upper and lower and right-hand margins are decorated with the ordinary style of borders of the period, the left-hand margin is occupied with a tabernacle, having stages of pinnacled niches, and supported on a stem and broad foot. A description of one of the tabernacles will convey a general idea of the arrangement. We select that on page 216. At the top is the risen Christ with Mary Magdalen; below this group, in the most important niche, is our Lord enthroned; next, below, is the Bishop of Salisbury, with his motto-text, "Gaudete in Domino," face to face with the Abbat of Sherborne with his motto-text, "Laus sit Trinitati," the pair being supported by Saint Peter and Saint Paul; and on the foot of the tabernacle are John Whas ("Miserere mei Deus") and John Syfrewas ("Delectate in Domino"). Lastly, there is a full-page miniature of the Crucifixion facing the Canon, which has many points of interest. It is a curiously crowded composition, and the sky-background is worked all over with the abbat's motto, "Sit laus Trinitati," many times repeated. The figures in the foreground, the three Marys and Saint John and a female figure in adoration, are treated with greater care than the rest. The features are worked up in the English style, well modelled, with touches of white on the high lights, and the nostrils and mouth marked with decided flesh-tints. This painting is set in a remarkably ugly frame.

The beautiful Book of Hours lent by the Earl of Ashburnham contains the Hours of the Virgin and the Cross with other services, written early in the fifteenth century. It belonged afterwards to Elizabeth of York, consort of King Henry the Seventh, and traditionally it is said to have been given by a subsequent possessor, Mary Queen of Scots, to one of her ladies, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher

Willoughby. Its artistic value is of the first order. Eighteen larger miniatures and many others of smaller size adorn its pages, together with initials and partial borders in profusion, all executed by English artists in the best style of the period. In the miniatures we have all the characteristics of the English school of painting of that time, careful modelling of the features and great finish in details. The initials and borders are of their kind quite perfect. This is probably the the finest Book of Hours of English work of the beginning of the fifteenth century in existence.

Colonel Malcolm, of Poltalloch, contributes to the exhibition a very interesting MS. of the fifteenth century: a Book of Hours, which appears to have been executed for Henry de Beauchamp, Earl and afterwards Duke of Warwick, who died at the age of twenty-two in the year 1445. It has the usual miniatures and borders handsomely painted; but the borders are of a higher order than the miniatures. They are in fact very carefully executed and are excellent specimens of their particular type. The miniatures are a little unequal; in some the artist has worked with care and successfully treated the features; in others the workmanship is rather rough, but this defect is in several instances compensated for by the details of the subject. A youthful figure, which is probably intended for Warwick, appears in some of them, together with other figures which may be those of members of his family. A most curious miniature stands at the head of the Psalms. Warwick's signature with his motto "deservyng . . . causyth" is written in the lower margin of the first page of the services. Subsequently the manuscript seems to have been taken to Italy, for at the end there are additions in Italian writing with some beautiful miniatures and borders of Italian art later in the century.

The fine large MS. of Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," lent by the Earl of Crawford, does not quite fall within the class of illuminated MSS., although it has borders of a good character. It is rather a picture-book, and the numerous illustrations painted in text and margins afford abundant material to the student of costume and manners and customs in England about the year 1425. A shield of arms filling one of the pages shows that the volume was executed for William Carent of Carent's Court, in the Island of Purbeck, who was still living in the year 1422.

We have only two other MSS. to briefly notice. The first is the Missal, now belonging to the Guildhall Library, of St. Botolph Aldgate, of about the middle of the fifteenth century. It has ordinary initials and borders, and a miniature of the

Crucifixion preceding the Canon, which is of interest, as it retains in the treatment of the faces a reminiscence of the fine earlier style of the century. The other volume belonging to Bishop Vertue is one of those MSS. common in the latter part of the fifteenth century, in which, when native art was disappearing, the foreign element so largely predominates. It is of English execution, but the miniatures and borders are almost directly copied from French models. Its period is about 1450-1460."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Special thanks were also ordered to be returned to the various gentlemen and corporations who had so kindly contributed to the Exhibition of English Medieval Paintings and Illuminated Manuscripts.

The ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 26th November.

Thursday, November 26th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, in England, A.D. 1100-1350. By A. D. W. French. Privately Printed. 8vo. Boston, 1896.

From A. G. Greenhill, Esq., F.R.S.:—Catalogue de l'Exposition Rétrospective des Arts et Monuments du Pas-de-Calais. Par Henri Lorient. 8vo. Arras, 1896.

From T. M. Fallow, Esq., F.S.A.:—Calendarium Ambrosianum. 8vo. Mediolani, 1895.

From the compiler, H. E. Norris, Esq.:—Catalogue of the Huntingdonshire Books collected by Herbert E. Norris. 8vo. Cirencester, 1895.

From H. T. Folkard, Esq., F.S.A.:—Proposals made by Rev. James Kirkwood (Minister of Minto) in 1699 to found Public Libraries in Scotland. Privately Printed. 4to. London. 1889.

From C. R. Straton, Esq.:—Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, Sarum, 1443-1702. Published by the Wilts Record Society. 8vo. Salisbury, 1896.

From the Rev. F. T. Colby, D.D., F.S.A.:

1. Pedigree of the Palmer Family, formerly of Southmolton and Great Torrington, Devon. 4to. Exeter, 1892.
2. Pedigree of the Family of Stevens of Vielstone, Cross, and Winscott. 4to. Exeter, 1891.

From G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Origin, Increase, Branches, and Alliances of the Family of Erskine of that ilk. 7 sheets. Fol. Cardiff, n.d.

From F. A. Crisp, Esq., F.S.A.:—Calendar of Wills at Ipswich, 1444-1600. Privately Printed. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author:—Japanese Metallurgy. Part I. Gold and Silver and their alloys. By W. Gowland, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author:—Maiolica, a historical Treatise on the glazed and enamelled Earthenwares of Italy, with marks and monograms. Also some notice of the Persian, Damascus, Rhodian, and Hispano-Moresque Wares. By C. D. E. Fortnum, V.P.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1896.

From the Author:—How the City of Norwich grew into Shape. By Rev. William Hudson, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. Norwich and London, 1896.

From Hugh Owen, Esq., F.S.A.:

1. Two Centuries of Ceramic Art in Bristol, being a history of the manu-

facture of "The True Porcelain," by Richard Champion. By Hugh Owen. Privately Printed. On Vellum. 8vo. Gloucester, 1873. 2 vols.

2. Guide to the knowledge of Pottery, Porcelain, etc. By H. G. Bohn. 8vo. London, 1857.

3. De la Poterie gauloise. Étude sur la Collection Charvet. Par Henri du Clenzion. 8vo. Paris, 1872.

4. Catalogue of the Schreiber Collection of English Porcelain, Earthenware, Enamels, etc. at South Kensington Museum. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—Gravesend in the very time of old. By G. M. Arnold, F.S.A. 8vo. Gravesend, 1885.

From J. J. Colman, Esq.:—Bibliotheca Norfolciensis. A Catalogue of the writings of Norfolk Men in the Library of Mr. J. J. Colman. 8vo. Norwich, 1896.

From the Author :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1895. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—An Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom. By David Murray, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Glasgow, 1896.

From the Author :—Records of Rowington, being Extracts from the Deeds in the possession of the Feoffees of the Rowington Charities. By J. W. Ryland. 8vo. Birmingham, 1896.

From the Author :—On some supposed British Remains from Rothley, Leicestershire. By W. T. Tucker. 8vo. Loughborough, 1896.

From the Author :—Memoir of Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D. By Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From Lady Meux :—Some Account of the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the possession of Lady Meux of Theobald's Park, Waltham Cross. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. Second Edition. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Compiler :—A Complete Bibliography of Fencing and Duelling as practised by all European Nations from the Middle Ages to the Present Day. By Carl A. Thimm. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Sutton-in-Holderness. The Manor, the Berewic, and the Village Community. By Thomas Blashill. 8vo. Hull and London, 1896.

From the Translator and Publishers :—The Laughable Stories collected by Mār Gregory John Bar-Hebræus. The Syriac Text, edited with an English Translation by E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London Luzac & Co., 1897.

From the Author :

1. An Early Neolithic Kitchen-midden and Tufaceous Deposit at Blashenwell, near Corfe Castle. By Clement Reid, F.L.S., F.G.S. 8vo. Dorchester, 1896.

2. The Relation of Palæolithic Man to the Glacial Epoch. Report by Clement Reid, F.L.S., F.G.S. 8vo. Liverpool, 1896.

From the Author :—Some Account of Mercers' School. By John Watney, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Notes about Great Ayton in Cleveland. By Rev. C. V. Collier, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Middlesbrough, 1896.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A. :

1. Transcripts of (1) unpublished Letters from the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., to Sir Edward Nicholas; (2) a selection of the Losely MSS.; and (3) Extracts from the Private Account Book of Sir William More, of Losely.
2. Prehistoric Europe, a Geological Sketch. By James Geikie. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Catalogue of Engraved Gems in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. 8vo. 1888.
2. Designs from the White Athenian Vases in the British Museum. By A. S. Murray and A. H. Smith. Folio. 1896.
3. Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum. Edited by C. T. Newton. Parts II. III. and IV. Folio. 1883—1893.
4. Autotype from North Frieze of the Parthenon.
5. Autotype from Pediment of the Parthenon.
6. Autotype of Bronze Head of Aphrodite.
7. Catalogue of Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum. By C. Bezold. Vols. I.—IV. 8vo. 1889—1896.
8. The Tell-el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum. 8vo. 1892.
9. Egyptian Texts from the Coffin of Amamu in the British Museum. With Translation by Samuel Birch, D.C.L., LL.D. Folio. 1886.
10. Photograph of a Babylonian Tablet.
11. Facsimile of Egyptian Hieratic Papyrus of the reign of Rameses III. Obl. folio. 1876.
12. Photographs of Nebseni Papyrus.
13. Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Catalogue with Texts. Edited by F. G. Kenyon, M.A. 4to. 1893.
14. Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Facsimiles. Folio. 1893.
15. Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. Facsimile, 2nd Edit. Folio. 1891.
16. Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. 2nd Text. 3rd Edit. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. 8vo. 1892.
17. Classical Texts from Papyri in the British Museum. Herodas. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. 4to. 1891.
18. Facsimile of Herodas Papyrus. 4to. 1892.
19. Catalogue of Chinese Coins in the British Museum. By T. de Lacouperie. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 4to. 1892.
20. Catalogue of the Stowe MSS. in the British Museum. Vol. II. (Index). 8vo. 1896.
21. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Mysia. By W. Wroth. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. 1892.
22. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Alexandria and the Nomes. By R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. 1892.
23. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Ionia. By B. V. Head. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. 1892.

24. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos. By W. Wroth. 8vo. 1894.
25. Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum. Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India. By Percy Gardner. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. 1886.
26. Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum. Moghul Emperors of Hindustan. By S. Lane-Poole. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. 1892.
27. Catalogue of the Spanish MSS. in the British Museum. By Don P. de Gayangos. Vols. I.-IV. 8vo. 1875-93.
28. Photographic Facsimiles of Epistles of Clement of Rome. 4to. 1856.
29. Facsimiles of Miniatures and Borders from the Sforza Book of Hours. With Introduction by G. F. Warner, M.A. 4to. 1894.
30. Autotype of Magna Charta.
31. Autotype of Articles of Magna Charta.
32. Autotype of Shakspeare Deed.
33. Facsimiles of the Royal, Historical, Literary, and other Autographs in the Department of MSS. 1st and 2nd Series. Folio. 1895-1896.
34. Supplement to Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the British Museum. By Charles Rieu, Ph.D. 4to. 1894.
35. Catalogue of Syriac MSS. in the British Museum. By W. Wright, LL.D. 4to. 1872.
36. Catalogue of the Persian MSS. in the British Museum. By Charles Rieu. Vols. II. III. and Supplement. 4to. 1881-1895.
37. Catalogue of the Bengali Printed Books in the British Museum. By J. F. Blumhardt. 4to. 1886.
38. Catalogue of the Hindustani Books in the British Museum. By J. F. Blumhardt. 4to. 1886.
39. Catalogue of the Marathi and Gujarati Books in the British Museum. By J. F. Blumhardt. 4to. 1892.
40. Catalogue of the Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Pushtu Printed Books in the British Museum. By J. F. Blumhardt. 4to. 1893.
41. Catalogue of the Turkish MSS. in the British Museum. By Charles Rieu, Ph.D. 4to. 1888.
42. Descriptive List of Hebrew and Samaritan MSS. in the British Museum. Edited by G. Margolionth, B.A. 8vo. 1893.
43. Reproduction of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. 1st Series, Part III. 2nd Series, Parts I.-V. Folio. 1886-92.

From Mrs. J. H. Middleton :—A large collection of miscellaneous archaeological tracts, formed by her late husband, Dr. J. H. Middleton, V.P., together with a collection of plans, drawings, etc.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.S.A., presented a portrait of himself, produced by a new process by Professor Herkomer.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Hugh Owen, F.S.A., Mrs. J. Henry Middleton, and to the Trustees of the British Museum for their gifts to the library; and to Sir John

Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., for the portrait of himself by Professor Herkomer, as well as for his gifts to the library.

The following resolution, which had been drawn up by the Council, was proposed from the chair, seconded by Sir Henry H. Howorth, M.P., F.R.S., V.P., and carried unanimously :

“The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, on this their first meeting since the death of the Most Reverend Edward White Benson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the ex-officio Visitors of this Society, desire to record their share in the general grief at the loss of this eminent Prelate, their reverent and affectionate regard for his memory, and their sympathy with his sorrowing widow and family.”

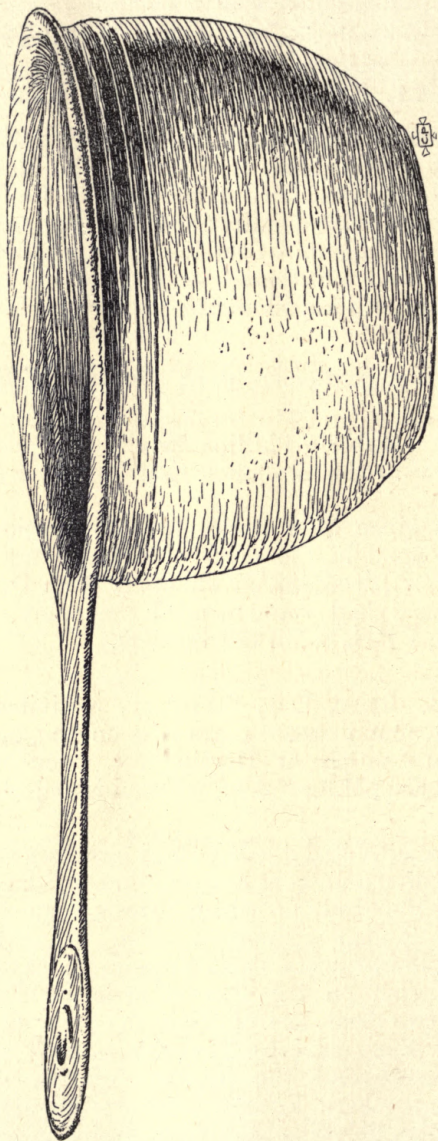
The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Maberly Phillips, Esq.
Frederick James, Esq.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of a new Member of Council in the place of John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., V.P., deceased, on Thursday, 10th December, and that the Council had recommended the name of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., to fill the vacancy.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a Roman bronze vessel found some years ago on the estate of Col. H. Mussenden Leather at Herringfleet, upon which F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks :

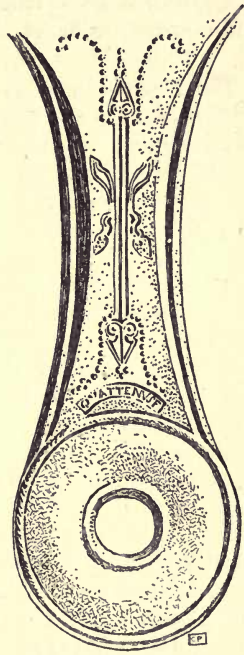
“The *patera* exhibited by Mr. Read possesses some interest as a specimen of a numerous and well-known class of Roman manufactures, the study of which throws some light on the operations of Roman commerce. The original centre at which these *paterae* were made appears to have been at or near Herculaneum on the Bay of Naples. There we can trace at least two firms, one of Cipii, the other of Ansii, who manufactured these saucepanlike objects and, as it seems, exported them beyond the frontiers of the empire, and especially into northern Europe. *Paterae* stamped with the label of P. Cippius Polybius have been found in several parts of England and Scotland, in Denmark, in Switzerland, and in Germany; other Cipii have left similar traces of their industry



ROMAN BRONZE VESSEL FOUND AT HERRINGFLEET, SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

in France and in Austria. Similarly the *paterae* of Ansius Epaphroditus, manufactured at Pompeii or Herculaneum, made their way to Dumfriesshire, and to places in France and even in Sweden. Such instances may be presumed to be earlier than the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and to belong to the first century of the empire, to which epoch various details seem to point. But the Pompeian and Herculanean examples do not stand alone. *Paterae* like that now exhibited, sometimes with a maker's name, sometimes and more often without, have been found in many parts of the British Isles, but especially in northern England and in Scotland as far north as Sutherlandshire. They are also not uncommon features in French and German museums, but I have no statistics with respect to them. Some of these were doubtless made in Italy; others may well be of provincial manufacture, like a *patera* found at Lyons and stamped with the probably Celtic name Draccius. More details and statistics are needed, however, before the exact expansion of the trade can be traced. In particular it is desirable that the forms of the objects should be studied, and any chronological evidence thus afforded compared with that indicated above, and with the rather scantier evidence of objects found along with the *paterae*. With respect to the use of the objects, I do not at present venture to hazard an opinion.

The stamp on the *patera* before us seems to be undoubtedly QUATTENVS F, F being *fecit*, but I cannot ascertain the meaning or origin of *Quattenus*. It is, of course, the maker's name, but it is impossible to say whether it should read *Quattenus* or *Q. Vattenus*, or *Q. V. Attenus*. Neither *Attenus* nor *Vattenus* nor *Quattenus* occur in any list of Roman names which I have been able to consult. It is just possible, as Mr. W. M. Lindsay has suggested, that **Vattenus* might be a Campanian form of **Vassenus*, but *Vassenus* itself does not exist, though there are names like it. If, however,



STAMP AND PATTERN ON
HANDLE OF A ROMAN
BRONZE VESSEL FOUND AT
HERRINGFLEET, SUFFOLK.

the name were Campanian, we could put it beside those alluded to above, names of bronze workers in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

For further details respecting such *paterae*, I may refer to my *Romano-British Inscriptions*, Part II. (1890-91), pp. 42-45."*

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the Sculptures of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, with special reference to the Friezes and the Quadriga.

Mr. Oldfield's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The PRESIDENT stated that the attention of the Council had been called by the Executive Committee to a proposal on the recommendation of Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., and Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., to take down and rebuild the upper part of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough, which had for a long time been in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The Council felt that such rebuilding should be done only in default of no other scheme being practicable by which the front could be made secure and at the same time maintained intact. Such an alternative scheme, the Council was informed, had been submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, under which the front could not only be made perfectly safe, but so done without in any way altering its beautiful appearance externally.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY having read the minute of the Executive Committee epitomizing the various reports submitted to the Dean and Chapter, the President said that as the Council felt that any alternative scheme which would secure the retention of the old work unaltered ought to be fully considered before it was definitely decided to begin the work of rebuilding, it had drawn up the following resolution, which he begged to propose from the chair :

"The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great concern that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the upper portion of the west front of the cathedral church of

* For this particular *patera*, see *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, iii. 406 ; *Archaeological Journal*, xxxvii, 151, and xxxviii. 301 ; and *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vii. No. 1167.

Peterborough, that being in the opinion of Mr. J. L. Pearson and Sir A. W. Blomfield the only method by which the stability of this part of the church can be secured.

The Society feels sure that the Dean and Chapter fully recognise their great responsibility as custodians of a national historical monument, but it would venture to urge upon them the propriety of considering whether the desired end cannot be obtained by a less drastic method than that proposed, such for instance as the scheme submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in a letter to the Dean and Chapter of 29th April, 1896. By this scheme the Society of Antiquaries understands the whole of the exterior of this unique west front would be left practically undisturbed."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. F. LEACH, while approving most thoroughly of the resolution as it stood, referred to the recent incident of the destruction of the Rolls Chapel, and to the importance of personally advocating the retention of the west front with the Dean and Chapter. He therefore proposed to add a rider to the resolution "that the Dean and Chapter be asked to receive a deputation of three Fellows of the Society to be nominated by the President."

This proposal was seconded by Mr. E. DORAN WEBB, but, by leave of the meeting, was postponed, and the original resolution, as drawn up by the Council, was put to the meeting and carried *nemine contradicente*.

Thursday, December 3rd, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. W. E. Layton, M.A., F.S.A. :—Southwold and its Vicinity, Ancient and Modern. By Robert Wake, M.D. 8vo. London, 1842.

From the Author :—On the Work of Florentine Sculptors in England in the Early Part of the Sixteenth Century. By Alfred Higgins, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—On the so-called Bow-pullers of Antiquity. By E. S. Morse. 8vo. Salem, Mass., 1894.

From Messrs. John Dickinson and Company :—The Firm of John Dickinson and Company. With an Appendix on Ancient Paper-making. 4to. London, 1896.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of a Member of Council, in the place of John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., V.P., deceased, on Thursday, 10th December, and that the Council had recommended the name of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., to fill the vacancy.

The following letter was read :

“ Addington Park, Croydon,
Nov. 28, 1896.

MY DEAR SIR,

Mrs. Benson has asked me to thank you most sincerely for your letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Will you please convey to the Fellows her most sincere thanks for their kind words. She is most grateful for such a message of sympathy.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

ERNEST L. RIDGE,
Chaplain.

Charles H. Read, Esq.”

By direction of the President, the SECRETARY stated what had taken place since the last meeting with regard to the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

The resolution of the Society had been sent to the Dean on the next day, Friday, the 27th ult., and as the matter was of such importance he had sent with it the following letter :

“ 27 November, 1896.

The Very Reverend
The Dean of Peterborough.

REVEREND SIR,

I beg to forward herewith a copy of a resolution that was unanimously passed at the ordinary meeting of the Society yesterday, having been previously approved by the Council.

You will see that the resolution is studiously moderate in

terms, but it must not be assumed from this moderation that the Society only takes a lukewarm interest in the matter. On the contrary we feel most strongly that, notwithstanding the eminence of the two well-known architects whose scheme has been adopted by the Restoration Committee, their plan is so destructive of what is most valuable in the building that it should not be entered upon without the most careful consideration being given to any alternative plan by which the ancient structure would be allowed to stand.

I should be glad of an early answer, and beg to subscribe myself,

Your faithful servant,
CHARLES H. READ,
Secretary."

Before any reply to this letter could be received, information came to hand through the local press that it had already been decided at a meeting of the Restoration Committee at Peterborough, on Wednesday, 25th November, that the taking down of the west front should be proceeded with forthwith.

In view of the extreme urgency of the case the Secretary had thereupon written again to the Dean as follows:

"28 November, 1896.

REVEREND SIR,

I hear to-day that there is a possibility of the actual work on the west front of the Cathedral being begun even before your reply to my previous letter can reach me. The matter is of such unusual importance that I would beg of you to give the Society of Antiquaries an opportunity of expressing its views more in detail before embarking upon what all are agreed is a lamentable piece of destruction, necessary or not.

Your faithful servant,
CHARLES H. READ.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough."

On Monday, the 30th ult., a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the Secretary's first letter and of the Society's resolution was received from the Chapter Clerk, stating that: "They will be submitted to the Restoration Committee at their next meeting." On Tuesday, an acknowledgment was also received of his second letter of 28th ult. from the Chapter Clerk, who was desired to say: "That it will be submitted to the Restoration Committee at their next meeting."

By direction of the President the Assistant Secretary went down to Peterborough the same day (Tuesday) and found that the front was still untouched, but that a piece of ground was being enclosed in front of the church for the reception of the stones when taken down. Mr. Hope further learned that neither the Restoration Committee nor the Chapter was expected to meet again until the new year.

He (the Secretary) had thereupon telegraphed to the Dean to ask the date of the next meeting of the Restoration Committee and received a reply: "Last Tuesday in January."

By direction of the President, acting upon a suggestion made at the Society's last meeting, the following telegram was then sent to the Dean of Peterborough:

"The matter being urgent will Dean and Chapter receive deputation of Society of Antiquaries, Friday or Saturday next."

To this was received a reply:

"Yes, at 2.15 Friday next at Chapter Office."

The PRESIDENT said that before proceeding further he thought something should be stated with reference to the alternative scheme by which the west front, it was claimed, could be made secure without altering its external appearance. As it was essential in order to justify the attitude taken by the Society that this scheme should be thoroughly understood he called upon the Assistant Secretary, who was fully acquainted with it, to explain it.

By the aid of a large section and elevation of part of the front Mr. HOPE briefly explained the method proposed by Mr. Philip Webb which had been put forward so long ago as April last by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for consideration by the Dean and Chapter. By this method the disintegrated core of the walling at the back of the great arches of the front could be removed entirely from behind by small sections at a time, and replaced by sound material bonded together and into the facing stones of the arch itself. The upper parts would then be similarly strengthened where necessary, so making all secure. The old work would of course during the operation be carefully shored up with cradling and centreing to neutralise any possible risk or movement. As the proposed operations were entirely above the groining of the front nothing whatever of the new work would be seen from below.

Mr. PHILIP WEBB, who was present, on the invitation of the President gave a more minute and detailed account than that given by Mr. Hope of the method proposed by him for dealing with the front, which he had successfully carried out elsewhere in a far more difficult case.

Finally, on the nomination of the President, Sir Henry H. Howorth, M.P., V.P., Sir J. Charles Robinson, and Mr. Micklethwaite, with Mr. Hope, were appointed a deputation to meet the Dean and Chapter.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., then read the second part of his paper on the Sculptures of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, with special reference to the Quadriga and other statuary.

Mr. Oldfield's paper, of which the first part was read on 26th November, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, December 10th, 1896.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—An attempt to recover the first design of the west front of the abbey church of St. Peter, now Peterborough Cathedral. By J. T. Irvine. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—A short history of St. Pancras Cemeteries. By W. E. Brown. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Études d'ethnographie préhistorique. Les plantes cultivées de la période de transition au Mas-d'-Azil. Par Ed. Piette. 8vo. Paris, n.d.

From J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A. :—A series of original drawings of ancient stone monuments in Scotland.

Frederick Ducane Godman, Esq., F.R.S., was admitted Fellow.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 14th January, 1897, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The following report of a deputation of the Society to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough was read :

“ By direction of the Society we, the undersigned, visited Peterborough on Friday, the 4th inst.

We first proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the west front of the cathedral church, for which every facility was afforded us by the Dean and Chapter.

The result of our examination was to confirm the opinion as to the practicability of repairing the back without disturbing the face, and also to convince us that if the building be pulled down, a comparatively small part of it can ever be replaced, and that the parts which will be lost are among the most important.

In the afternoon we went by appointment to the Chapter Clerk's office, where we were met by the Dean and three other members of the Chapter.

In an interview which lasted an hour and a half, we pointed out that no sufficient time had been given for the proper consideration of the several schemes proposed for the treatment of the building, and asked for a delay of three months before its demolition be begun, urging that this present time of the year is the worst that could be chosen for such work, and that in the event of a hard winter both the open wall and the stones taken down would be certain to suffer.

The Dean and Chapter having listened to the representations made by the deputation with courtesy and sympathy, a promise was ultimately made that a reply should be given in writing; and the Dean and Chapter said that they could not interfere, but were willing that the Society should communicate with Mr. Pearson.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.
J. C. ROBINSON.
J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.
ARTHUR F. LEACH.
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.”

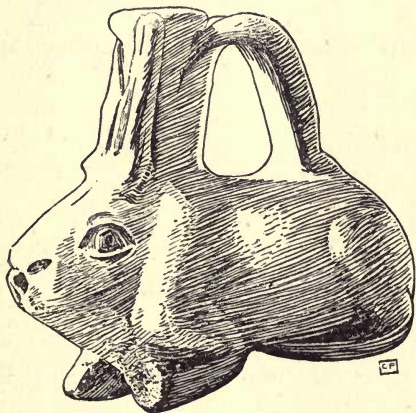
The PRESIDENT stated that the question of the west front of

Peterborough cathedral church was still under consideration, and he hoped some understanding might be arrived at.

Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., and F. M. O'Donoghue, Esq., were nominated scrutators of the ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., V.P., deceased.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photographic reproduction of an octagonal dish with incurved sides, of Dutch workmanship, used as a paten in Whatfield church, Suffolk. The dish is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter from point to point, and bears the Amsterdam hall-marks for 1691 or 1715. Round the edge are engraved various scriptural and other scenes. In the centre have been added the armorial insignia of a member of the Martin family.*

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small square glass bottle and an earthenware vessel in form of a rabbit, once



ROMAN EARTHENWARE VESSEL IN FORM OF A RABBIT, FOUND
NEAR PRESTON-NEXT-WINGHAM, KENT. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

covered with yellow glaze. Both are of Roman workmanship, and were found some years ago in White's Hill gravel pit, near Preston-next-Wingham, Kent.

* See *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, ix. 215, 216, where the dish is illustrated and more fully described.

The PROVOST and FELLOWS of ETON COLLEGE exhibited a cocoa-nut cup mounted in silver-gilt, upon which W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following descriptive notes :

“The cocoa-nut cup, or ‘nut,’ as it would have been called in an old inventory, which is exhibited, is a more than usually interesting example of its class. (*See illustration.*)

It is $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, with a band and foot of silver-gilt of the usual type.

The band is $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and is attached to the foot by three straps, also of silver-gilt, in the form of stems with tendrils.

Each strap has in the centre a little medallion, such as are found in the prints of contemporary mazers, with engraved gillyflowers. These were once enamelled, but only one now retains a fragment of green translucent enamel.

The spreading foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the bottom, and is lobed. Round the base is a beaded moulding. There are no hall-marks.

Round the band is faintly pounced the inscription :

ex dono mri · Johis · edmond9 · theologic p̄fessorig ·
quondam · socij · hui⁹ · colligij [*sic*]

John Edmonds was elected Fellow in 1491. He seems to be the same person as John Edmonds, S.T.P., who was elected Prebendary of Bromesbury on 6th March, 1509-10, and colated Chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral church, London, 24th November, 1517, which office he resigned in 1529.

The date of the cup is probably *circa* 1510.”

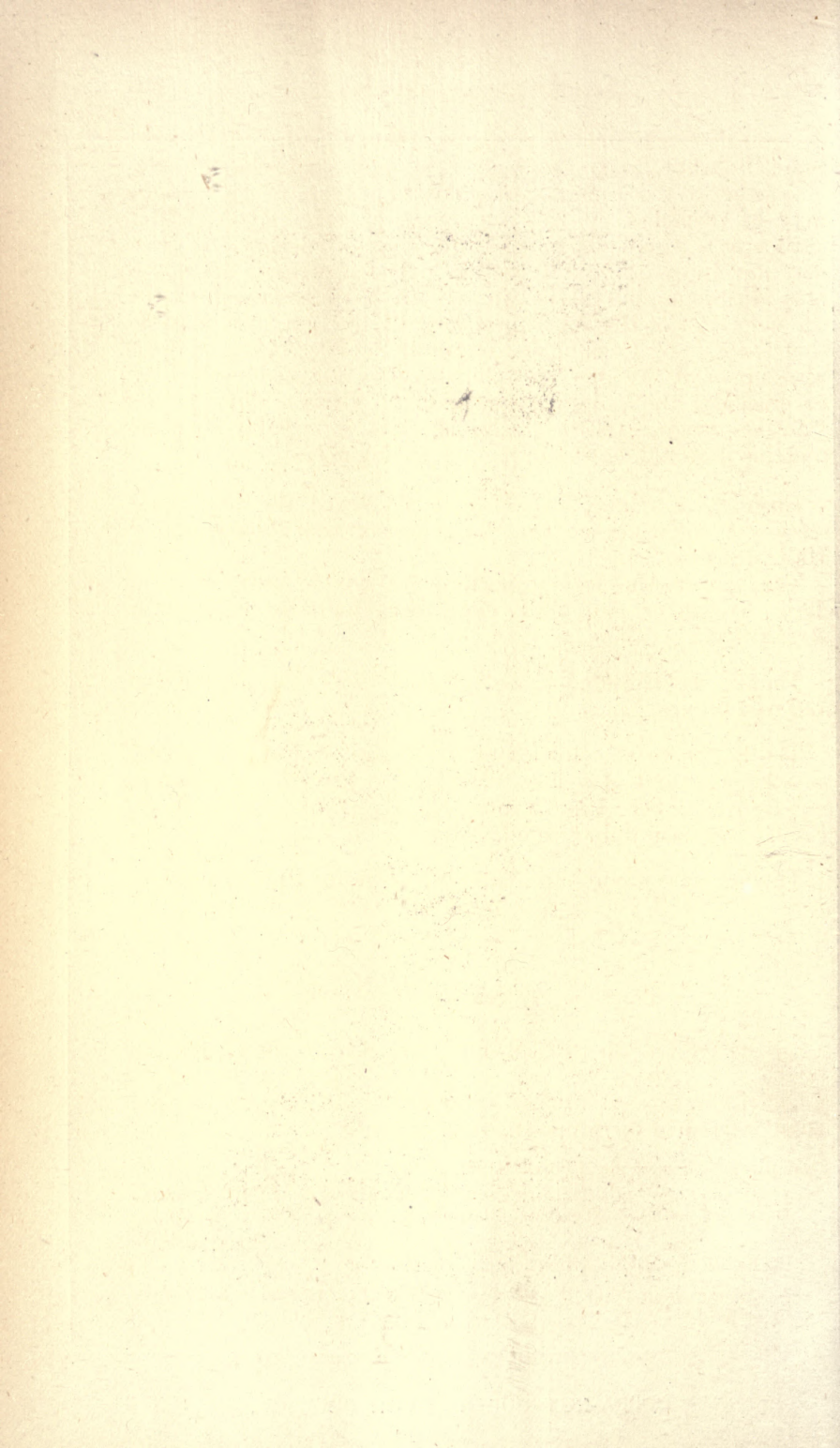
F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the supposed *Mithræum* discovered at Burham, Kent, in 1894 :

“On March 12 of this year Messrs. G. Payne and F. James communicated to the Society notes and plans of a supposed Mithræum discovered at Burham, in Kent.* I have laid these notes and plans before M. Franz Cumont, professor of the University of Ghent, and author of the standard work on Mithras and Mithraism, and think that his opinion may interest the Society. He writes that ‘la situation de cet édifice souterrain comme le fait qu’une source y jaillissait, rendent

* *Proc.* 2nd S. xvi. 105-113.



COCOA-NUT CUP AT ETON COLLEGE.



au moins très probable qu'il était consacré au culte de Mithra.' A good deal of doubt has been expressed as to the Mithraic character of the remains at Burham. Part of this doubt may be dispelled by this judgment of the highest living authority. I may add that I think it possible that the cave may have been devoted to profane purposes after it ceased to be a Mithræum, but as the worship of Mithras lasted on till the very end of the fourth century of our era, it is possible that the coin of Constantine found in the cave belonged to a worshipper of Mithras, and thus may be adduced as helping to elucidate the religious condition of Britain during Constantine's reign. In the entire absence of definite Mithraic remains it would, however, be rash to dogmatise."

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the concluding section of his paper on the Sculptures of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

This paper, the former portions of which were read on 26th November and 3rd December, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., had been duly elected a Member of Council.

Thanks were accorded to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, December 17th, 1896.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Treasurer of the Middle Temple:—

1. Observations on the Constitution, Customs, and Usages of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. 4to, 1739. Reprinted 1896.
2. Reproduction of a drawing to scale of the sixteenth century screen in the hall of the Middle Temple.
3. Lithographic reproduction of the original charter granted to the Temple by James I.

From Alfred Cock, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A. :—Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society, London. Supplement I. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Pompeian Paintings and their relation to Hellenic Masterpieces, with special reference to recent discoveries. By Talfourd Ely. 8vo. London, 1896.

The Rev. John Kestell Floyer, B.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 14th January, 1897, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the following circular which had been issued to the Fellows of the Society on behalf of the Council :

“SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,

Burlington House, London, W.
16th December, 1896.

PRESERVATION OF THE WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL
CHURCH OF PETERBOROUGH.

SIR,

The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries will have learnt through the press of the proposal to take down and rebuild a considerable part of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

The Council has felt strongly the importance of the case, and at the first meeting of the Session laid before the Society the following resolution :

‘The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great concern that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the upper portion of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough, that being, in the opinion of Mr. J. L. Pearson and Sir A. W. Blomfield, the only method by which the stability of this part of the church can be secured.

The Society feels sure that the Dean and Chapter fully recognise their great responsibility as custodians of a national historical monument, but it would venture to urge upon them the propriety of considering whether the desired end cannot be obtained by a less drastic method than that proposed, such, for instance, as the scheme submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in its letter to the Dean and Chapter of 29th April, 1896. By this scheme the Society

of Antiquaries understands the whole of the exterior of this unique west front would be left practically undisturbed.'

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the Dean and Chapter, and a deputation from the Society visited Peterborough and had an interview with them.

After some further correspondence the Dean and Chapter, trusting to the advice of their architects that the taking down of the front is necessary, have declared that the alternative scheme proposed has been fully considered and found impracticable. The Council is, however, of opinion that this scheme, which has been proposed by architects of ability and experience in whom it has confidence, has not been properly understood, and that, at any rate, it ought to be given the benefit of a trial. By it the disintegrated walling at the back of the great arches of the front would be gradually removed, by small portions at a time, and replaced by sound material carefully bonded together and into the facing stones of the front; the whole being thus made secure without any disturbance of the present face or any interference with its genuineness as a monument of ancient art.

The Society not having any fund which can be drawn upon for a work of this kind the Council has resolved to appeal to the Fellows for subscriptions to defray the cost of the experiment if the Dean and Chapter will allow it to be made. If successful it will not only preserve the old work of Peterborough Cathedral, but will form a valuable precedent for the treatment of other monuments of ancient architecture.

Accordingly, at a special meeting of the Council on Tuesday, 15th December, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

'That the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough be requested to leave the west front of the cathedral church as it stands for the present, until a detailed specification can be prepared for the Society of Antiquaries of the manner in which the repair of the north gable can be carried out, so that the architect of the Dean and Chapter may be fully cognisant of the method proposed, and may, should he think it desirable, call in the advice of some competent engineer as to the feasibility of the scheme, in the same manner as the Society of Antiquaries also proposes to submit it for an engineer's opinion.

In case of such opinion being favourable it is intended by the Council to offer to repair the north gable without expense to the Dean and Chapter.'

The Council accordingly asks for £1,000, towards which subscriptions have been already promised amounting to over £400. The Treasurer of the Society will be happy to receive promise of further subscriptions as soon as possible, as the matter is urgent.

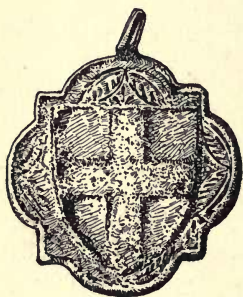
I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS,
President."

It was thereupon proposed by Sir J. C. Robinson, seconded by Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, and carried *nemine contradicente*:

"That the Society of Antiquaries of London hereby confirms the action of the Council at its special meeting of 15th December in the matter of the cathedral church of Peterborough."



ARMORIAL BRONZE PENDANT FOUND NEAR CANTERBURY. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

The SECRETARY stated that he had just received a letter from the Chapter Clerk of Peterborough acknowledging receipt of the Council's resolution and accompanying letter, and stating that "they will be submitted to the Dean and Chapter at their next meeting."

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze pendant, much corroded, bearing a shield charged with a cross. It was recently ploughed up near Canterbury.

Miss FLORENCE PEACOCK, through the Assistant Secretary, exhibited a small bronze mortar, with the bust of King Charles I. in relief thrice repeated, lately found in the Isle of Axholme.

The PRESIDENT exhibited photographs of two chasubles, both of English workmanship, which have lately been sold to an American collector.

The first is of velvet, embroidered with seraphim, displayed eagles, and fleurs-de-lis. The front orphrey is of the pillar

form, with figures of saints under canopies; the back orphrey is cross-shaped and bears a crucifix with attendant angels and figures of saints below. The date of this is early sixteenth century.

The second is of cloth of gold baudekin, with the usual branched pattern of the sixteenth century. Upon this is laid, front and back, a pillar orphrey of *Opus Anglicanum*, which is mutilated at both ends. The pattern is formed of elongated geometrical figures, of a lozenge and quatrefoil combined, containing alternately shields of arms and three-quarter length figures of saints. The front orphrey shows: (1) the shield of King Edward III., *France ancient and England quarterly*, as used from 1340 to 1377; (2) St. Mary Magdalene; (3) shield of Grandison, *Paly of six argent and azure, over all on a bend gules three eaglets or*; (4) St. Katherine; (5) part of a shield of Grandison. The back has: (1) part of a figure of a saint; (2) arms of Edward III. as before; (3) St. Peter; (4) arms of Grandison; (5) St. Paul; (6) shield of John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, 1328-1369, with arms as before, but with a mitre substituted for the central eaglet; (7) St. John Baptist.

It is interesting to find that "j casula de panno aureo rubeo cum armis Regis et Johannis de Grandissono in le orfray" is included in the inventory of the jewels and goods of the cathedral church of Exeter made in 1506.*

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of photographs of megalithic temples and trilithons in Tripoli, etc.

Mr. Cowper also submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Westmorland and Lancashire:

"I.—WESTMORLAND.

THE ANCIENT VILLAGE AT HIGH HUGILL, NEAR WINDERMERE.

As there have recently appeared in the Westmorland press several letters referring to the present condition of these remains, I think it best to place the matter before you. The ancient site in question is known to local antiquaries as an ancient British village, and is situated about a quarter of a mile due north of the farmhouse of High Hugill near Ings. Its extent is about 1 acre 3 roods 28 poles and is occupied

* George Oliver, *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, and a History of the Cathedral* (Exeter, 1861), 338.

by the ruins of ancient works which, as Chancellor Ferguson remarks in an article in the *Manchester Guardian*, have been thoroughly despoiled at some period or other to furnish materials for stone field fences. It is unmarked on the Ordnance Survey, and was practically unknown till visited by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society in 1881.

The site consists of an enclosure, two sides being angular and two rounded, encompassed by the foundations of a wall or rampart, which has been, in places, 14 feet in width, and the foundations having been apparently formed by stones set on edge, the space between which appears to have been filled in with smaller stones. Within this enclosure are sundry ill-defined lines of division walls, courts, and hut dwellings, one or two of which are circular, and measure about 7 feet and 13 feet in diameter. Cup markings supposed to be artificial have been found, and there are other rings which are more generally considered to be natural.

The site is an elevated one, but was not selected for strength of position, being dominated on three sides by rising ground within easy sling or bow shot. Its position seems to indicate rather that it was chosen for its sunny aspect, and the possibilities it showed for accommodating with a certain amount of security a small community of people with their cattle and belongings. It partakes of the character of a village strengthened artificially against wild animals or a weak enemy, rather than of a stronghold.

Although these remains are not well preserved, they are of considerable interest. They represent a small group, of which a few other examples are to be found scattered in the district, but which stands out, I think, quite distinct from a much larger series which covers the Fells of Furness close by. Examples of these exist, I believe, in considerable numbers in the higher ground of the Westmorland Fells also. This larger group, as far as it is limited to the Furness hills, I have described with some completeness and detail in my paper on the 'Ancient Settlements, Cemeteries, and Earthworks of Furness.'* As a rule, it is characterised by very rude walling, which is never of any width, homesteads of rectangular irregular shape, and large attendant enclosures. They are frequently associated with innumerable sepulchral cairns, which have yielded interments, that, with probability, belong to the Bronze Age.

* *Archaeologia*, liii. 409.

Of the class to which the Hugill site belongs, however, the sites are few in number, or at any rate but few have been noted. Among these we should notice first one at Kirkby Lonsdale, where we find an ovate enclosure of two-thirds of an acre contained within a wall about 7 feet wide, the foundations of which consisted of stones set on end. Within the enclosure we find the same curved, rectangular, or meandering lines of division.*

The next site with which we may compare Hugill is that called Urswick Stone Walls, near Ulverston, a full description of which will be found in the paper in the *Archaeologia* by myself.† Here again we get, in the enclosures, a combination of rectangular and ovate forms, the enclosure wall built in the same way 10 feet thick, and the lines of interior wall divisions as well as the hut circles.

To the same class also appear to belong the enclosures at Holm Bank and Birkrigg,‡ both of which are contained by single ramparts or walls, that of the former being again 10 to 14 feet in width, and containing a hut circle.

My own opinion is that this small group of sites is analogous in character to the Celtic cashels described so carefully in Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, to which in plan they are remarkably similar. These cashels were of Pagan origin, but in Scotland often had grafted into them, at a later date, a Christian settlement and church. It would appear, however, probable that such sites are post-Roman, and at any rate a later type than the more numerous ones I have referred to which cover the wilder and more distant parts of the fells.

The descriptions which have been printed of Hugill are contained in two papers in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society*. The first (vi. 86) is by Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, and followed the meeting of the Society. It contained a plan of the site, which was in some ways not a very satisfactory one, and no doubt gave rise partly to the recent discussion in the papers. In 1890 our Fellow, Mr. C. W. Dymond, carefully and accurately surveyed the ruins, and his plan and memoir are embodied in vol. xii. of the same Transactions.

On October 26th this year, Mr. Enoch Bowker, of Kendal, wrote to the *Westmorland Gazette*, saying that he had recently

* See the paper (with plan) by Canon Ware (the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness) in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society*, vol. vii.

† *Archaeologia*, liii. 409.

‡ *Ib.* 396.

visited Hugill, and that in the opinion of himself and Mr. Martendale, who was with him, a great alteration had taken place. In fact, he writes, 'if Mr. Wilson will visit it now he will see how the work of obliteration is ruthlessly proceeding.' 'There scarcely remains,' he says, 'a trace of the outer walls . . . the fact is this relic of ancient time is being slowly destroyed.'

Mr. Dymond then visited the site, and in a letter to the same paper he pointed out that the remains are now in the same condition as 1890. Before that he had had no personal acquaintance with Hugill, but at that date 'there was nothing to indicate to a practised eye that any material change had taken place during the ten years that had elapsed since the date of the earlier plan.' He adds, 'It is quite true that at some former period there have been extensive dilapidations; but from all that is known, these can hardly have been later than the time when the fields were fenced.'

Mr. Bowker replied to this under date November 9th, and in this letter he points out that while the earlier plan shows nine circular huts Mr. Dymond's only indicates two. It appears however that the whole matter is rather a cry of 'wolf'; for the first plan, though carefully done, was not by a professed antiquary, and the surveyor, as a matter of fact, showed rather too many circles, the mistake arising from his completing as hut circles what were, in fact, only curves and corners in the division walls and banks. Mr. Dymond's long experience of prehistoric sites, and great accuracy of work must leave no question as to what really exist at present, and there appears, upon careful inquiry, to be little foundation for believing that much damage is going on at present or has for some time. Chancellor Ferguson summed up the whole question in an article in the *Manchester Guardian*, of November 16th, and expresses this opinion, in which I fully concur, although, in consequence of ill health, I was unable to visit the site when the alarm was sounded.

In the Chancellor's article he makes one or two other remarks which may be reproduced here. 'The remains at Hugill,' he writes, 'were about 1886 menaced with destruction, to make way for the pipes of the Manchester Waterworks, but an appeal to the authorities was most courteously received, and the village was left untouched.' At the end he adds a few words concerning its future, which are germane also to the question of the preservation of such sites in general.

'Is there any means of protecting for the future the Hugill village? I fear not. The Act for the Protection of

Ancient Monuments is of no avail; the village is not scheduled under it, and cannot now be put under it, as the Act is a dead letter. The Treasury will not find the money necessary for its working, and the Government decline to allow ancient monuments to be voluntarily put under it. It has been suggested that a subscription should be raised, and the farmer asked to sublet the field; but to whom, and for how long, and who is to periodically inspect it, to see that no damage is done? And to whom is he to report? The only effectual remedy the present writer can see, would be an Act of Parliament appointing county councils protectors of such remains, with power to compensate farmers or owners, and to appoint officials, who should inspect and report once or twice a year. Competent local antiquaries would readily undertake the work. . . . But there is no chance of getting such an Act passed, the compensation would deter people.'

After reading Chancellor Ferguson's article, I was shocked to read in the papers the reputed destruction of certain stone avenues, hut circles, and menhirs at Dartmoor, the work, it is said, of the contractors of the Newton Rural District Council, for the repair of roads. This new danger is, in my opinion, a far more living one towards our lesser early sites, than any destruction by farmers. In country districts, at present, the road surveyors appointed by the parish and district councils are energetic men, with absolute ignorance, as a rule, of all archaeology, and anxious to get stone wherever they can for road repair. In many districts hill roads pass through deserted tracts which abound with early settlements, burial cairns, and small stone circles, or standing stones. Such as these will, I fear, be considered fair game for destruction and blasting by the road surveyor for his purposes. In many cases, no doubt, he will be ignorant as to the origin of the material he uses, and often when he has to apply for leave to a landowner, it will be found that the latter is either equally so, or else is quite heedless as to their destruction. In other cases where roads cross unenclosed moors and commons, such remains will probably be attacked without any leave being considered necessary.

In view of the danger, which, it appears to me, now seriously menaces a large and little known class of early remains throughout the whole of England, I think it would be worth while the consideration of this Society if some memorandum could not be laid before the proper authorities, whereby the county, parish, and rural district councils could be urged to enforce upon their surveyors the great necessity for care, and, if possible, to devise some scheme by which

qualified persons might be asked to inspect, where necessary, in order that any such demolition might be reported to the local antiquarian societies, who would, no doubt, in all cases intervene and do all in their power to prevent such vandalism.

II.—LANCASHIRE.

EXCAVATIONS AT PIEL (PEEL) ISLAND, CONISTON.

The only matter I have to report in Lancashire, north of the Sands, is the partial excavation of an interesting early mediæval site on the small islet of the above name in the southern half of Coniston Lake. As I hope to be able to make a further and fuller report on this subject at a later date, a brief notice is only required here. The excavations have been conducted at his own expense by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who is probably known to many of you as the author of two romances about this district dealing with its history during the periods of the Norse settlement. The name of the island, together with the ruined walls contained, and also the peculiar natural strength of the little place, induced Mr. Collingwood to make some examination of the place. The results so far have been decidedly interesting, and his work shows that the place has been artificially strengthened and built upon in early times, probably, from the pottery and nails which have turned up, in the thirteenth century. Though a dwelling in a lake there does not appear to be any analogy between Piel Island and a 'lake dwelling,' and probably the place may prove to have been the resort of some small petty landowner, or possibly law breaker. All appearances point to its having been a little fortalice for security from attack, and its name bears this out. It is curious that neither in the Furness Coucher Book, nor in any other local document does there appear any mention of its name or other evidence."

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, read the following report on the discovery in Essex of late-Celtic pottery, specimens of which he also exhibited :

"At various times since the present extensive brickyards have been worked in the Southend-on-Sea district there have been many very interesting discoveries made. Some of these have been described by our Secretary, Mr. Read.* The first paper was on a founder's hoard, in which there were numerous implements of a rather unusual type as British specimens, and the second was on a peculiar

* *Proc.* 2nd S. xvi. 40.

pottery kiln that he considered was of the Roman period, although it was filled with fragments of pottery, a large proportion of which appeared to have the characters of late-Celtic work. Since Mr. Read gave these papers other dis-



Fig. 4.

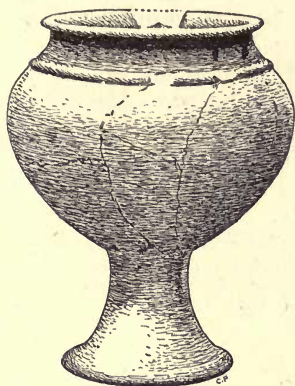


Fig. 3.

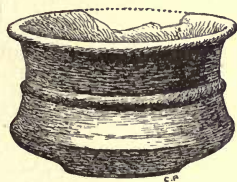


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

LATE-CELTIC POTTERY FOUND IN ESSEX.

coveries have been made, and last session I exhibited the contents of a small founder's hoard from Shoebury, and now from the same district I have obtained further proof of the occupation of this locality during the late-Celtic period by

the discovery of some burials of this people in urns very similar to those described by Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., as having been found at Aylesford.*

The find I exhibit contained five urns, four of them being on the table, but the fifth was in such a fragmentary condition that I did not think it worth bringing with me, especially as many portions are missing.

By piecing the fragments together I find it is exactly like No. 3, pl. viii. of the Aylesford find. With these urns was found a bronze object, perhaps a tankard, but it was in such a decayed condition it was impossible to separate the clay from it, and even when handling the fragments they fell to pieces, and appeared to be reduced to carbonate of copper. The only portion I was able to preserve was a ring, probably a handle like that on p. 319 of the paper previously cited. Near the largest urn was an excellent flint knife, slightly polished by use.

With the exception of damage to the foot the largest urn (Fig. 4) was recovered in an unbroken condition, and when found contained burnt bones in fragments, as is usual. Whether the other two on high pedestals (Figs. 2 and 3) did so I cannot tell, as they had been broken into over twenty fragments by the pressure of the 3 feet of earth above them driving the foot through the bottom.

These two urns are in form very beautiful and show clearly the influence of classical models.

The fifth urn (Fig. 1) is a small cup; this appears to have been empty, and with the exception of a damage to the rim by the shovel is nearly uninjured.

As will be seen there was probably no colouring given to them except the black coating, and this is not perfect in all.

The rarity of finds of late-Celtic pottery must be my excuse for these few remarks.

Since I have become possessed of these urns I have found amongst the pottery in the Colchester Museum, purchased of the late Mr. Acton, a vase which I now also exhibit, appearing to me to be also of this period. Mr. Acton obtained all the pottery he had from Suffolk or from the north-eastern corner of Essex, but as he appears never to have made any notes I cannot give its history.

I have long doubted its being Roman and shall be obliged if any Fellow of the Society can give me its correct designation."

* See *Archaeologia*, vol. lii.

JOHN WARD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following paper on some further excavations in barrows in the neighbourhood of Buxton, Derbyshire :

“Since the excavation of the barrows described in my last communication, Mr. Micah Salt and his son have opened



PLAN OF A BARROW ON STOOP HIGH EDGE, NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

several more in the vicinity of Buxton, with results which well deserve to be brought before your notice. For the present I confine myself to two of these ; they are situated upon Stoop High Edge, a hill near Hollingsclough, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E. of Buxton, and the other (in the exploration of which I accompanied the Salts) upon Thirkel-low, a hill three miles

S.S.W. of that Derbyshire town. Both have an elevation of between 1,400 and 1,500 feet above the sea level.

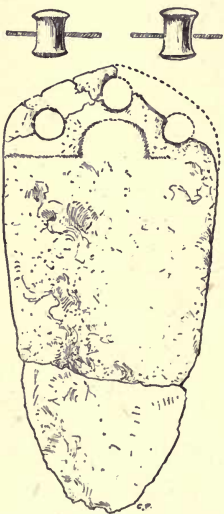
STOOP HIGH EDGE.

In September, 1894, the Messrs. Salt made a series of excavations in a ruined round barrow, of some 60 feet in diameter, upon this hill. Its outline was most noticeable on the south-west side, where several rows of large limestones, standing on end and inclining inwards, still remained; the relics, undoubtedly, of a once continuous revetment or podium, behind which were piled up the loose materials (weathered limestones from the moor around) of the cairn. As frequently has happened in this district, the bulk of both cairn and its enclosing circle had been removed for the sake of the stone, and by this means some protruding rocks, around which the barrow had been reared up, had been exposed. The diggings of Messrs. Salt proved that the recesses between these rocks had been used as shallow graves. The interments, which I will describe in the order of discovery, were about one foot deep, upon the natural surface, and simply covered up with loose

stones. All the human remains were much decayed and more or less disturbed, so that the skeletons on the accompanying plan, which is taken from Mr. W. H. Salt's notes, must be regarded as indicating their original, and not their actual condition as found.

Interment A. The skeleton of this interment lay on its left side, with its head to the south, in the usual contracted attitude. The skull was represented by only a few crumbling fragments. The blade of a small bronze dagger-knife lay in contact with the lower jaw, which was turned green in consequence. The blade is flat and plain $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and was affixed to the haft (the outline of which was plainly visible on the blade) by three bronze rivets, two of which were found.

Interment B. In a neighbouring recess, another large skeleton was found, which, like the former, was also contracted, and lay on the left side, but the head pointed to the S.E. The skull was much broken, but has admitted of



BRONZE DAGGER-KNIFE,
FOUND IN A BARROW
ON STOOP HIGH EDGE,
NEAR BUXTON, DERBY-
SHIRE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

sufficient reconstruction to give some measurements and other particulars as to the calvaria. It is brachycephalic, having an extreme length (from glabella) of 7·4 inches, and maximum breadth of 5·87 inches, but this was undoubtedly greater in life, as its left side has been slightly flattened from pressure in the grave: these measurements give a cephalic index of 79·32. It is remarkably flat-topped, a character which the late Mr. Thomas Bateman frequently observed in this class of skull in his Derbyshire and Staffordshire diggings. It is moderately thick, and its mastoid, angular, and other processes, as well as the superciliary ridges, are well developed. These, taken into consideration with the half-obliterated sutures, indicate a man in the middle period of life. A rough chipping of chert was found under the remains of the skull. The tibiæ of both skeletons were markedly platynemic.

At C, near interment A, were found some fragments of hand-made pottery and many chippings of flint and chert, amongst a large number of rats' bones. The potsherds belonged to a delicate fawn-coloured vessel, apparently a 'food vase,' of fine paste, about 6 inches in diameter, and highly decorated by means of carefully incised lines.

Towards the southern margin of the barrow, at D, were found a few burnt bones associated with a well-made flint fabricator or flaker, 3 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and towards the east, at E, were the remains of a much-disturbed and decayed unburnt skeleton, amid a multitude of rats' bones.

THIRKEL-LOW.

On July 18th, 1895, the Messrs. Salt and myself excavated a round barrow, 42 feet in diameter, upon this hill. It was of considerable interest, for the construction of both the mound and the receptacle of its primary interment admitted of full and easy determination. As in the preceding barrow, part of its edge, that from east to south-west, was well defined by large stones set on end and inclining inwards. These were obviously the remnants of a former podium consisting of such stones in actual contact with one another; but the mound did not appear to have ever been completely surrounded by the stones, for its north and north-west portions consisted mainly of rock, the outer face of which continued the circle. Within this podium, weathered limestones from the surrounding waste had been piled up without any order whatever. At the time of our excavation, the surface, in spite of its many irregularities, presented a general slight convexity, which

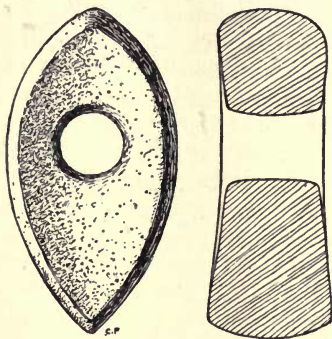
probably approximated to its original form and height—a shallow truncated cone with slightly domed top, the podium forming the shoulder. The preliminary investigation showed that the mound had not been much disturbed. A Mr. Webster made several slight excavations in 1894, and Mr. Salt a shallow trench (A on the accompanying plan and section from my notes on the spot); both found a few scattered bones.

We cut a broad trench (BB) from about midway between the south margin and the centre, to considerably beyond the latter point. The stones of the upper part of the mound were, as a rule, small, and the spaces between them filled with dark vegetable mould and roots; but below, the stones were larger and their inter-spaces empty. Nothing noteworthy, beyond a few fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, was observed until the centre was reached, where a large human skeleton was uncovered. This skeleton lay in the usual contracted attitude on its right side and pointing to the N.E., in a bed of limestone rubble about 4ft. 6in. below the summit of the mound. This rubble appeared to consist of stone broken for the purpose, and upon careful examination it was found to be spread over an oval space of the natural surface, about 5 feet long, rudely fenced in by large stones, and imperfectly paved. Within this prepared space, previously strewn with some of the rubble, had been deposited the corpse, which was then covered up with the rest of the rubble, the whole being then covered up by the cairn.

The skeleton related to a powerfully-built person with the usual platycnemic tibiae of ancient hills-men. Its most remarkable feature was the *absence* of a skull. Although a most careful search was made several feet around the normal position of the head upon this occasion, and the Salts a few days afterwards considerably extended the search, not a trace of one, not even a fragment which could with any show of reason be attributed to the skull of this skeleton, was found. Nor was there the slightest indication that the mound hereabouts had been subjected to any disturbance subsequent to the primary interment. It is true that several fragments of a burnt and one of an unburnt skull had been picked up during the excavation, but these were widely scattered at higher levels than this interment, and doubtless were derived from superficial secondary interments; besides, the unburnt fragment was very thin, and probably belonged to a child. It was impossible to think that the skull had disintegrated into 'mother earth,' for the bones of the trunk and limbs were still hard, and, except for the usual fractures of the long ones due to the unequal pressure of the stones, sound. I am unable

to arrive at any other conclusion than that the corpse was buried headless.

The only object of human manufacture associated with this skeleton was a beautiful and well-preserved perforated stone axe, which was so close to the hands as to suggest that



PERFORATED STONE AXE FOUND
A BARROW ON THIRKEL-LOW,
NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

its haft, presuming that it had one, was grasped immediately below the head. It was of a fine-grained volcanic stone, highly symmetrical in shape, about $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and still retaining traces of its original polish. Its small size, and the absence of signs of wear, render it probable that it was made for funeral purposes only. No trace of charcoal was found in any part of the excavation.

On July 24th, Mr. Salt and his son resumed the digging, primarily with a view to finding the missing skull. They

continued the trench to within two feet of the north-east margin of the barrow. Nothing noteworthy was met with until about 3 feet from this margin, when a high-level unburnt interment was discovered at about a depth of 9 inches from the surface. The skeleton, as might be expected from being so near the surface, was much decayed, broken, and disarranged, so that nothing could be made out as to its original attitude. With these remains were found the following: several fragments of a hand-made vessel of the ordinary 'food-vase' type, about 8 or 9 inches in diameter at the mouth, and its upper part decorated with chevrons and diagonal parallel lines, produced by the impression of a twisted rush or thong; a small disc-like jet bead, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; an irregular fragment of flint of no determinable use; a rudely formed horse-shoe shaped scraper of chert; and a portion of an iron ox or horse-shoe. This shoe probably did not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness in its original condition, and was fastened with clout nails (of which one remained), the large heads of which compensated in some measure for the deficiency in the thickness, besides helping to 'rough' the tread.

It is, of course, quite uncertain whether any of these objects were coeval with the interment, since all of them had

been subjected to disarrangement through being so near the surface. It is reasonable, however, to think that the pottery was contemporary with the interment, while on the other hand one is inclined to regard the horse-shoe as more recent, perhaps medieval or even modern.

On September 10th, 1896, and since the foregoing was written, Mr. Salt and his son cut a trench from the south side of this barrow to the central excavation made on 18th July, 1895. In so doing they found upon the natural surface, which was here four feet below the surface of the barrow, and at a distance of six feet from the margin, the remains of a skeleton in such decayed and disturbed condition that they could not determine the attitude in which it had been deposited, except that it had been embedded in clay and gravel. The teeth were much worn.

A little nearer the centre, and at a depth of two feet, was found another skeleton laid upon the large inclined blocks of limestone, of which the outer parts of the barrow were built. Like the former skeleton this was too much decayed and disturbed for its original attitude to be determined. This skeleton presumably related to a young individual, for the teeth were only slightly worn. Associated with it were a long flat pebble from the local shale beds, which had been used as a whetstone, and a small chipping of flint."

By the kindness of Mr. M. Salt some of the antiquities discovered were exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 14th, 1897.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—On a Painting recently discovered in Chaldon Church, Surrey. By J. G. Waller, F.S.A. With MS. notes and additions. 4to. London, n.d.

From the Author :

1. *Raleghana*. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1896.
2. *Devonshire Briefs*. Part 2. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

From the Dartmoor Exploration Committee :—Third Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

From W. A. Bewes, Esq., LL.B. :—Fac-simile Reprint of a Brief relating to the "Sufferers by Fire, in the Parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey." Fol. London, 1700. (Reprinted 1896.)

From the Author :—The "Domesday" Hundreds, Part II., and the Devonshire "Domesday," Part III. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

From the Author :—Rothsay Castle and the Rothsay Tombs; the sequel to a Four Weeks' Tour in Scotland. By J. C. Roger, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Royal Society :—Forschungen zur Kunstgeschichte Böhmens. Part II. Bildercyklus des Luxemburger Stammbaumes aus Karlstein. Folio. Prague. 1897.

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Genealogical Tree of the Buller Family.
2. The descendants of John Francis Buller of Morval and Shillingham in the County of Cornwall, Esq. 1896.

From Lady Evans :

Die Ausgrabungen zu Aquincum. 1879-1891. Beschrieben von Dr. Valentin Kuzsinszky. 8vo. Budapest, 1892.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a silver dish of North Indian work.*

J. OLDRID SCOTT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured and restored drawing of part of the Westminster frontal.

HENRY WILLETT, Esq., through the President, exhibited an interesting portrait with the signature of Cranach which may be described as follows :

The portrait is on panel, measuring $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 17 inches. It represents a girl in a very rich dress holding by the hand a young boy who is below her and of whose figure only the upper part is visible. She is dressed in cloth of gold with a high collar and sleeves partly concealing the hands. The upper part of her dress is covered by a rich band of jewels on which may be seen a large A and a smaller a. From this hangs a jewel with a man in armour supporting a shield *gules*

* See *Archaeologia*, vol. lv. Appendix.

a cross or. On the buckle of her waist belt is *ihs*. Her elaborate cap or hat has a torse round it with four finger rings passed through it. In front is a jewel in relief representing the adoration of the Magi with the inscription CRANACH WOERTHO At the back is a pendent jewel with a cameo head. The boy has a red cap with a triple jewel, and round his neck a chain from which hangs a finger ring and a pendent jewel. Behind him is the signature of the artist, a snake, and 1528. In the dexter upper corner is the electoral coat of Saxony, of which the upper part has been cut away.

This picture was supposed to represent Anne of Hungary and Bohemia (the great heiress, wife of the Emperor Ferdinand), and her son (afterwards the Emperor Maximilian), but her portrait by Cranach is well known and differs greatly. It seems, however, more probable that it represents Mary (born 15th December, 1515), daughter of John the Constant, Elector of Saxony 1525-1532 (who afterwards married a Duke of Pomerania), and her younger brother, John Ernest (born 10th May, 1521, died 1553); Cranach was court painter to the house of Saxony.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The PRESIDENT referred to the statement concerning Peterborough Cathedral which had been circulated among the Fellows, accompanied by the specification which had been kindly prepared for the Society by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The statement had been approved by the Council, and special thanks had been returned for the specification.

The Society's appeal for funds had already been responded to as regards £725, and no doubt the rest of the £1,000 asked for would have been promised, but for the refusal of the Dean and Chapter by their published Resolution of the 19th December, reaffirmed by them on 29th December, to accept the Society's offer.

Mr. HAYWARD rose to ask if he was to understand that the Society endorsed the statement and specification, and whether such a course as that taken by the Society with regard to the west front of Peterborough Cathedral was to be taken as a precedent.

The PRESIDENT said he certainly considered that the Society endorsed the document in question, but as to the

precedent that must depend upon what case might next arise.

On the proposal of Mr. PHILIP NORMAN, seconded by Rev. R. B. GARDINER, it was resolved:

“That the Society thanks the President and Council for the admirable way in which they have taken action about the west front of Peterborough Cathedral.”

This Resolution was put to the vote and duly carried, Mr. C. F. Hayward being the only dissentient.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Willoughby Aston Littledale, Esq.
 William Walter Watts, Esq.
 James Murray Mackinlay, Esq., M.A.
 Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., M.P.
 D'Arcy Power, Esq., M.A.
 George Lord Beeforth, Esq.
 Rev. Frederick Charles Hipkins, M.A.

Thursday, January 21st, 1897.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington:

1. Catalogue of a Collection of Continental Porcelain lent and described by Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., D.C.L., President, 1896.
2. Catalogue of a special loan collection of English Furniture and Figured Silks manufactured in the 17th and 18th centuries. 1896.
3. A Supplemental Catalogue of Tapestry woven and embroidered Egyptian Textiles acquired for the South Kensington Museum between June 1890 and December 1893—1896.

From A. H. Church, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.:—Old English Fruit Trenchers. 8vo. 1885.

From Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A.:—A Sepulchral Monument at Newton by Sudbury. 1896.

From the Egypt Exploration Fund :

1. Third Memoir. Naukratis. Part I. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 1888.
2. Fourth Memoir. Tanis. Part II. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 1888.
3. Fifth Memoir. The Shrine of Saft el Henneh. By Edouard Naville. 1888.
4. Sixth Memoir. Naukratis. Part II. By E. A. Gardner. 1888.
5. Seventh Memoir. Mound of the Jew and the City of Onias. By Edouard Naville. The Antiquities of Tell el Yahudiyeh. By F. Ll. Griffith. 1890.
6. Eighth Memoir. Bubastis. By Edouard Naville. 1891.
7. Tenth Memoir. The Festival Hall of Osorkon II. in the Great Temple of Bubastis. By Edouard Naville. 1892.
8. Eleventh Memoir. Ahnas el Medineh. By Edouard Naville. The Tomb of Paheri at El Kab. By J. J. Tylor and F. Ll. Griffith. 1894.

From Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A. :—The Account Book of William Wray. A Reprint. 1896.

From T. T. Greg, Esq., F.S.A. :—The true Story of the Chevalier D'Eon. By E. A. Vizetelly. 1895.

From Samuel Timmins, Esq., F.S.A. :—The hidden Lives of Shakespeare and Bacon, and their business connection. By W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A. 1897.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the Egypt Exploration Fund for the gift of a number of its publications to the library, and to the editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, and to the Society of Arts for the gift of their publications during the past year.

On the nomination of the President the following gentlemen were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year :

Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

James Hilton, Esq.

Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.

Major BRAITHWAITE WILSON exhibited a complete set of twelve wooden roundels or trenchers of the sixteenth century, in their original box. These are $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and of the usual type, with broad borders rudely painted in gold, silver, red, black, and white. The central circles each contain in the upper half, on an uncoloured ground, a rude painting of an animal. The lower half is devoted to a written posy or motto. The borders are of two patterns, so as to divide the set into two lots of roundels. The difference of pattern is, however, purely arbitrary with reference to the suitability of the motto for a lady or gentleman.

Among the large number of such roundels exhibited to the Society on June 28, 1888,* were many from the same shop as these, but not any with examples of painted animals. The mottoes on this set are practically identical with those on a set belonging to Sir Wollaston Franks,† and, so far as they correspond, with those on six trenchers belonging to Mr. Henry Willett,‡ but they contain various blunders and mis-spellings.

The box has been painted on the lid after the fashion of the roundels, but the colouring is much defaced, and the central device hopelessly so.

The following is an exact transcript of the devices and mottoes:

1.

A CAMEL.

Afke thou thy wyfe yf shee cann tell
Whether thou in maryage haft spede well.
And lett hyr speake as shee dothe knowe
For xx pounde shee wyll saye no.

2.

AN ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

Thou art the hapeste man alyue
For euery thyng doth make thee thryue
Yett maye thy wyfe thy mafter be
Wherfore tacke thrylt and all for mee.

3.

A GREYHOUND.

If that a batcheler thou be
Kepe thee so styll be rulede by mee
Left that Repentaunce all to latt
Rearde thee wyth a brocken patte.

4.

A LEOPARD.

Refue thy hape as fortune sendeth
For god yt ys that fortune lendeth
Wherfor yf thou a shrowe haft goott
thynke wyth thy felfe yt ys thy lott.

5.

AN UNICORN.

Thou haft a shrowe to thy good man
Parhapes an unthrylt to what than
Kepe hym as lounge as he cann lyue
And at hys ende hys passpot geve.

6.

A WHITE HARE.

Thou mayst be poore & what for y^t
Hou yf thou hadeste nether cappe nore hatt
Yett may thy mynde so queyt be
What thou mayst wyn as much as thre.

* *Proc.* 2nd S. xii. 201-223.

† *Ib.* 210, 211.

‡ *Ib.* 217.

7. A WHITE HOUND, COLLARED.

Take upp thy fortune wyth good hopp
 Wythe ryches thou dolte fyll thy lappe
 Yett lefe weare better for thy store
 Thy queytnes y^u shalbe the more.

8. A SQUIRREL.

Thys woman may have husbande fyue
 Butt neuer whyll shee ys alyue
 Yett doth shee hoppe so well to spede
 Geue up thy hopp yt shall not nede.

9. A LION.

And he that reades thys verse even nowe
 May hape to have a lourynge sowe
 Whose louckes are lyked nothyng so bad
 As ys hyr tounge to make hym made.

10. A FOX.

I shrowe hys harte that maryed mee
 My wyfe and I canne neuer agree
 A knauyishe quene by Jys I sweare
 The good mans brette shee thynkes to weare.

11.* A SPOTTED DOG OR PANTHER.

If thou be younge then marye nott yeat
 If thou be olde thou hast more wytte
 For young menes wyues wyll not be taught
 and old menes wyues be good for noughte.

12. A WHITE SKULL.

A wyfe y^t maryethe husbands thre
 Was neuer wyfied therto by me
 I wolde my wyfe sholde rather dye
 Then for my death to wepe and cry.

PERCY G. STONE, Esq., F.S.A., through the courtesy of Dr. English, exhibited and described a handsome set of Elizabethan mathematical instruments in their original case, all of gilt brass, made by Bartholomew Newsome, clockmaker to queen Elizabeth, who died in 1593.

These instruments will be described and illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*, vol. lv.

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a remarkable hoard of gold votive objects from Ireland recently acquired by Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A., of Cork, which were also exhibited. The objects were found by a ploughman in subsoiling near the sea on the north-west coast of Ireland. The relics, which

* This roundel is broken into three pieces and glued into the bottom of the box for safety.

are all of gold, consist of a small votive boat, with yards and spars, the place for the mast, benches for eighteen rowers and miniature oars, grappling-hook and forked punting poles; a bowl intended for suspension from four rings; two chains of exquisitely fine fabric, with remarkable fastenings; two twisted neck rings, or torques; and a large hollow gold collar with bold repoussé work designs of Celtic character, beyond question the most magnificent object of the kind ever discovered.*

Mr. Evans's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 28th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—English Schools at the Reformation, 1546-8. By A. F. Leach, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Westminster, 1896.

From the Author :—Remarks on a Copy of the Old Laws of Harvard College, 1655. By S. A. Green. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

From the Author, C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.:—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Maiolica and Enamelled Earthenware of Italy . . . in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Fortnum Collection. 4to. Oxford, 1897.

From the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, History, and Antiquities of Stockholm :

1. Manadsblad. Parts 1-6. 8vo. Stockholm, 1872-77.
2. Antiquarisk Tidskrift. Parts 2-5, and 13. 8vo. Stockholm, 1869-96.
3. Handlingar. Parts 21-27. 8vo. Stockholm, 1853-73.
4. Teckningar ur Svenska Statens Historiska Museum. Parts 1-3. 4to. Stockholm, 1873-83.

The Rev. W. C. STREATFEILD, M.A., presented the following impressions of seals and original documents :

1. Seal of the Carmelites or Whitefriars of Hitchin. An original impression from the matrix. (See *Archaeologia*, xviii. 447).

* These objects are now in the British Museum.

2. Seal of William la Zouch.
3. Seal of Sir Baldwin Frevill (1 R. II.).
4. Seal of Sir Henry Grene, knt. (21 R. II.).
5. Prerogative seal of William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury.
6. Seal of dignity of James Brocis, bishop of Gloucester, 1554.
7. Charter of Margaret, queen of England, granting lands in Ospringe to Gansotus de la Ruele. Dated 12th January, 12 Edward II. Fragment of seal only, in white wax.
8. Tabular pedigree shewing the descent of the kings of England from Noe, with table of archbishops of Canterbury. On a vellum roll 17 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Seven membranes. The roll ends with Henry V.
9. Illuminated pedigree on vellum shewing fifteen descents of Justinian Champneys, second son of Sir John Champneys (lord mayor of London, 1534) from "Sir Annan Champneys knyght lyvid in kinge henry the secoundes tyme." Signed and attested by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux. With later additions.
10. Illuminated pedigree on vellum, imperfect at the beginning, shewing the descents of the Mackwilliam family. Attested by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux. Made for Henry Mackwilliam of Birdbrook, county of Essex, who died in 1586. At the bottom are emblazoned two shields, each containing eleven quarterings of Mackwilliam, Pessun (?), Davnal (?), Camfeld, Wingham, etc., but surmounted by different crests.
11. Grant of crest, and confirmation of arms to the descendants of Thomas Causton, of Oxted, co. Surrey, by Thomas St. George, Garter, and Henry St. George, Clarenceux, 26th February, 1699.
12. Certificate of performance of his duties as esquire to Charles, Lord Whitworth, K.B., at his installation, by Thomas Lane, Esq., on 19th May, 1803. Signed by Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, acting grand master, and W. Fauquier, registrar and secretary, 21st November, 1803.
13. "Peticcon. Mapp and Observations, shewing a place fitt, for Invasion. and that, it may bee covered by Rye Harbour, if the same, be restored and preserved, by the Country, as his Ma^{ties} Title requires. Or being improv'd to its utmost, p Parliam^t by Drowning Lands worth 5000^{li} p anⁿ, the same, may probably equalize any Harbour in the Kingdome, to w^{ch} are also annex'd, a Breife Accompt of the Pet^{rs} Indeavours, for such benefitt." The petition appears to be of the year 1692, and is accompanied by a curious plan of Romney Marsh and district.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Streatfeild for his valuable gift to the Society's collections.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

William Walter Watts, Esq.
Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., M.P.

WILLIAM ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small white marble head of Jupiter Serapis, found in Egypt.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman lamp of terra-cotta found at Bradfield, Berks, on which he communicated the following note:

"The rather rude lamp which I exhibit was picked up in a ploughed field in 1884 at Bradfield, Berkshire, not very far (as I understand) from the present workhouse. Four years ago some foundations were discovered near the same spot, but those who saw them thought them 'too rough to be Roman,' and they have, I believe, since been destroyed. The lamp is now in the museum of Bradfield College, and I am indebted to the Warden of that school for permission to exhibit it and for information respecting its origin.

Its interest is twofold. In the first place, it and the rough foundations may be the traces of a Romano-British dwelling (I will not dignify it by the name of 'villa,') otherwise unknown to us. In the second place, the lamp itself is perhaps Christian. It resembles fourth century work, and I incline to think that the device between the central head and the spout may be a rough Chi-Rho. I should not like to speak very positively of this, but I may point out that a trace of Christianity at Bradfield would be in complete accord with what we know of the spread of our religion in the fourth century. As I have shown in the *English Historical Review* (July, 1896), marks of fourth century Christianity occur in several places in southern Britain, and testify to a considerable diffusion of Christian belief at that time and within that area.

It is proper to add that Sir John Evans and some others who have seen the lamp are inclined to believe it to be a foreign forgery, brought to England and lost at Bradfield. I should not myself have entertained such doubts, and the 'pedigree' of the object is satisfactory, so far as my information goes. However, it is certainly possible that some Brad-

field master or other person may have brought back a lamp from abroad, and thrown it away or lost it near Bradfield."

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited some remarkable flint lance-heads from Luxor, on which he read the following notes:

"The lance-heads I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you this evening have lately come into my possession. They are evidently of the same class as those found by Prof. Flinders Petrie the season before last at Naqada, in Upper Egypt. I took them to Prof. Petrie to see before he left England, and he claimed them as belonging to his 'New Race.'

They are marvellous specimens of flint working, being flat and thin and beautifully chipped. They are sharp-pointed at one end, and swell out to a heart-shaped form at the other. The edges of the pointed end for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up from it are plainly worked, but the rest of the implements are very minutely serrated. Petrie states* that the lower end is always less finished than the forked end, which he ascribes to the fact of their having been hafted at the lower or pointed end, so it was unnecessary for the workman to devote so much care to it. He observes that in one instance he found a specimen which had a long cord wound around it, with two alabaster knobs attached at the outer end, and the whole was wrapped up in hide. From this he gathers that these lance-heads were used for throwing at, possibly, birds at short distances, and were checked by the cord from flying too far should they have missed the quarry.

They are composed of a cherty flint; one is yellow and the other of a darker colour, more like flint. They measure 5 inches in length, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the upper end.

They may be ascribed to the period of the Old Empire, between the fourth and twelfth dynasty, or *circa* 3766 and 2466 B.C., and are probably the work of some foreign race settled in Egypt about that time."

The Director also exhibited a curious model of an Archimedean screw, probably of the late Ptolemaic period, found in Lower Egypt.

It consists of a terra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside it, 10 inches long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Near the centre of the outside is a band with cross pieces. These may represent footholds, and suggest that the machine was worked after the manner of the treadmill. Such screws were probably made of wood.

* *Naqada*, 50-1, plate lxxiii. 66.

The machine was invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, when he was in Egypt, for pumping bilge water out of the holds of ships. It was also used in the Delta for purposes of irrigation.

Diodorus Siculus (I. 34, 2) in his account of the Delta says: "Τῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ῥαδίως ἅπασαν ἀρδευόντων διὰ τινος μηχανῆς, ἣν ἐπενόησε μὲν Ἀρχιμήδης ὁ Συρακόσιος, ὀνομάζεται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος κοχλίας." And again, in his description of mining in Spain (V. 37, 3): "καὶ τὸ πάντων παραδοξότατον, ἀπαρύτουσι γὰρ τὰς ῥύτεις τῶν ὑδάτων τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς λεγομένοις κοχλίας, οὓς Ἀρχιμήδης ὁ Συρακόσιος εὗρεν, ὅτε παρέβαλεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. διὰ δὲ τούτων συνεχῶς ἐκ διαδοχῆς παραδιδόντες μέχρι τοῦ στομίου τὸν τῶν μετάλλων τόπον ἀναξηραίνουσι καὶ κατασκευάζουσιν εὖθετον πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἐργασίας πραγματείαν."

So, too, Strabo, in describing the immense zeal of the Turdetani in mining, says (III. 2, 9): "καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐν αὐταῖς ἀπαντῶντας ποταμοὺς πολλάκις τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις ἀναντλῶντων κοχλίας." And again (XVII. 1, 30): "ῥάχιν δέστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ μέχρι Νείλου καθήκουσα, δίῃς ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τροχοὶ καὶ κοχλῖαι τὸ ὕδωρ ἀνάγουσιν, ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα ἐργαζομένων δεσμίων."

No other example of this screw seems to have come to light.

J. R. MORTIMER, Esq., communicated the following paper on nine embankment crosses believed by him to be early Christian folk moots:

"The explorations of the barrows in the neighbourhood of Fimber and Sledmere revealed the interesting fact that the Anglo-Saxons not only, at times, used some of the British barrows as graveyards, but that they also made folk moots of several of them. A British barrow, conveniently situated near an Anglo-Saxon settlement, was chosen or appropriated as a moot hill on which the people gathered to conduct secular and religious matters. After embracing the Christian faith they seem to have often excavated in their moot hills a large and deep trench in the form of a cross, reaching through the mound (seven examples of which have come under my observation), and sometimes 5 to 7 feet into the rock below, and always with the arms towards the four cardinal points of the compass. These trenches are always found filled in with a mixture of soil and rock, in which are potsherds, animal bones, and corroded bits of iron; whilst sometimes along the bottom a cross is built of two to four horizontal courses of

stone walled with clay. Most probably these cruciform trenches were made to give sanctity to the mound, to induce fair dealing, and to stamp with reverence and make binding all matters transacted thereat.

Many of these mounds are now called Moot Hill, Mall Hill, Mill Hill, Gallows Hill, and Hangman Hill or Hanging Hill.

Besides the crosses excavated in some of the circular moot hills (such as I have just mentioned, and described elsewhere), there are others, consisting of two ridges of earth and stones, crossing each other at right angles, generally near their centres.

It seems to me not improbable that these embankment crosses served the early Christian converts for a purpose similar to that which the circular moot hill served their pagan forefathers. It would naturally strike these early converts that where a fresh moot hill was needed an embankment cross would be equally suitable and more striking than the concealed cross under the circular mound.

I will now give a description of each of the nine embankment crosses. The two first are near some traces of old settlements on small plots of dry ground which stand 2 feet to 4 feet above the swampy ground in Kelleythorpe Hogwalk.

1. This is about two miles south-west of Driffeld Church. Its four arms are directed to the cardinal points of the compass. The arm to the north measures 16 yards, and the three others measure 14 yards each from the centre of the cross. The width of each arm is 3 yards, with an elevation of 1 foot. Between the northern and eastern arms is a low four-sided bank, enclosing an area measuring 13 feet by 12 feet, to which reference will be made later.

2. This cross I discovered as recently as June 16th, 1895. It is situated about a quarter of a mile south-east of No. 1. Its southern and northern arms measure 7 and 9 yards respectively, the eastern and western 8 yards each. Their width is 2 yards, with an elevation of about 1 foot. 30 yards from the terminal end of the western arm is a low ring-shaped bank, enclosing a circular area nearly 10 yards in diameter.* An apparent break in this encircling ring seemed to indicate an entrance into its interior opposite the western arm of the cross.

3. This is known by the name of Christ Cross. It is on ground half a mile to the north of the site of the ancient village of Haywold, about 7 miles south-west of Driffeld. I

* These structures, as well as two others, are not shown on the Ordnance maps.

first examined this structure about the year 1863, before it had suffered from the demolishing action of the plough, and before I suspected its ancient origin. At that time each of the four arms measured approximately 22 yards in length, a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 6 feet in width. A ditch about 18 inches in depth ran close round each arm, the material from which had probably assisted to raise the body of the cross. My last visit was on May 8th, 1895, and I was sorry to find that the cultivation of the land during the thirty-two intervening years had almost entirely erased this structure, and that even the eye of the antiquary could observe little more than the outline of its site. About one mile north-north-east of this cross is a field called 'Beady-graves.'

4. This cross is on low and sheltered ground at the foot of the northern edge of the Wolds, in a grass field near 'Coke Farm,' now the new dog-kennels, close to the south side of the village of Birdsall, about 14 miles west-north-west from Driffield. Its southern and northern arms measured approximately $14\frac{1}{2}$ yards each in length, and its eastern and western arms $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards each. They are about 12 feet in width and 1 foot in elevation, and are directed to the cardinal points of the compass. This cross appears to be more recent than the old high ridged lands upon which it seems to stand.

The second field east of the cross is called 'Steenhowe,' indicating that a mound once existed there, which was probably made use of in connection with the cross.

5. This cruciform structure is called on the Ordnance map 'The Old Bield.' It stands on high ground, a little within the northern verge of the chalk wolds, near Whin-Moor Farmhouse, on 'Whin,' or 'Tween Moor,' about 12 miles north-west of Driffield, and a little south of East Heslerton. Its northern and southern arms measure from the centre of the cross 45 yards each, and the eastern and western arms measure approximately 50 yards each in length. Their elevation does not exceed 2 feet, but their width varies from 9 to 10 yards. This unusually great width seems due to the fact that the cross originally consisted of two parallel mounds with a deep trench between them, whereas in all other cases there was a single mound with a ditch on either side. From this feature it may have taken the name 'Tween' from the Anglo-Saxon 'Twegen,' meaning a double cross or 'Bield,' which it really has been. Or the name 'Tween' may have originated from some purpose the cross served. In this example, from its mode of construction, there is no trace of a ditch round the outside of the cross, and as the ground seems never to have

been ploughed, there is no likelihood of one having been obliterated. At four points stand some very old ash trees, and in several other places along the arms of the cross are marks where others have been removed, probably from decay. There are other old trees and banks indicating an early settlement near to it, and probably this and other crosses were planted with trees after their original use was abandoned. About one-sixth of a mile south-east of the cross is a mound, or barrow (now planted with fir-trees and called the 'New Bield'), which measures 45 feet in diameter, and about 3 feet in height. Very probably this mound, though most likely a British barrow, was afterwards used in connection with the cross; whilst a little to the south-west the fields are called 'Lady Hills' (Lawday Hills), and probably derive their name from the cross and mounds near it.*

6. This example is 8 miles north of Driffield, on high ground just to the north of the site of the village of Swaythorpe, near Thwing. Each arm measures about 23 yards in length, and the elevation is 18 inches, with a breadth of 9 feet. A partially filled-in trench is distinctly visible on both sides, and round the end of each arm of the cross. This cross stands on old grass land which seems never to have been ploughed. But close past the terminal end of its western arm some old high-ridged lands run north and south. This would seem to indicate that the cross is older than the old raised lands which run close by the side of it, and that it dates before the Conquest.

7. On the 6-inch Ordnance map this cross is shown on 'Wharram Hill,' nearly half a mile east of Burton Carr House, 2 miles south-east of the village of Burton Agnes, and 7 miles in a straight line nearly east from Driffield. It is a Latin-shaped cross, with unequal arms. Its north and south arms measure approximately $31\frac{1}{2}$, and its eastern and western ones 22 yards each. Standing about midway on the western arm is the much-decayed stump of a sycamore tree, probably 200 to 300 years old. The cross is a large and massive structure, and the large ditch round it still remains partly open to a depth of from 2 to 3 feet.

8. This is not shown on the Ordnance map. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of No. 7, near High House Farm, Gransmore, close to the left hand side of the road to Lissett. It differs from the previous one in having its eastern and western arms each only 2 yards shorter than the northern and southern ones, viz. 17 yards each.

* This name is given on the Ordnance map.

The two last named crosses, though on small naturally raised islands in the carrs, are on ground only 25 feet above Ordnance datum line (sea level).

9. This unique structure* is 15 miles as the crow flies north-north-east of Driffield, close by the south side of the line, nearly opposite Cayton Carr House, between Cayton and Seamer stations on the railway from Bridlington to Scarborough. It is not shown on the 6 inch Ordnance map. It consists of three banks of earth, respectively $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards, $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, radiating approximately from a centre. Each of these arms is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a medium width of 7 feet. The sides are faced all round with a nearly vertical wall of stones, chiefly boulder-stones, embedded in a little clayey earth, evidently to prevent the crumbling down of the banks. There is at present no trace of a ditch round the outer margin of any of the arms. On its summit are growing some elders and other trees of considerable age. It is built on the southern edge of 'Holme Hill,' close to several other slightly raised plots of ground, little islands,† of but few acres in extent, surrounded by the low swampy ground of Osgodby and Cayton Carrs.

The nine crosses referred to all occur within a radius of 15 miles of Driffield, and are all that I know of at present, but very probably a few more exist unnoticed, and almost certainly several others have been totally destroyed.

These structures seem, as far as I know, to be almost confined to East Yorkshire.

As to their presence in the south of England, General Pitt Rivers, October 26th, 1894, thus writes:

'In reply to your letter, I am not aware that there are crosses in this part of the country of the kind you describe.

* Since writing the above I have read in the *Archaeological Journal*, xi. 225, a description of a somewhat similar structure near the Maiden Way in the angle formed by the White Lyne River, passing through the parish of Bewcastle. It is called the "Shiel Knowe," and is thus described: "The Shiel Knowe appears to have been a very extensive cairn, rising to a considerable height in the centre, and having three ridges or barrows running from it at smaller elevations, and diverging towards different points. The centre cairn is 22 yards on the slope on the north-west side, and the ridges or barrows about one-half of that height. The ridge or barrow running to the south-west is about 100 yards long; the ridge to the south-east is about 140 yards long; and the ridge to the north about 380 yards long. They are now covered with the green turf and heather, but stones show themselves in abundance."

† In draining the ground a short time ago on the north-west side of one of these islands, the trunk of a remarkably tall elm tree, 60 feet long, was discovered at a depth of 18 inches, lying horizontally with one end touching the island, the other reaching straight into swampy ground. This might have formed the bridge to a lake settlement, such as we may yet reasonably expect to find in such a suitable locality.

I have seen one of these crosses in Yorkshire, but I have seen nothing like it here.'

A few such, however, do exist in other parts of the United Kingdom. I have met with the descriptions of four similar cross-formed structures which have been observed by other antiquaries.

In St. Margaret's Park, Herefordshire, is a cruciform mound of this class, with the four arms to the cardinal points. It is described as 'a longitudinal half-round embankment, 15 feet wide at the base and about 4 feet high. Its extreme length is about 68 yards (giving 34 yards to each arm), and it maintains the shape throughout, except where it has been cut through by a temporary roadway. That it is of considerable antiquity is evident from the decayed stumps of oaks still visible, felled ages ago, together with more recent ones.' *

A cruciform earthwork, similar to the above, was described by Mr. Moggridge, at the Ludlow meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in August, 1852, as existing near Margam, Glamorganshire;† whilst at the Edinburgh meeting of the British Association in 1871, an account of a similar raised cross, situated upon a hill at Gringhitic, near Peebles, and measuring 26 yards from opposite extremities, was read by Mr. J. Wolfe Murrat. No excavation had been made, and nothing was known about it except its existence.

Lastly, through the kindness of a friend I am able to give a short account of a very fine example from Wiltshire, enclosed in a square with an opening of access on the east side, figured in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*.‡ Sir R. C. Hoare writes: 'Before I quit this interesting eminence (Shipham) I must not omit to take notice of a very singular little earthen work situated on the same ridge of hill, but nearer to the village of Banwell. Its form proclaims it to be Roman, but I cannot conceive for what use it was destined.'

Mr. Noake in his *Worcester in the Olden Times*, p. 110, gives the following entry from the corporation books of that city; which seems to refer to a similar embankment cross:

In the year '1625 for mending the stocks at the Grass-crosse, for whipping of divers persons, and carting of other some, and for halling the goome stoole to the houses of divers scouldinge people.'

For what purpose these embankment crosses have been

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1853, part ii. 387-9.

† See *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1852, p. 405.

‡ ii. 43.

constructed history does not tell, but they are traditionally called 'Bields' by the country people, who believe they were made to give shelter to cattle grazing in the open country. This is the only opinion I have heard expressed as to their purpose, except Canon Atkinson's suggestion that they may have been boundary marks before the parishes were enclosed. There is little evidence, however, to support either of these utilitarian views, except that at times cattle would be observed to occupy, during stormy weather, the sides of the cross where there was the most shelter, just as they would make use of a clump of trees or a stone wall; hence probably their country name, Bield, a shelter. An occasional modern example may have been specially constructed for this purpose, but I have no knowledge of such.

None of the crosses with four arms appear to me to have been made within many centuries of the present time. Had they been frequently constructed and in general use to shelter cattle up to the enclosure of the parishes we should have had several of them remaining on our bleak hills. Had they been made originally to shelter domestic animals the deep and dangerous ditch would not have been left open close round the sides and end of every arm of the cross, as is the case with all except that on Tween or Whin Moor, which now shows no trace of a lateral trench. Neither would the arms have been always directed to the four cardinal points of the compass. Again, they are mostly (Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9) built on a small plot of but slightly raised ground in low and swampy districts (only 3, 4, and 5 being on high ground), where in early times but very little if any cattle could be kept. And even if kept no shelter would seem to have been needed in low places, at that time surrounded most probably by forest and brushwood. Furthermore, No. 2 cross at least seems to have been too small and too low a structure to have ever afforded any shelter for cattle.

These raised cross-shaped mounds are nearly always found near the sites of old settlements, to which they undoubtedly served some useful purpose. The fact that their ground plan and orientation are similar to those of the excavated crosses, found under some of the Moot Hills, suggests the idea that they may have been raised (as previously suggested) for open-air meeting-places, either for conducting and settling parish and other matters, or for religious gatherings.

This view appears to be strongly supported by the enclosed cross from Wiltshire. This structure seems as if it may have been a very fine example of one of those primitive law-courts.

The very rare form with but three arms* was most probably used for a similar purpose as those with four arms, from whence secular and religious laws were promulgated to a little community settled on the small islands, or possibly pile dwellings which may have existed in the Carrs down to the eighth and tenth centuries.

The name 'Osgodby Carr' suggests the abode of some Thing Priest † of that name, who acted probably both as judge and priest for this neighbourhood. If this view be correct, it is further suggested that the Burliemen (local or village judges), in hearing cases and giving judgment, probably occupied the centre and summit of the cross, ‡ the general assembly of freemen being on the ground of the sheltered sides of the cross. Thus the deep ditch (a great objection to the theory of their having been, in the first instance, made to shelter cattle), closely outlining the arms of most of these crosses, now becomes a useful adjunct by forming a boundary trench (a Thing-brink), § acting as a protection to the judges in their seats of office from the attacks of the often disappointed and angry clients, for these moot-courts often ended in a conflict between the contending parties. ||

It will be observed that Nos. 6 and 7 are only $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant in a straight line, and that Nos. 1 and 2 are so very near to each other that it seems evident that each pair belong to the machinery of a Moot Court, other examples of which are known. G. L. Gomme, in *Primitive Folk-Moots*, page 265, gives the following from the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, iv., 455: 'At Mouswald, in Dumfriesshire, are two mounds, one called Styal, about 288 feet in diameter, and the other called Deadmangill. Tradition has handed down that

* At Somersby, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, is a three-armed or triangular stone cross on the top of a tall graceful column (shaft) 15 feet in height, which Alfred Rimmer figures and describes as quite unique in his *Ancient Stone Crosses of England*, page 80.

† The Thing Priest provided the Thing banquet. W. C. Green, *The Story of Egil Skallagrimsson*, 214.

‡ That the meeting at the cross was the most essential in giving judgment is shown from the following extract from *Primitive Folk-Moots*: "The sayd Sixteens hath not any authority to make any orders, or to set any ameracements touching ye commons, except there be and do meet att ye crosse nine of ye said Sixteens att ye time, and those nine may pinn ye rest of ye Sixteens."—*Archaeologia*, xxxv. 472.

§ "That day men went to the 'Thing-brink' and spoke their pleadings. Also Egil and Thoestein with their whole troop went up to the 'Thing-brink,' and sat them down where they were wont to sit." W. C. Green, *The Story of Egil Skallagrimsson*, 187.

|| At a meeting at Coveshoo in 822 two dukes were slain. G. L. Gomme, *Primitive Folk-Moots*, 58.

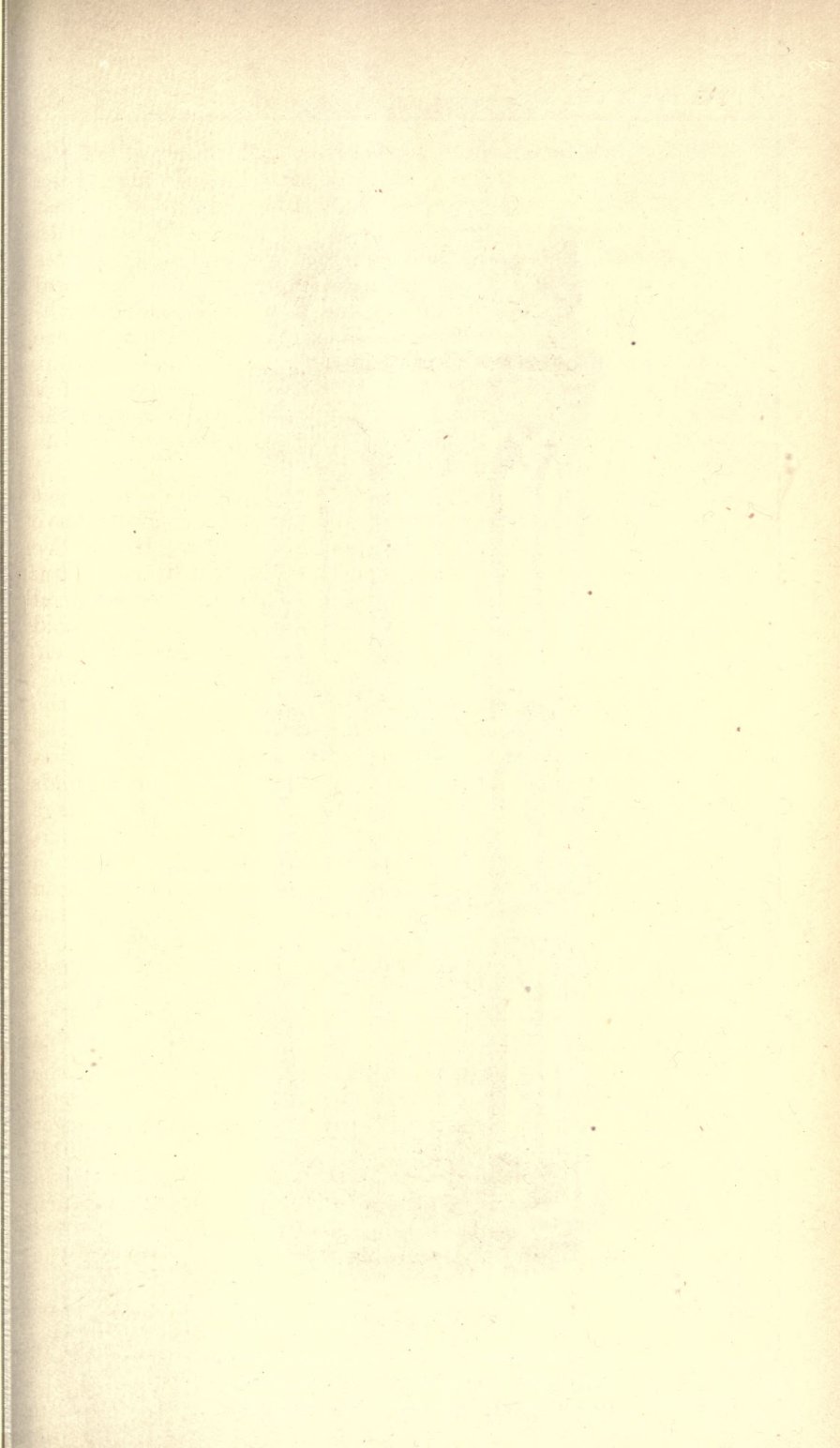
at one place malefactors were tried, and executed at the other.' He also, at page 273, adds: 'It will have been noticed that with many of the Moot Hills and Law Hills just enumerated is associated another hill or place connected with the gallows. No doubt the erection of the gallows completes the machinery of the ancient assembling places. The local judges adjudged the wrongdoer and saw him executed forthwith.' The remains of such a system of machinery are numerous in East Yorkshire, and only require investigation. At Fimber, besides the 'Mill Hill,' we have the site of a second hill indicated near the present village school by the name of Hanging Hill (Gallows Hill); and Hanging Hill is connected with several other villages.

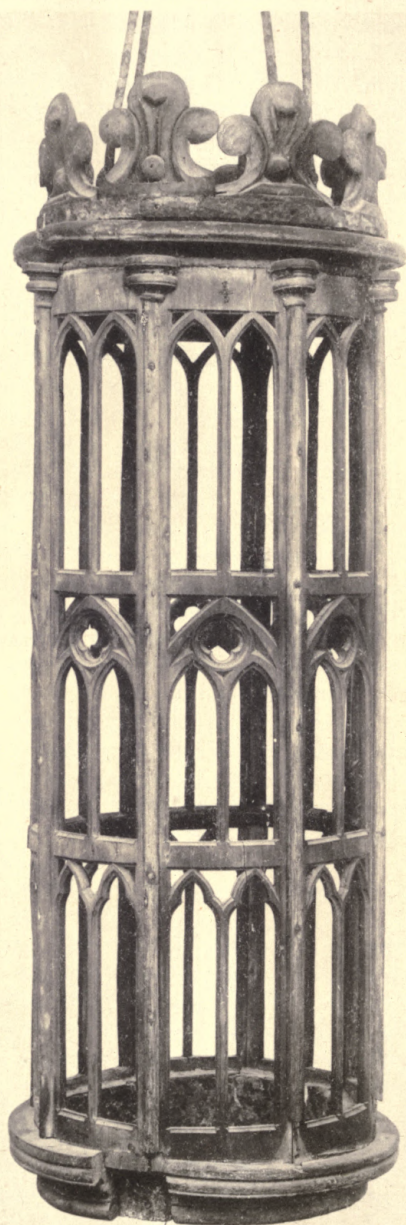
Near to many villages in this neighbourhood there yet remain two adjoining mounds which in all probability have in most instances served as Moot and Gallows Hills. We have Gallows Hill at Pockthorpe, Gallows Hill at Brompton near Scarborough, and other places. There are two artificial mounds in a grass field close to Elmswell,* two at Wold Newton, and two in a field between the Priory Church, Bridlington, and the Quay. There are also two at Wetwang, one near to and on opposite sides of the Vicarage, that on the east side having a large excavated cross reaching from the centre to near the circumference of the mound in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. That these mounds have had something to do in giving the name to this village is, I believe, clearly shown by my friend the Rev. E. M. Cole, the vicar of the parish, in his *Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding of Yorkshire*. Wetwang apparently has been derived from 'Vætti,' witness, and 'vangr,' a field, *i.e.* the witness-field, or place of justice.

Numerous other instances of two neighbouring mounds could be mentioned.

Presuming that the embankment crosses served the same purpose as did the circular Moot Hill, we seem to have in the Kelleythorpe example, near Driffild, all the machinery of the most complete arrangement for carrying out the jurisdiction of such a primitive court of justice. We have the larger cross (No. 1), within two arms of which are traces of a building, possibly a temporary shelter for the Moot priest, when giving judgment in cases brought to his primitive law court. We also have at a short distance another cross, accompanied by a circular enclosure, probably a doom ring, in which the

* What resembled a cremated interment with broken Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bones and bits of iron, were found in the centre of each by the writer.





WOODEN PIX-CANOPY (P) IN THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WELLS.

condemned man was confined until he was executed on the small cross-shaped gallows hill close by, thus promptly ending the punishment of the accused."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 4th, 1897.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author : A Restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. By J. J. Stevenson, F.S.A. Fol. London, 1896.

From Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. : Analysis of Exon Domesday. By Rev. T. W. Whale, M.A., assisted by Rev. O. J. Reichel, M.A., B.C.L. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

D'Arcy Power, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

JAMES HARRISON, Esq., exhibited and presented a photograph of a rudely-fashioned holy water stock of the pillar type, and probably of the fourteenth century, recently rescued by him from the churchyard and placed in the vestry of St. Andrew's church, Charmouth, Dorset.

The Rev. C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A., Sub-Dean and Canon of Wells, exhibited a remarkable wooden lantern-shaped object from the cathedral church of Wells, which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary :

"Woodwork, other than roofs, and furniture of the 13th century are so rare in England, and indeed in any other country, that the remarkable object from Wells deserves more than a passing notice. (See illustration.)

It is cylindrical in form, 3 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and with an internal diameter of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The base consists of a moulded wooden ring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and with a diameter externally of $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Internally it is only $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and lined with sheet iron. A somewhat similar ring forms the top. The intervening body is formed of eight long and narrow panels, 3 feet $0\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, and curved to the cylindrical form. Each panel is pierced with three stories of open tracery. The lowest story forms a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights. The middle story contains a window of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in the head. The uppermost story resembles the lowest, save that the lights are merely pointed. The stories are not equal in height, the central being somewhat shorter than the others. The panels are divided from one another by slender shafts with moulded capitals, but without bases.

The abaci of the capitals are nearly in line with the lowest member of the moulded ring surmounting the whole. This ring is in all $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, but is partly sunk within the panels to give rigidity to the whole. Externally it has a bold moulding, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, projecting about an inch over the front of the panels. Upon this stands a coronet or cresting of eight three-lobed leaves, 6 inches high, boldly carved in a characteristic thirteenth-century manner. From within the upper ring rise two pairs of iron rods which originally united at the top to form a double loop. Between the loops the iron is wrought into a ring, in which works a swivel hook. One of the rods has at some time been broken and replaced by a thicker one, which has been wrongly secured to the ring for the swivel.

From the general construction let us turn to the material and ornamentation. So much as is original is of oak, but a large proportion of the whole is carved in deal, which conveniently marks the extent of a comparatively recent restoration. The portions in deal include nearly half the bottom ring, three entire panels, and parts of two others, five shafts and four capitals, and two of the leaves of the crest. Iron bands have also been added in four places internally, and round the base of the cresting externally, for greater strength.

The old portions of the woodwork show considerable traces of colour. The whole of the body and its upper and lower rings have been painted red, with gold flowers or other devices upon the transverse bands. The slender dividing shafts seem to have been coloured blue. The leaves of the cresting have

apparently been painted white, but the circular boss in the middle of each leaf was entirely red.

As to the use for which this object was constructed there seems to be a diversity of opinion. It has been claimed as a lantern, but there are no signs of its having ever been enclosed by glazing or sheets of horn, and it is not blackened at all within from the smoke of a lamp or candle. The lantern theory seems to have originated in the fact that in the view of the treasury beneath the chapter house among Carter's drawings of the cathedral church belonging to the Society, this object is shown suspended lantern fashion.

There is, however, at least equal probability that it once formed the canopy within which was hung the pix with the Reserved Sacrament over the high altar. In its original condition it must, for the time, have been a handsome piece of furniture, and worthy of so exalted a place. It is true that we have no examples of pix-canopies of so early a date, but that is no argument against their existence. In this case the two ends are and always were open, there is a crown of leaves round the top, and the double loop for suspension at the top exactly agrees with the description in *Rites* of the pix-canopy at Durham 'which had two irons fastened in the French Peere that it could not move nor stir.'*

A very much later pix-canopy than the Wells one, which is *circa* 1280, is preserved at Milton Abbas, Dorset, and is described and illustrated in *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, v. 97. A similar piece of furniture also remains in Tewkesbury abbey church, now affixed to the north-east pier of the crossing, but I have not been able to examine it.

The transition from these hanging wooden canopies to the fixed stone ones surmounting the altar screens at Winchester, St. Alban's, and Christchurch (Hants) is but a step."

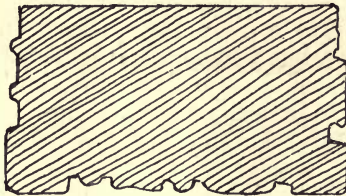
CHARLES LYNAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a plaster cast and photographs of part of a pre-Norman sculptured cross-shaft found at Leek, Staffordshire, on which he communicated the following notes :

"The churchyard of St. Edward's at Leek, on its north, south, and west sides, stands considerably above the level of the roadways which there bound it, and this elevation is sustained by a stone retaining wall.

On the 26th of October in last year a portion of the wall

* *Surtees Society* 15, p. 7.

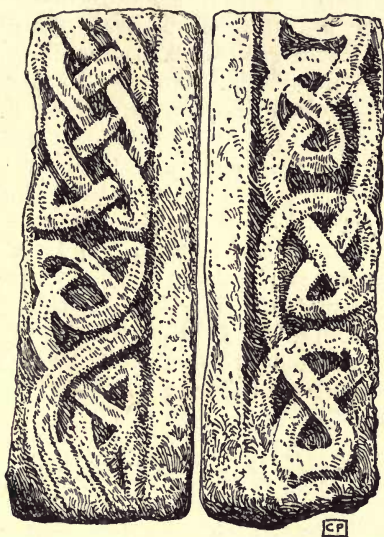
on the south side to the west of the main entrance of the churchyard gave way, and fell into the street. In the course of rebuilding this length of wall one of the workmen, at the instigation of the Rev. W. Beresford, noticed a stone which seemed to bear traces of ornamental work upon it, though it



FRONT AND PLAN OF A PART OF A PRE-NORMAN SCULPTURED CROSS-SHAFT
FOUND AT LEEK, STAFFS.

was for the most part covered with mortar, from having taken its place amongst the other stones of which the wall was built. The attention of Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Wardle was called to the stone, and with his usual interest in works of the past he had it taken to his house. There having first of all carefully removed the upper part of the thick beds of

mortar in which it had been set, not knowing what work underlay the mortar, and being most desirous that no tool should injure or touch the carving he proceeded to remove the lower mortar and clear the stone by applying to it a solution of hydrochloric acid. This chemical, in the skilful hands of Sir Thomas Wardle, did its work perfectly, and now the stone is as clear as the day it left the hands of its pre-Norman artificer, and the art workmanship of that early period is now perfectly disclosed.



SIDE VIEWS OF A PART OF A PRE-NORMAN SCULPTURED CROSS-SHAFT
FOUND AT LEEK, STAFFS.

The stone is of the mill-stone grit which prevails in the immediate neighbourhood, and in its present state is rectangular on plan, measuring on its lower bed 13 inches by 7 inches, and tapering to its upper bed to 11 inches by 7 inches, and it is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The faces taper upwards, and one of its faces and the two sides are covered with carvings, the other face is roughly levelled, and formed the bed of the stone in its place on the modern wall, whence it came. It is pretty clear that the present stone formed a small part of the shaft of an upright cross, which was probably a monolith; also that the

present plain face is the result of the original carved face having been ruthlessly cut away, and with it the carving and its marginal fillets which no doubt existed, and added 2 inches of thickness to the present stone. The western wall of the churchyard bears the date 1751, and in all probability the south wall was of the same period, and if so the record in the stone tablet on the west side intimates when church authorities here and those they employed laid no more store on historic workmanship than upon a piece of unhewn rock.

It is a remarkable fact that there are now two upright pre-Norman or early Norman crosses in Leek churchyard, or rather as much as remains of them. One is of the same shape of this recently recovered fragment, and was erected in its present place by Mr. Thomas Wardle in 1885, after having lain in a broken fragmentary state against the east wall of the churchyard for many years. The other is a more perfect specimen, and is rudely cylindrical on plan in its lower part, and at the top rectangular, and the stumps of the arms of its cross are still perceptible. In 1885 the Rev. G. F. Browne (now Bishop of Stepney), the Rev. W. Beresford, Mr. Thomas Wardle and myself were discussing the subject of these crosses in the churchyard, when the keen eye of the first-named caught sight of another length of the shaft of a cross 4 feet 10 inches long, 13 inches on the face, and 16 inches on bed, built into the west side of the south porch.

The recent find therefore makes the fourth shaft in this single churchyard. At Ilam and Checkley there are also remains of three crosses at each place, of which the Bishop of Stepney has written in great detail.

Referring to the stone now immediately under notice, it will be seen from the photographs submitted by Sir Thomas Wardle and myself, and the cast taken by Tom Fogg, plasterer, of Leek, and submitted by myself, that the marginal fillets are flat, and have a sharp arris at the edges. Also that the ground of the sculpture is sunk from the face of the stone, leaving the carvings in relief. The main face has upon it a rude draped figure in profile, filling the full width of the panel diagonally, with a nimbus round the head, and a long, plain short-armed cross held by the left hand also placed diagonally in the panel, the lower part of the figure not appearing. The spandrels formed by the outline of the figure and the cross are filled with serpentine shapes having defined head and tail, and interlaced body. Immediately above the head of the nimbed figure is about half the body of a small male figure, the legs and feet being clearly indicated, and the skirt over the body.

The head of the cross held by the principal figure reaches almost to the height of what remains of the small figure, and the interspace between it and the cross is filled with a disc in relief, and the end of an interlacement. The other spaces between the main figure, the cross, and the marginal fillets are occupied by serpent-like forms. It has been suggested that the main figure represents Christ bearing the Cross to Calvary, and that the serpent-like accompaniments indicate the scourges of torment; but it will be noticed that the arms of the cross are short, and that the cross is not placed over the shoulder, but would appear to be carried in the hand, as though being used as an instrument of contest, it may be against the dragon to be trodden under foot, the head whereof reaches to the Saviour's arm, and that the smaller subjects are also evil serpents. That, in fact, the whole is representative of Christ as the Conqueror of Sin. On a fragment of a cross at St. Andreas, Isle of Man, this subject is treated in a somewhat similar manner, and is shown in Mr. Romilly Allen's *Christian Symbolism*.^{*} Discs are not unknown in early sculptures, but there may be uncertainty as to the significance of the one here. Conjecture might be made as to the upper figure, but what is left of it is barely sufficient for anything to be said of it with certainty.

Side No. 1 consists of a double width of interlacements, which from their section are rather rounds than bands, and they shape into what is known as the Staffordshire Knot, alternating in form.

Side No. 2 has upon it a very interesting treatment of interlacing; in height it is divided into two panels of different patterns, the lower being of a single band and the upper double. Here again the Staffordshire Knot prevails in the lower portion, but in varying form, whilst the upper part starts with the same form and continues in simple interlacings. It will be noted that an unusual feature is present at the bottom of the panel where the band is widened out and flattened, and its surface enriched with decoration. With regard to the date of production of this most interesting relic, it may be said, perhaps, that there is no index within itself or in comparison with others of recorded date justifying the fixture of a precise time for its origin, but it is one of a class of similar objects which exist in the county of Stafford and elsewhere, and it is safe to place it as ante-Norman. If

^{*} It is also given in Kermode's *Manx Crosses*, but in this case the figure is that of an apostle or missionary.

the rudeness of workmanship in the main figure is indicative of very early work, such may be assigned to it, but let it be always noted that in this class of sculpture the figure is seldom equal in excellence to the interlacements.

Speaking generally this carving is doubtless rude in character, but there is the usual skill displayed in the interlaced work, and it may surely be granted that in the treatment of the figure subject there is a dignified and good decorative effect. An effect not unpleasing even in contrast with the excellence of drawing and mechanical refinements which distinguish the work of the present day."

Prof. T. M'K. HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the derivation of the four characteristic implements of the South Pacific, namely, the battleaxe, the throwing-stick, the boomerang, and the patoo-patoo, from the bones of Cetacea.

He exhibited a selection of bone objects illustrating the view that among all races and at all times the bones of animals were employed as instruments of everyday use, sometimes just as they were picked up, sometimes modified by cutting or grinding. Many of the forms suggested by the bone would be produced in other material when the supply of bone was not equal to the demand.

He pointed out that it was the habit of uncivilised man when copying any object to reproduce unimportant details.

He then drew attention to the patoo-patoo which he exhibited, and which was made of the jaw of a cetacean, whereas this implement was commonly made of wood or stone. The battleaxe, or *bâton de commandement* of Fiji had been seen made of a cetacean rib, but was commonly made of wood. In the wooden specimens, however, there was always a prominence on the upper margin of the curved head, which exactly corresponded to the transverse process in the proximal end of a cetacean rib, and often a mark like an eye was placed on the side, just where the lateral prominence occurs in the head of the rib. In the ribs near the middle part of the animal the process which passed below the vertebral column was much elongated, and the whole form almost exactly resembled that of the 'throwing-stick.' This instrument, when made of wood, had a flattened head, as in the rib, and was thrown so as to cut more easily through the air in one plane. The boomerang proper was flattened along its whole length with a concavo-convex section; but it had also a twist, giving it the form of two vanes of a windmill; so that, when the force of

propulsion given it by the thrower was dying out, the rotation of the instrument lifted it into a higher region, from which it could glide along an air slope back to the thrower or in some other direction. Now the front rib of the cetacea lies in a plane nearly at right angles to the direction of the animal's body, and, owing to the tendency to accommodate itself to the flat barrel of the animal, has a slight twist. The form, in fact, approaches that of a boomerang, and when imitated in lighter material, and used as a throwing-stick, some specimens would show the characteristic flight, and thus accident might suggest the boomerang.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 11th, 1897.

The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF STEPNEY, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :

1. *Études d'ethnographie préhistorique.* Par Éd. Piette. 8vo. Paris, n.d.
2. *Fouilles faites à Brassempouy en 1895.* Par Édouard Piette. 8vo. Beaugency, 1896.

From the Author :—*The Temples and Shrines of Nikkō, Japan.* By R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 4to. Large Paper. Yokohama, 1896.

From the President and Council of the Chetham Society :—*The Publications of the Chetham Society. New Series. Vols. 4—20, 22, 24—36.* 4to. 1883—1896.

Special thanks were accorded to the Chetham Society for the gift of 32 volumes of its publications to the Society's Library.

John Henry Oglander, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. G. W. W. MINNS, M.A., F.S.A., called attention to certain works now in progress in Southampton, which possibly might cause the destruction of many ancient remains of the old town. One such object of interest, a fine vaulted cellar of the fourteenth century, was directly in the line of a proposed new road. He was however informed by the borough surveyor that there would be little difficulty in slightly diverting the line so as to preserve the cellar, and he had further learnt that some of the members of the Corporation were in favour of keeping such remains intact.

With a view of strengthening the hands of the local authorities and antiquaries Mr. Minns begged leave to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., M.P., and carried unanimously :

"The Society of Antiquaries of London, having heard that the sanitary welfare of the borough of Southampton demands the removal of some ancient and dilapidated dwellings, respectfully urges upon the Mayor and Corporation the importance of preserving ancient landmarks of historic interest. It hopes that an ancient vault of the fourteenth century, in Simnel Street, may be carefully preserved, connected as it is with the commercial history of the town, and the privileges it enjoyed in olden time."

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a double mazer, mounted in silver-gilt, of the fifteenth century, upon which he submitted the following note :

"The double-covered mazer bowl, which I have sent for exhibition, has just been obtained from Huesca, in Arragon, Spain, and I have no doubt it is of Spanish work.

I am inclined to think that it dates from the first rather than the second half of the fifteenth century. Mazers of this type seem to have been common to Flanders and Germany as well as Spain, and perhaps of England and France also, though I cannot say that I have seen any example of undoubted English or French origin.

These covered mazers are familiar to us rather from pictorial representations than from the objects themselves, which I need scarcely say are rare. They are seen especially in Flemish and German pictures of the Adoration of the Magi.

One of the adoring kings in such pictures most frequently presents one of these covered mazers to the infant Saviour. I remember, although for the moment I cannot specify the picture, having recently seen an instance in which the kneeling king holds forth a similar mazer filled with

golden coins, with the removed lid held in the other hand. Most frequently in such pictures these mazers are represented as in silver or gold rather than in wood, but the types are identical, and obviously show that the original models were in wood. The handle of the present mazer deserves notice as representing a mediæval castle, and I may observe that the conical-topped turrets, or *échauguettes* are a well-known and characteristic feature in Spanish castellated architecture of the period of the production of this mazer."

ALLAN WYON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a restored impression of a fifth Great Seal of Charles II., in use from 1678 to 1685, and differing from its predecessor in the addition of small roses on the field; also impressions and casts of the seals of dignity of John Gott, bishop of Truro (1891); William Dalrymple Maclagan, archbishop of York (1891); Randall Thomas Davidson, bishop of Winchester (1895), and Frederick Temple, archbishop of Canterbury (1897), in continuation of the series of Episcopal seals in the Society's collection.

Thanks were accorded to Mr. Wyon for his gift.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following report:

"I have the honour to report the following finds as made in Cumberland during the year 1896.

(I.) The first is the find of a coped tombstone at Gosforth, of which I exhibit copies of drawings by our Fellow, the Rev. W. S. Calverley, vicar of Aspatria, who also supplies the following account:

'In the month of June, 1896, when the north wall of the church of Gosforth was taken down in order that an aisle might be added, this stone was found embedded in the foundations of the north-west corner. It is of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, and is 5 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot thick at the base, tapering upwards to the ridge, and 2 feet 4 inches high in the centre, being slightly curved along the top so that the ends are only about 22 inches high. It is much weathered, and was broken in two by the blasting of the foundations at the taking down of the wall.

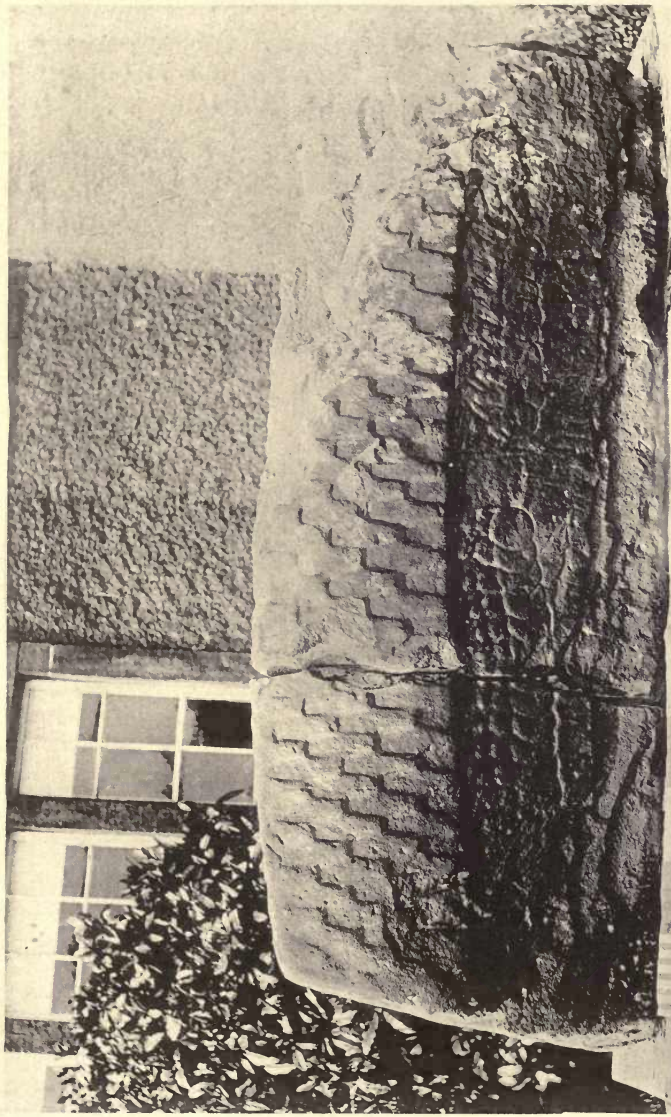
The stone is shrine-shaped, having the appearance of a house with almost perpendicular sides and a tiled roof, the tiles being cut away to a width of about 1 inch at the lower

end. On the sides of the shrine or walls of the house, beneath the tegulated roof and on the ends, are sculptures. On one side (*see illustration*) is depicted a truce-making between two parties of warriors. To the left is seen the conquering force with circular shields and spears pointed upwards, their leader with outstretched arms accepting or dictating terms to the weaker force who, smaller men with smaller circular shields and with spears down-pointed, the butt ends appearing behind their shoulders, attend their leader, who bears the flag of truce. On the other side (*see illustration*) five interlaced rings are seen to the left, and a single ring to the right with a small boss within the centre of a triquetrous form, which on meeting the ring at each of the three places of contact divides and passes under it, folding back over the circle on either side, and joining beneath the arm of the triquetra. Beneath these two designs appears knot-work, amongst which is a bound serpent form with great head near the five rings, and in the lower part nearer the single ring a fine specimen of ring and bandwork complete in itself and only marred by the break in the stone done in the blasting of the wall at its taking down. On one end of the stone is the figure of a man, possibly the chieftain or champion, who was buried beneath the stone. He is bare-headed, bearded, clothed in a short tunic and belted, and may carry a spear, the shaft of which is seen between his legs, but the ends of the stone are much weathered; beneath his left arm are traces of ornament. On the other end, in spite of the weathering, are also traces of interlaced ornament.'

Photographs of this stone were taken soon after its discovery, but neither Mr. Calverley nor I succeeded in getting copies, nor indeed did we hear of the discovery until long after it occurred. But an account of the stone appears, with illustrations, in a book recently published by one of the churchwardens of Gosforth Church.* Mr. Calverley and myself have to express our regret that for once we have been caught 'napping' in our duties as the Local Secretaries for Cumberland, and hope this will not militate against our re-appointment in April next.

(II.) In the last week of 1896 in excavating foundations for some new premises to be built for Mr. W. D. Todd on a site on the west side of Botchergate, Carlisle, near the north end, a perfectly plain urn of red ware was found, containing the calcined bones of a child from four to six years of age. The diameter of the base is about 3 inches, and the maximum

* *The Ancient Crosses at Gosforth, Cumberland*, by Charles Arundel Parker, F.S.A. Scot., London, 1896.



HOG-BACKED STONE IN GOSFORTH CHURCH, CUMBERLAND (OBVERSE)



HOG-BACKED STONE IN GOSFORTH CHURCH, CUMBERLAND (REVERSE)

diameter of the urn (at a height of 4 inches above that base) is 7 inches; from this point upwards the urn rapidly contracts, but the neck is completely broken away, and no part of the urn stands more than 5 inches high. In addition to the calcined bones there were found within the urn: (a) the base of another urn, 3 inches in diameter, this had evidently formed the lid; (b) a grotesque carving in bone, 2 inches in height, representing the upper part of a man wearing an enormous head-dress, not unlike that worn by our present Highland regiments. Of this figure I exhibit and present a photograph. It is, or rather was, flat at the back, but is warped by the action of fire, having been burnt with the child, with whose ashes it was found. In all probability it was one of the child's favourite toys, cremated with its little owner, in the belief that it would be required again in a future state. The circumstances point to this being the interment of the child of poor parents; its site is within the limits of the chief Roman cemetery of *Luguvallium*, and close to the town. That cemetery extended, somewhat sparsely, right and left of the Roman road to the south, beginning just outside of *Luguvallium*, and extending over Gallows Hill to the river Petterill, a distance of about a mile.* It would seem from the interments that have been found that the poorer people lie to the north, near to *Luguvallium*; the wealthier to the south, away from the town.

(III.) I also exhibit and present a photograph of a Roman altar, now at Baldwinholme near Carlisle, to which my attention was drawn by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, the rector of Great Orton. It was found about two fields from the New Inn, at Cardewlees, on the Carlisle and Wigton road. It was struck by a ploughman, who was sufficiently interested to excavate it, and convey to the house of Mrs. Pattinson, the landowner. The altar is much defaced, evidently by repeated ploughings. One side is broken away, and the back of the stone has "mitred." Its height is 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at base 1 foot $0\frac{1}{2}$ inch, at top 9 inches. The field in which it was found is close to the great Roman road from *Luguvallium* (Carlisle) to the west.

(IV.) The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, acting in conjunction with their Oxford colleagues, our Fellows Professor Pelham, Mr. Haverfield, Mr. Booker, etc. have continued their excavations on the

* "On the Roman Cemeteries of *Luguvallium*," by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365—374.

line of the Roman wall.* The following are the main results obtained :

- (1) An examination of the vallum on the west and south sides of Birdoswald shewed that it deviated from the straight line normally followed, and turned to pass round the south side of the fort. 'In other words,' writes Mr. Haverfield, 'evidence was obtained that the fort is at least as old as the vallum.' Similar evidence was obtained at Carrawburgh, in Northumberland. Further investigation is required, our Fellow Sir W. Crossman and others being sceptical, but the tendency of these discoveries is to back up the opinion of our Fellow, the late Dr. Collingwood Bruce, that wall, fort, and vallum are of the same age.
- (2) The so-called Maiden Way from Birdoswald to Bewcastle was proved by the spade to be indubitably Roman work, but its continuation into Scotland, as marked on the Ordnance maps, appears a fiction, laid down on the authority of the late Mr. Maughan, formerly vicar of Bewcastle. Dr. Bruce was always sceptical about the continuation north of that place. Another 'Roman' road, supposed to run south of the vallum in Cumberland, mainly through the parishes of Brampton and Irthington, also failed to stand the test of the spade.
- (3) No trace of the Turf Wall (*muris caespiticius*)† was found, except where it was detected in 1895, in the vicinity of Appletree.

The excavations will be continued in the summer of this year, when it is proposed to examine several points of interest in the neighbourhood of Gilsland and Birdoswald, and also to make some trial of the 'camps' at Hawkhurst near Brampton, and Watchclose near Crosby. The portion of the Great Barrier between Carlisle and the Solway also requires attention. The problem has never been solved whether the Stone Wall ran across or over Burgh Marsh.

I have the honour to exhibit a large sheet of 'Profiles of the Vallum between the North Tyne and the Eden,' on the

* For a full report of the work done in 1894, see *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xiii. 453 ; for 1895, see *ibid.* xiv. 155 ; that for 1896 will shortly appear, xiv. 413. See also *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xvi. 70.

† See *ante*, p. 70.

scale of 10 feet to the inch, made by Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, of Newby Grange, near Carlisle. They quite explode the idea that the Vallum has any normal profile, or that its makers had any idea beyond making a big ditch, whatever it was for; and they prove that the mounds, either single or double, north or south, are merely secondary, formed of the earth from the ditch thrown out according to circumstances.* Mr. Hodgson writes: 'It seems strange, but I believe it is the case, that this is the first attempt that has been made at accurate measurements. McLaughlan gives one or two profiles, which are no doubt as accurate as the rest of his work, but they are on a very small scale. With this exception, although attempts at measurements of distances have been made, it does not seem that anyone has thought of using a level, the foundation of accurate measurement:.'

PROFESSOR JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the "Secrets of Alexis," a sixteenth century collection of medical and technical receipts, with special reference to the identity of the author.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 18th, 1897.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Bibliography of Works on Gardening. Reprinted from the Second Edition of "A History of Gardening in England." By the Hon. Alicia Amherst. 8vo. London, 1897.

From Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. Johnston:—Description of the armorial bearings, portraits, and busts in the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1896.

* For the profiles in Cumberland, see *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xiv. 244; in Northumberland, *ibid.* 408. They are also reproduced in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, vii. 306-7.

From the Author :—Remarks on the Otis Papers in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. By S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, 1897.

From the Author, Dr. W. Pleÿte, Hon. F.S.A. :

1. Jets over de oude brug te Zuilichem. Door W. Pleyte. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1896.

2. Rijks-Museum van Oudheden te Leiden (Annual Report). 8vo. Leiden, 1895.

From the Editor :—The Liber Custumarum : the Book of the Ancient Usages and Customes of the Town of Northampton, from the earliest record to 1448. Edited by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. 4to. Northampton, 1895.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 4th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., President, exhibited a beautiful specimen of a silver-gilt *nef* or ship of Swiss workmanship, *circa* 1530, on which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, made some descriptive and critical remarks.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., V.P., exhibited a portrait on vellum of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland (ob. 1605), attired as champion to Queen Elizabeth, an office to which he was appointed in 1590.

The Rev. ERNEST B. SAVAGE, M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following note on Ancient Burial Customs :

“There are probably few problems more puzzling to the antiquary engaged in field work than the instances of cremation and inhumation which are often met with side by side, practically contemporaneous, without any clearly defined line of division as to time or race.

Canon Greenwell, in the introductory chapter to *British Barrows*, sums up the question of the intermingling of the two systems of burial as follows: ‘It is probable, indeed, almost certain, that some rule guided the practice, for it can scarcely have been a matter of accident, but we are not at present in possession of evidence to show what the rule was’ (p. 21). The whole question is so obscure that any ray of light thrown upon it from past history, or from the customs of nations in the present day, cannot be considered unimportant.

My eldest brother served in the Zulu war of 1879, and one

possible explanation was suggested to my mind by the account he gave of the way the natives treated the dead bodies of the enemy. When the English troops had occasion to pass over the ground where a battle or skirmish had recently taken place, they frequently found that the bodies of the white men who had fallen had been horribly mutilated, and the heads taken away to serve as trophies of victory, and to be used for purposes of witchcraft, the brains being scattered by the witch doctors in all directions within the encampment, with incantations to cause the white men's bullets to turn to water, and to make the Zulus invisible to the foe.

I then remembered a somewhat similar instance in the Old Testament History, in I. Samuel, xxxi. 8-13, where after a description of the battle of Mount Gilboa, we read: 'And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa. And they cut off his head, and stripped off his armour, and sent into the land of the Philistines round about, to publish it in the house of their idols, and among the people. And they put his armour in the house of Ashtaroth: and they fastened his body to the wall of Bethshan. And when the inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead heard of that which the Philistines had done to Saul; all the mighty men arose, and went all night, and took the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons from the wall of Bethshan, and came to Jabesh, and burnt them there. And they took their bones, and buried them under a tree at Jabesh, and fasted seven days.' In the parallel passage in I. Chronicles, x. 10, a further detail is given, that 'they fastened Saul's head in the Temple of Dagon.' Here we find the Philistines mutilating the dead bodies of their enemies in the same way as the Zulus, by decapitation, the heads being kept and exhibited as trophies, and the bodies publicly exposed to indignity and insult. These were however rescued, and by a friendly act were put beyond the reach of any such treatment by being burnt, after which the bones were buried.

To go back now to the former inhabitants of these islands and their burial customs. Where the tribe or clan held their land so peacefully and securely as to be beyond the risk of possible insult to the dead, might it not be that the body would be buried? But if the land was, for any reason, insecurely held, then, to avoid any risk of desecration by the enemy the body might be burnt to save it from indignity, as the men of Jabesh-Gilead burnt the bodies of Saul and his sons. Inhumation would thus denote a peaceful, settled

state; cremation would be a sign of insecurity and possible insult to the dead."

SIR JOHN EVANS was of opinion that other circumstances besides war or peace had to do with the question whether a dead body was burnt or simply buried. The expense, for instance, of cremation was far greater than that of inhumation, so that while at a given period a certain number of rich persons might, after their death, be indulged with the luxury of a funeral pyre, their poorer contemporaries might be interred without such an expensive ceremony. Canon Greenwell, in his explorations, found burnt and unburnt bodies side by side in the same barrows. On the other hand, among the Greeks at the time of the Iliad, those who fell before Troy appear to have been burnt, while those who remained at home, if the graves of Mycenae are to be regarded as about contemporary with the Trojan war, were sumptuously buried. In the cemetery of Hallstatt it had been thought that some of the bodies found had been partially burnt, as if cremation, from some cause, could not be carried out in its entirety, or as if passing through the flames had some deep ceremonial meaning.

GEORGE GRAZEBROOK, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on Medieval Surnames and their various spellings.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 25th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Rev. W. K. R. Bedford:—*Monografia Critica della Grotta di San Paolo nel Sobborgo di Melita l'antica capitale di Malta.* 8vo. Malta, 1896.

From John Leighton, Esq., F.S.A.:—*The Book Plate Annual and Armorial Year Book, 1897.* 4to. London, 1897.

From Rev. W. E. Layton, F.S.A.:—A Tryal of Witches, at the assizes held at Bury St. Edmunds for the County of Suffolk. 8vo. London, 1838.

From the Author:—Der Hofplattner des Erzherzogs Ferdinand von Tirol. Jakob Topf und seine Werke. Von Wendelin Boeheim. 4to. Wien, 1897.

The following letter was read :

“ Town Clerk’s Office,
Municipal Offices, Southampton,
20th February, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

The Mayor has handed me your letter of the 15th inst., enclosing the resolution passed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, and I will read the same to the Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday next. I beg to add that the subject of the preservation of the ancient vault in Simnel Street to which special reference is made has already engaged the attention of the Corporation, and I can assure you that if it is at all possible to save this relic of the past, no effort will be spared in the attempt.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE B. NALDER,
Town Clerk.

Charles H. Read, Esq.”

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 4th March, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. § ii., notice was given that at its next meeting the Society would be asked to sanction the following proposals for the expenditure of a sum exceeding £100, which had been recommended by the Finance Committee and approved by the Council :

- (1) The cleaning and painting of the Society’s Library at an estimated cost of £155, half to be paid out of the income for the present year, half to be paid out of the balance of £257 to the credit of the Society on the account of the present year.
- (2) The increase of the Assistant-Secretary’s salary from £300 to £350 per annum.

H. J. FARMER ATKINSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Roman and other antiquities found at Baden (Suisse.)

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on a small Roman bronze prow found in London :

“ The little bronze prow of a Roman galley of which I have the honour to exhibit a diagram has been in the collection of Roman antiquities from Britain in the British Museum since the year 1856, when it was acquired with the fine series of London remains of all periods formed by the late Mr. C. Roach Smith.

Mr. Roach Smith had recognised it as an interesting and rare object, and a figure of it of the real size, but reversed, is given both in his *Catalogue of London Antiquities*, pl. iii. 1, and in the *Illustrations of Roman London*, page 75. From its oxidised condition, however, it had not been observed that upon one side of the prow were traces of an inscription. This I first discovered about a couple of years ago, and for several months I vainly attempted at various times to decipher what was written upon it. The difficulty, as one can now easily see,



ROMAN INSCRIBED BRONZE PROW FOUND IN LONDON. (Full size.)

was greatly increased by the fact that the inscription is written backwards. When I had decided this important point by tracing clearly the G of AVG, the rest became comparatively easy, and I think there can be no doubt that the letters are those shown in the figure. On the lower part, on the same side as the inscription, are sundry ornaments, some of them not very intelligible, but immediately above the ram is a palm branch, and behind that a circle, probably the

pupil of an eye. The rest is not very clear, but I have tried to show in the figure what I could make out. There seems to be nothing in the way of ornament or inscription on the other side of the prow, and this is, I think, due to the same cause that induced the artist to write his inscription backwards. To this I will return.

The inscription and the ornament beneath is executed in niello, the lines being first engraved, or the surface otherwise prepared to receive the niello. In the inscription it is the letters that are black, but the ornamental figures are by a negative process, the ground having been originally black, and the actual design either showing the bronze, or it is quite possible that the figures were plated thinly with silver which has now entirely disappeared.

The general form of the prow can be readily seen from the figure; the figure head is the head of a goose or swan, and the ram is most like that of a dog. The deck is shown, and the bulwarks do not seem to have been very high. A projection is seen at one side, and a similar one has been broken off the other.

No rivet holes or other means of attachment to any larger object are to be seen.

The inscription is clearly enough written AMMILLA · AVG · FELIX, though at first sight its meaning may not be very obvious. I think, however, that we have here the name of the fortunate vessel represented by this prow, with two epithets to express her dignity and good fortune. The name is no doubt intended for the Greek word ἄμιλλα, a contest or fight, but I should like here to take it as meaning a boat race, and we may presume that the swift ἄμιλλα was a victor in this or some more serious struggle. The name ἄμιλλα as that of a vessel appears twice in Attic inscriptions.*

An appropriate illustration of such a use of the prow of a galley, as indicating a victory in a race, may be found in Gardner's *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly and Aetolia*, p. xlix.

Representations of such beaks of ships are frequently found, and often attached to the sides of columns, hence called *columnae rostratae*. Such columns, however, being public monuments, were naturally of large size, and so small an object as the little prow now in question can scarcely have belonged to any monument in the open, but was rather for the adornment of an altar in a temple or a private dwelling. That it was permanently fixed in some position is clearly shown by the fact that one side only is decorated, and

* *C. I. Attic*, ii. 791, line 16, and 795, col. a, line 11.

it is certain that when fixed it projected towards the spectator's left. Further, the curious fancy of writing the inscription from right to left seems to show that this beak formed one of a pair, the other on the right having the inscription from left to right. Whether it is a votive object is by no means certain; in such a case one would expect some dedicatory phrase. On the whole it would be, perhaps, safer to set it down as a fragment of a domestic *columna rostrata* of some skilful Roman commander, whose hard fate brought him to Britain.

It will be noted that the form of the letter L is somewhat peculiar, but I cannot at present say whether it gives any indication of date."

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., also communicated the following note on the same object:

"The little bronze prow, inscribed AMMILLA FELIX AVG. seems to me to be a reminiscence of some famous ship, called *Amilla Felix Aug(usta)*. *Amilla*, the Greek ἀμιλλα, is a very natural name for a ship, though it does not actually occur among the known names of Roman ships, as given by Ruggiero in his *Dizionario Epigrafico* (s. v. *classis*). *Felix*, I suppose, refers to some success achieved by the ship in war or in racing. *Aug(usta)* occurs as an epithet to the names of some of the ships in the Imperial fleets (see, for example, *Ephemeris*, viii. No. 734). The ship may have belonged to the *classis Britannica* which guarded the Channel, but bronze objects such as this is were not, I believe, manufactured in Britain, and I think it more probable that the object itself was imported and that the ship belonged to one of the Imperial fleets in the Mediterranean. The use of the object may have been either votive or domestic. In the latter case, one might compare the glass vessels ornamented with the names and races of famous charioteers, which Mr. Schuermans has lately written, but a parallel is hardly needed; it could be found indeed on the mantelpiece of any English lodging-house. If it was votive, some scholars would compare with it the *Phaselus* of Catullus, though that is somewhat hazardous. The lettering does not seem to me to afford any evidence of date."

T. GANN, Esq., read the following paper on the contents of some ancient mounds in Central America:

"After opening between 50 and 60 mounds in British Honduras, Guatemala, and Yucatan, I find that for purposes of description the mounds may be divided into seven classes, according to their probable uses: (1) Sepulchral mounds;

(2) Mounds containing an oval plastered chamber; (3) Mounds erected over buildings; (4) Fortified mounds; (5) Signal and look-out mounds; (6) Refuse mounds or kitchen middens; (7) Mounds of unknown use.

1. *Sepulchral Mounds*.—One of the most interesting mounds of this kind is situated at Platon, about 80 miles from the coast, on the Old River. Four distinct kinds of interment have been practised in this mound: (a) in a cist or chamber within the mound; (b) in an urn, after partial cremation; (c) in the recumbent position; (d) in a sitting position.* The following objects, amongst others, were taken from this mound: a string of polished jade beads, and small shell perforated for wearing with them; bead of blue stone, partially perforated; small mother-of-pearl disc; small obsidian disc; vase for holding beads; tiger's head in clay; obsidian knife, and large urn. The beads and bead vase, and a conch shell, with fragments of human bones, were all found within the urn.

At Duck Run, a little higher up on the Old River than Platon, the river has washed away a great portion of a mound on its left bank, exposing a chamber built of rough unhewn stones. This chamber was situated near the centre of the mound and was 4 feet high and 6 feet long; the floor, which was about 2 feet above the ground level, was composed of earth and limestone dust beaten into a sort of concrete, and the roof was made of large rough slabs of stone. No pottery or implements were found in the mound itself. Within the chamber were found three skeletons, placed at the three angles of a triangle, within which were three small rough pots, each holding about a pint, a circular pot glazed and painted red, with a spout, numerous obsidian flakes, and a small pottery vase full of perforated clay beads.

At San Maximo, on the Chetumal Bay, we opened a mound which contained three parallel chambers built of rough stone and separated by two partition walls; the chambers were 8 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 5 feet high, and were covered by large slabs of stone. In each were the bones of one person with no pottery or implements of any kind. Similar mounds were opened in the south of the colony, but these, in addition to human bones, contained numerous jade ornaments and axe heads, and in a small recess within one of the chambers a jade shell was found engraved with hieroglyphics, two mirrors of iron pyrites, and some obsidian knives.

At Pueblo Nuevo, near the mouth of the New River, there

* See *Proc.* 2nd S. xv. 430-434.

are three mounds built of clay and limestone; in these, human bones are found at a depth of about 2 feet, but in so fragmentary a condition that it is difficult to tell the position in which the body was placed at burial. With nearly every skeleton was placed a small vase containing pottery beads. The following objects come from these mounds: Two large human heads, moulded in plaster and bearing traces of red and blue colourings; a string of small pottery beads; small spherical vase, decorated with human head, arms, and legs; small vase on three legs, full of beads; vase in shape of a foot, full of beads; head of a bird in pottery. All the larger vases were in fragments, and were either broken before being buried with the owner or were smashed when the earth and stones were rammed into the grave; only the small bead vases and their contents were entire.

Along the whole extent of the Corozal Bay the sea is encroaching and is continually exposing human bones, with pottery, implements, and ornaments, which have been buried without any mound to mark the spot. The bone tissue is so very friable that I have found it impossible to obtain a perfect skull from these graves; the objects from them are for the most part rough and badly finished. The bodies were apparently buried in a recumbent position at a depth of about 2 feet, with the head towards the sea. In all those which I had an opportunity of examining, the objects buried with the body appear to have been simply laid above, or beneath it, as they are mixed indiscriminately with all the bones. The bush over these burial places has been to a great extent cut down and burnt by the Indians to plant maize, and the ground is strewn with fragments of pottery, spindle-whorls, obsidian flakes, and other traces of the former inhabitants. The following objects come from these graves: small human head of pottery with horns, hollow human head of pottery perforated at top with numerous holes, pottery beads, pottery spindle whorls, string of small rough stone beads, pottery bead vase on three legs, small red-glazed round vase, small jar ornamented with human head, circular vessel perforated at sides and bottom with numerous holes, circular vase, fan-shaped objects in pottery, various birds heads of pottery, head with protruding tusks in upper jaw, pestle made of pottery with tiger's head at one end, whistle in form of a deer, another in form of a man, a third in form of a bird, an obsidian knife, an A-shaped ornament, small jade axe-heads, a large flint dagger, and numerous spear-heads.

2. *Mounds containing an Oval Plastered Chamber.*—The

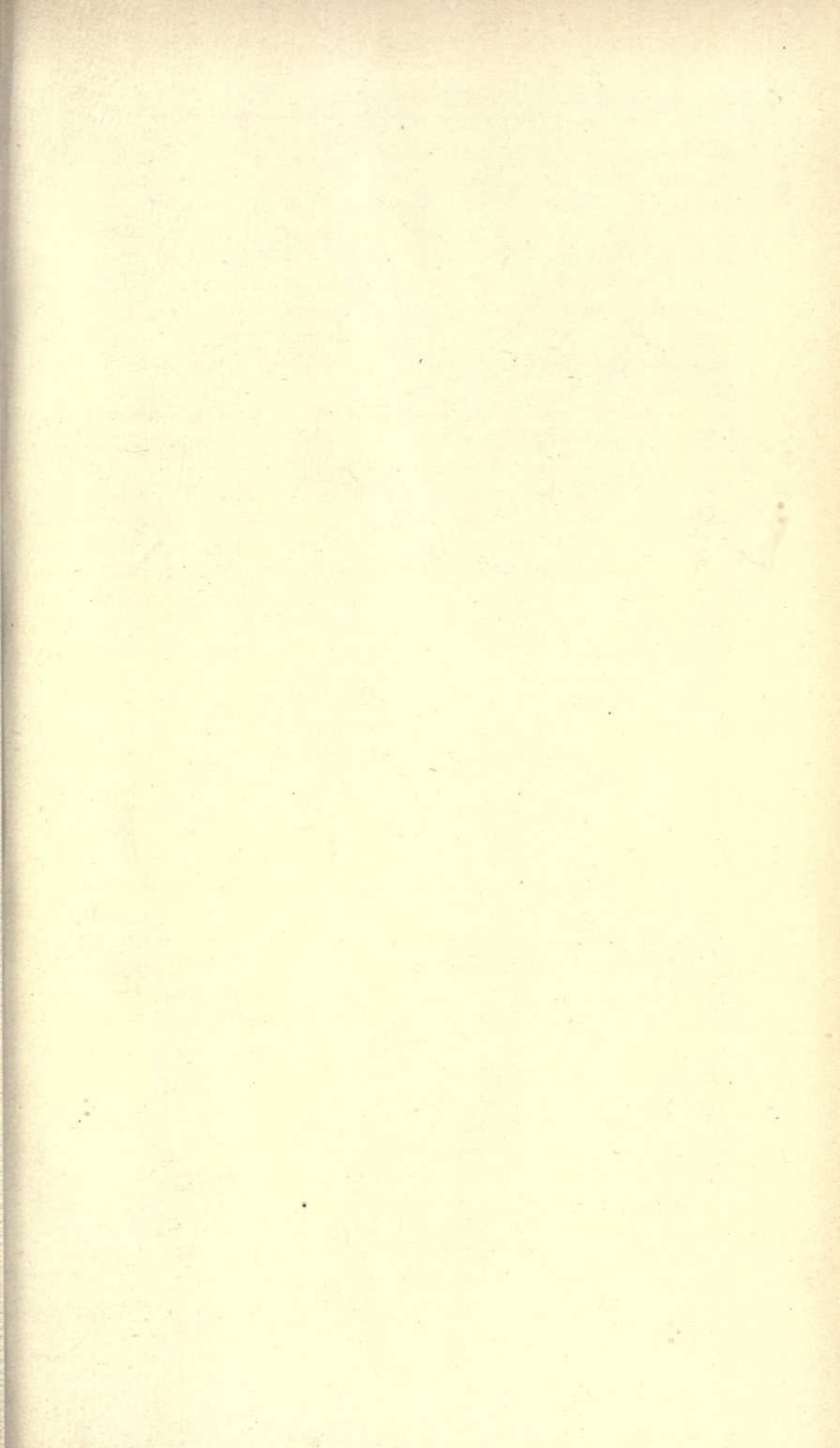
mound which I have described at Platon contained one of these chambers, but it was filled up with earth, and had been used as a sepulchre, which must be very rare, as it was the only instance in which I found the chamber put to this use. About 9 miles to the north-east of the village of Benque Viejo, in the western district of British Honduras, are three very large mounds, built of earth and large blocks of granite. Each of these mounds is about 12 feet in height by 90 feet in circumference. They were covered with bush, amongst which we found several hour-glass shaped vases made of very rough pottery, all having a hole in the bottom, evidently made at the time when the vase was fired. Several of these vases were decorated with human faces, others having little conical pieces of pottery stuck on all over them. At the summit of each of these mounds is a well-like opening, 3 feet in diameter, built round with hewn stones, not held together by mortar. In the most perfect of the chambers this opening is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, when it terminates in the first step of a half-spiral stone staircase, which leads to the floor of the chamber. The interior, which is comparatively free from earth and debris, is oval in shape, 14 feet long, 8 feet broad, with an arched roof; and is covered by a layer of hard, smoother plaster, which had fallen off in places, showing that the chamber had been built up of small rough stones. It was quite empty, except for the earth and leaves which had fallen through the entrance.

At Jonesville, in the northern district, there are two of these chambers, which differ in no respect from those at Benque Viejo, except that instead of being in the interior of a mound, they have been simply excavated in the earth; and in each case the limestone, which has been removed to form them, forms a small mound close to the entrance of the chamber. Throughout Honduras, in every direction, these chambers are to be found; but, except in the case of Platon, I have always found them either empty or containing a small mound of earth just below the entrance, which had fallen and drifted in. Stephens, in his work on Yucatan, suggests that these chambers were used as reservoirs for water during the dry season; but I think that this theory is disproved by the fact of the chambers at Platon and Jonesville being quite close to rivers, whence a good supply of excellent water could be obtained in the driest season.

3. *Mounds erected over Buildings.*—By far the most interesting of these is situated at Sta. Rita, in the northern district. Here within a cleared space of about 100 acres are

situated nearly 30 mounds. In all these mounds, by the kind permission of Don José Maria Rosado, the owner, I was permitted to excavate. In one part of the clearing is a group of three mounds, each of which has been erected over the ruins of a former building; in two of these little but the foundations and rough walls 2 or 3 feet in height are left, but in the central mound of the three the mural decoration has been wonderfully preserved. This mound is 290 feet in circumference, 80 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height.

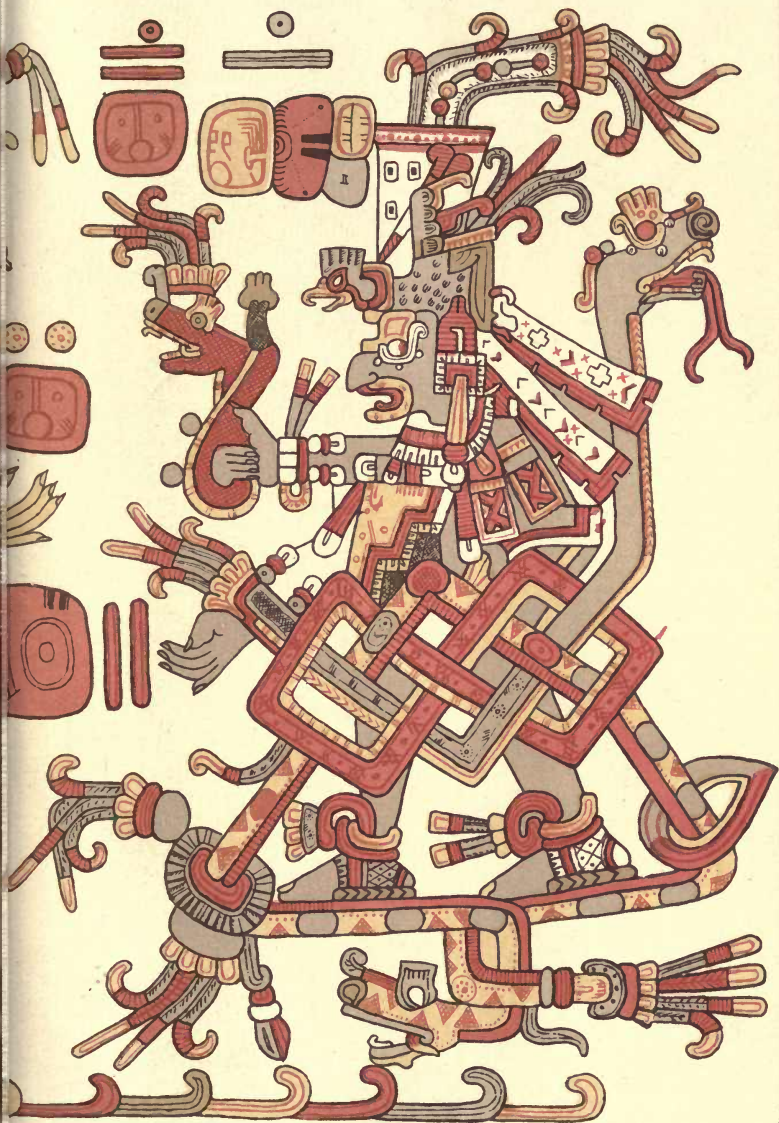
Close to the surface a wall was found, and afterwards the whole surface of this wall was exposed; it proved to be the ruin of a building of considerable size, beautifully decorated on the outside with painted stucco. The south wall, and south ends of the east and west wall, were completely destroyed, but the north wall and parts of the east and west wall which joined it were in good preservation. The north wall was 35 feet 8 inches in length, in the centre being a doorway 3 feet in breadth; 4 feet 10 inches from the ground, a projecting cornice ran round the building, below this the wall was smoothly plastered, and painted in various devices, the plaster ending in a layer of very hard cement, which forms the floor around the building. Above the cornice the wall is composed of large squared stones, mortared together, in places rising as high as 5 feet, but in places broken down nearly to the cornice. The east wall is standing for 4 feet of its length, and contains two human figures. The west wall is perfect for 9 feet, and also contains two human figures besides other devices. The east half of the north wall contains ten figures, nine being human, the figure next the door being doubtful; the west half has eight figures, seven being human, the figure next the door corresponding with that on the opposite side. The lower 18 inches or 2 feet of the north wall have unfortunately been denuded of plaster by the damp, so that it is impossible to follow the paintings here. The walls are 14 inches thick, and the colours used are red, yellow, green, black, brown, and blue. The figures are painted on a dark blue background, on the east wall and east half of the north wall, and on a salmon coloured background on the west wall and west half of the north wall. The paintings were preserved from damp in the following way: built up from the ground all round the wall, and reaching as high as the cornice, was a wall of rough blocks of limestone, this was separated from the paintings by about 1 inch of clear space. Extending outwards, and downwards from the cornice, and meeting this wall, was a layer of cement 8 inches in thickness, so that all



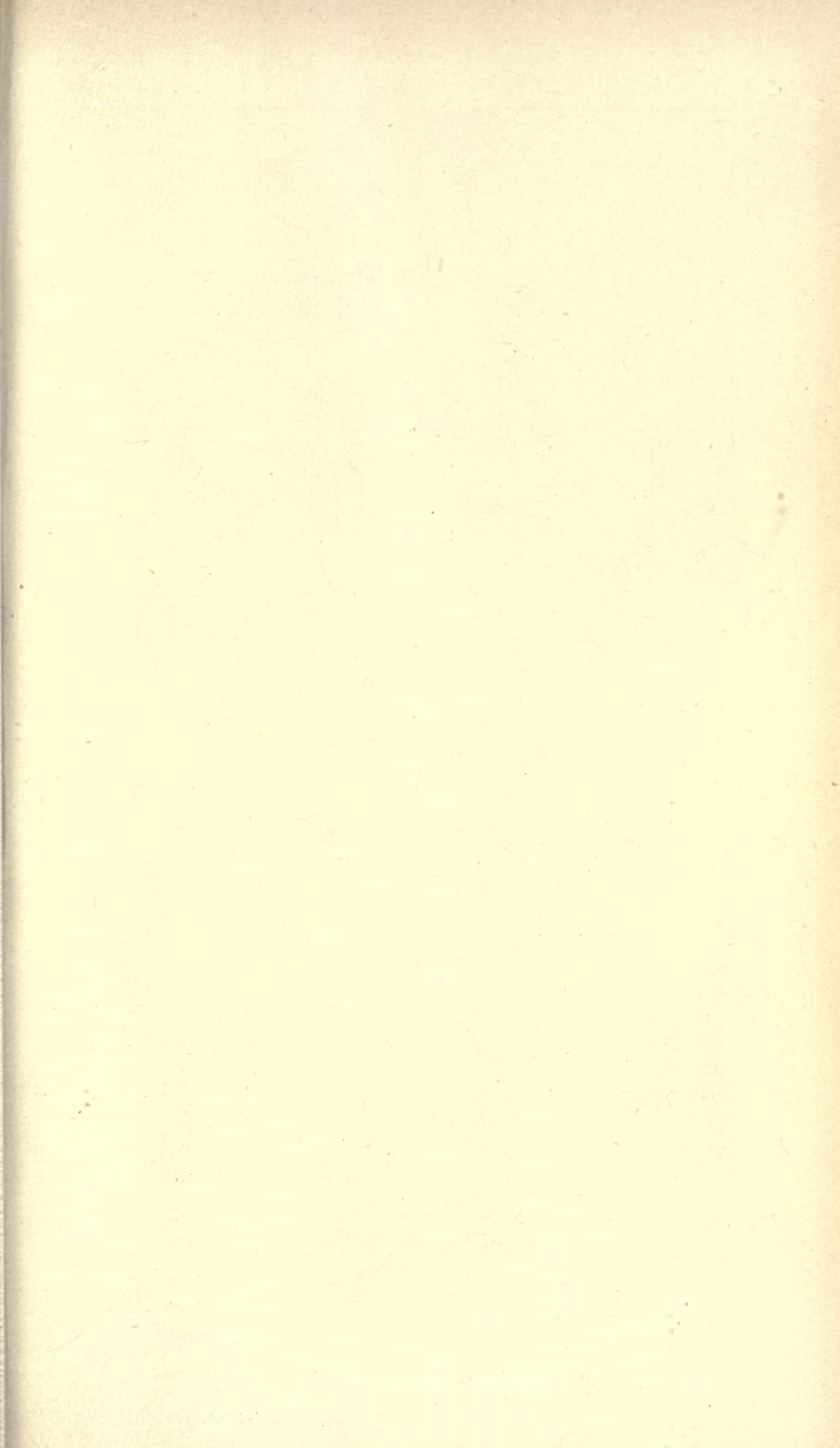


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WALL PAINTINGS ON A BUILDING



BRITISH HONDURAS ($\frac{1}{6}$ linear.)







water must necessarily drain away from the painted part of the wall. The copies of the figures on this wall were first traced and then coloured by the side of the wall.

The east wall was the first exposed; to the left of the figures was a table of hieroglyphics extending the whole height of the wall from cornice to floor, but these (having no proper paper at hand) I was unable to trace at once. The two figures I traced very imperfectly with oiled foreign note paper pinned on to the wall. Unfortunately when I arrived next day I found the wall had been entirely denuded of stucco, which I afterwards found the Indians had collected; and, after powdering it, many of them took it as medicine, mixed with water. Of course these hieroglyphics were the most important part of the painting; but as there is another and larger mound close at hand which has not yet been opened, I think it very possible that another building will be found within, in which the hieroglyphics may be found intact.

4. *Fortified Mounds.*—These are not, strictly speaking, mounds, but rather walls built of earth, conical in section, 10 feet to 15 feet thick at the base, enclosing circular spaces which are not raised above the surrounding ground level. I have examined two structures of this kind in British Honduras, one situated near Adventura, in the northern district, consists of a circular earthwork, enclosing a space 30 yards in diameter. The walls, which are built of earth and stones, vary from 10 feet, where they are intact, to 3 feet or 4 feet where they have been flattened, from the action of time and weather. This mound is within a few hundred yards of the large look-out mound at Adventura, and has an opening towards the north.

The other mound is at Sta. Rita, and is much larger and more perfect. It is circular, and encloses a space 100 yards in diameter; the walls are in places 15 feet high. This mound is in contact with a large look-out mound, and has an opening facing south. Several large tigers' heads, roughly cut in limestone, a turtle about 2 feet in length cut in the same stone, and bearing traces of red paint, and several human hands cut in stone were found, whilst digging within the space enclosed by this mound.

5. *Signal and look-out Mounds.*—There are certain mounds which, from their position, their height, and the absence of pottery implements, and bones from their interior, one can only look upon as look-out or signal stations. Beginning in

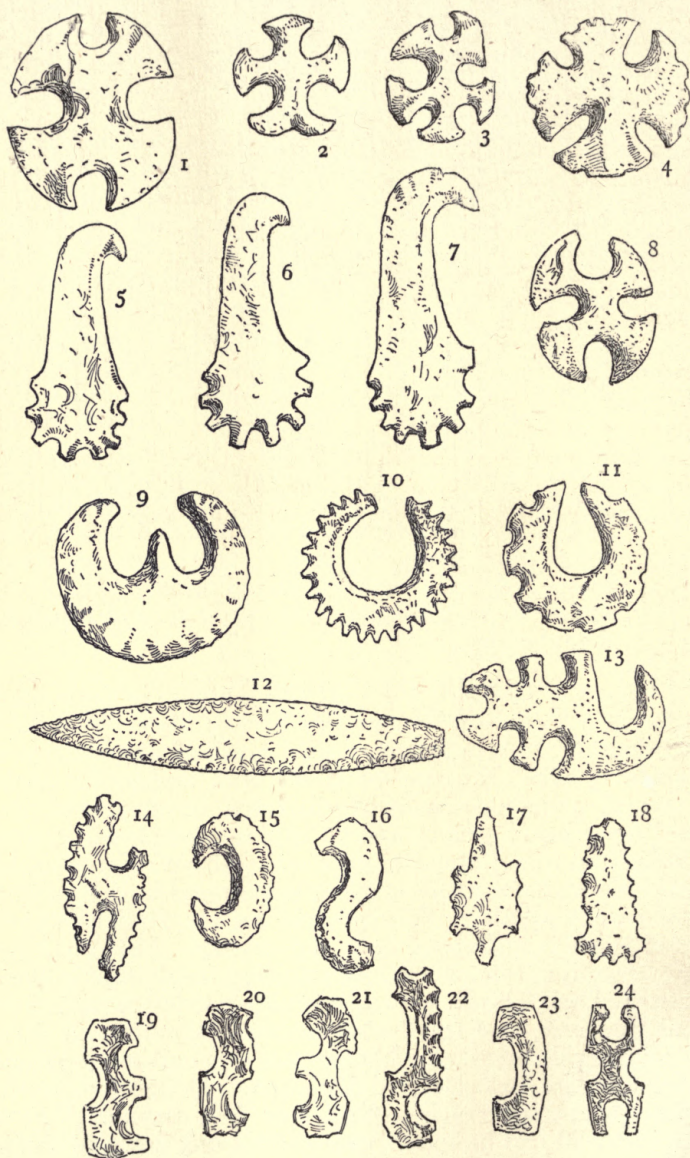
the north of the colony, at the upper end of the Chetumal Bay, these mounds extend, first along the coast, and then inland for a distance of about 70 miles; they evidently follow the line of the chief centres of the ancient civilisation, for close to each of these large mounds, are always to be found clusters of smaller ones. The first of these mounds is situated at Calderos, the second 10 miles south of this at San Maximo, the third 10 miles south again at Sta. Rita, the fourth on the opposite side of the bay, 5 miles away, the fifth at Adventura, 10 miles east of this, the sixth 10 miles east of this, and the seventh at San Estevan, about 6 miles from the last. These mounds are all very much alike, being all over 50 feet in height, pyramidal in shape, with a circular and comparatively very small base; they are flattened at the summit, and never contain any traces of burial, pottery, or implements. A fire on the top of any of these mounds would be visible over the bush and swamp from the top of the next; and as I am informed that similar mounds are to be found at regular intervals along the whole coast line of Honduras, they would form a very effective means of communication by signalling.

6. *Refuse Mounds or Kitchen Middens.*—Mounds of this class, containing fragments of pottery, chips of flint and obsidian shells, etc. are to be found very plentifully all over the colony; in fact, wherever a cluster of mounds exists, it will be found that several of them are kitchen middens. The only two mounds of this class worthy of description are:

- (A) At Spanish look-out, on the Old River, where there is a group of about 30 mounds. One of these, a circular mound about 12 feet in height by 30 feet in diameter, situated on the river bank, has been partially washed away, and shows a curious stratified appearance in section. First comes a layer composed of charcoal, pieces of broken pottery, broken clay beads, conch shells, deer, gibut and peccari bones, flint and obsidian chips, and various other refuse. This layer, from the presence of charcoal, is black in section, and is about 2 inches thick. Above it comes a layer of earth about 1 foot in thickness, then another layer of refuse. In all there are ten layers of earth and ten of refuse, alternating, each being clearly defined.
- (B) At Sarteneja, on the Corozal Bay, there are a large number of small mounds, averaging about 2 feet in height, and from 6 to 10 feet in diameter. These

mounds are entirely composed of conch shells, the shells of a species of large land snail, and shells resembling whelks in size and appearance. Close to these mounds is a large low cave, in the limestone rock, with numerous passages branching out of it. The height is nowhere over 6 feet, and in places is only 2 or 3 feet. The floor is covered with a layer of soft brown earth about 1 foot thick, on digging in which a quantity of rough pottery and a stone corn metate, with crusher, were found. The following objects, with many others, were washed out by the sea from the foreshore close to these mounds: circular jar (with spout) painted red and glazed, holding about three pints; spherical unglazed vase of white colour and a small monkey's head, cut in jade and polished. Close to the entrance to this cave is a small mound about 4 feet in height, composed exclusively of fragments of pottery of every shape, size and description, some being nicely painted in geometrical devices and polished, and others very rough and badly finished. There are no whole pieces and no implements of any kind. This would appear to have been the site at one time of a pottery manufactory.

7. *Mounds of Unknown Use.*—At San Antonio in the western district, is a large low mound 120 feet in diameter, and not more than 10 feet in height. At a depth of about 2 feet in this mound, which is composed of clay and broken limestone, we found numerous well-shaped vases, coloured red and glazed, some being ornamented by having geometrical designs scratched in round the rim with some sharp pointed implement. No weapons, tools or bones were found in this mound. There were in all about 20 vases, but as the Indians appropriated some it is impossible to say exactly. I obtained two large vases from this mound, each holding nearly four gallons, painted red and glazed, with a complicated design etched in round the neck, two small circular vases standing on three legs, and a wide mouthed globular vase also on three legs, and having a design etched round the neck. At Carolina, in the northern district, there is a cluster of four mounds; one of these about 20 feet in height was entirely dug down to obtain stone for the repair of the road. The mound was composed entirely of large limestone blocks and earth; the only object of any kind found in it was half a human face, modelled in clay, with a most diabolical expression. At Saltillo, in the



CHERT AND OBSIDIAN IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

northern district, we opened three small mounds, each about 8 feet in height. They were built of clay and small stones. Two contained nothing, but in the third we found several hundred pieces of broken clay figures, arms, legs, and heads, but not a single complete one, also some large clay beads, and a flint spear head. At Banana Bank, on the Old River, I assisted in opening a mound 10 feet in height, flat at the top. Only a small excavation was made at the summit of this mound, which was built of clay, and limestone blocks. There were found in it a small metate and grinder made of jade and nicely polished, a hatchet-shaped implement made of slate, a narrow four-sided flint spear head ground to a point at one end. This is the only instance I have seen of a flint implement found in the Colony, being ground, and not chipped. The mounds near Benque Viejo have been already described by me to the Society.* The thirty-nine chert objects, and the six obsidian objects come from these mounds. (*See illustration.*) Three of these objects were found beneath one of the monoliths at a depth of about 4 feet, the rest were all found at the summit of one of the mounds, at a depth varying from 6 inches to 2 feet, and all within a circumference of 5 or 6 yards.

Close to these mounds I found a flat smooth piece of stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness smoothly bored with several round holes.

The only other places in the Colony in which implements at all similar have been found, are along the coast of the Chetumal Bay, where I found a small A shaped object of slate, and one of chert, which I picked up in a milpa, or corn patch, in which the virgin bush had recently been cut and burned; unfortunately this was broken by the action of the fire, and I only recovered three of the pieces.

In a mound on the southern coast of British Honduras two flint objects were found with stone axe-heads, and obsidian flakes, and these somewhat resemble those found at Benque Viejo."

CHARLES E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the figures of Saints found on Devonshire rood-screens.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* *Proc.* 2nd S. xv. 430, etc. The illustration there given is here repeated.

Thursday, March 4th, 1897.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,
President, and afterwards Viscount DILLON, Vice-
President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Guild or Fellowship of the Clothworkers of Newbury. By Walter Money, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Die Denkmalspflege in der Rheinprovinz. Von Dr. Paul Clemen. 8vo. Düsseldorf, 1896.

From Viscount Dillon, V.P. :—Journal of the Oxford University Brass-Rubbing Society. Vol. I. No. 1. 8vo. Oxford, 1897.

From William White, Esq. :—Memorial of the two-hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1695-1895. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1896.

From the Author :—The Celtic Church of Wales. By J. W. Willis Bund. 8vo. London, 1897.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.S.A. :—The Publications of the Selden Society. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 4to. London, 1889, etc.

Dr. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited and presented a photograph of Lady, the wife of Sir Walter, Raleigh, from the original in the National Gallery, Dublin.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Brushfield for his gift.

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. § ii. the financial proposals of which notice was given at the preceding meeting were submitted to the Society for approval, and duly carried *nemine contradicente*.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m. when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Walter Jenkinson Kaye, Esq.
Robert Chellas Graham, Esq., B.A.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

Thomas Preston, Esq.
Cecil Arthur Tennant, Esq., B.A.
Rev. John Kennedy.
Rev. Frederick Hancock, M.A.
Harry George Griffinhoofe, Esq.
William Oliver Roper, Esq.
Rev. William Haworth.
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., B.A.
Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., D.Sc.

Thursday, March 11th, 1897.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Stapeltons of Yorkshire, being the history of an English family from very early times. By H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton. 8vo. London. 1897.

From the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington :—Catalogue of a Special Loan Collection of English Furniture and Figured Silks, manufactured in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With an Introduction by John Hungerford Pollen, M.A. Large paper. 8vo. London. 1896.

From the Author :—Something about Saxon Church Building. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. 8vo. London. 1896.

Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., ScD., was admitted Fellow.

Dr. WINDLE exhibited a collection of stone implements of the Neolithic period, formed by Mr. John Moore, of Tutnall, in the parish of Tardebigge, Worcestershire, a county in which such discoveries have been rare. These include a rough axe-head, a bored waterworn pebble, two spindle whorls, part of a whetstone, a rubber or sling stone, fragment of a broken axehead with partly bored hole for its re-use, and a number of flakes, borers, scrapers, and arrowheads, all of flint.

ARTHUR BULLEID, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper describing further discoveries at the late-Celtic lake-village at Glastonbury.

This lake-village, which has been undergoing systematic

exploration during the summer months since 1892, was constructed within the boundaries of a shallow and swampy mere.

The site occupies some $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and consists of seventy dwellings, two-thirds of which have been examined.

The village was probably an artificial extension of a small area of swamp, and the foundation may be roughly described as composed of mounds of clay supported by a substructure of timber resting on the surface of the peat, and enclosed by a palisading.

The palisading has been traced entirely round the site, and in some places the piles are arranged in a line four abreast, with as many as seventy in the space of 10 feet.

No trackway has been discovered at any part of the village circumference, and a causeway at the east side evidently led to a landing-stage instead of the shore, as is usually the case.

Last season portions of a rectangular dwelling were uncovered; hitherto round huts only had been found.

For various reasons, but chiefly on account of the unstable nature of the peat underlying the foundation, it was necessary from time to time to raise the floors by the addition of fresh layers of clay and timber. Some of the mounds opened have contained four, five, and six superimposed floors and hearths, and one mound uncovered last season consisted of nine layers.

From the floors, as well as from the peat and *débris* outside the stockaded margin, numerous relics have been collected, the number under the various headings being as follows: amber, 3; worked bone, 300; worked horn, 240; bronze, 130; iron, 70; lead, 28; glass, 15; crucibles, 20; Kimmeridge shale, 15; querns, 26; spindle whorls, 128; human bones, chiefly skulls, 20.

Both wheel and hand-made pottery is very abundant, and often highly ornamented.

Among the objects of wood, which form an important group, are a boat, a ladder, several wheel spokes, and pieces of the framework of two looms; fragments of a number of stave-made and solid-cut tubs, buckets, and cups varying from 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches high; portions of two baskets and a basin-shaped bowl; awl, spade, saw, reaping and bill-hook handles, and several ladles.

The quantity of clay and stone used in the foundation is enormous, and both were brought from a distance.

One of the most interesting features of the Glastonbury find is the uniform character of the relics, but how long the village was inhabited it is difficult to suggest even approxi-

mately; from the successive layers of clay in the dwelling mounds, and from the accumulation of 4 or 5 feet of peat around the site, we may conclude the occupation extended over a considerable period. It appears to have terminated before the Roman power and influence had made itself felt so far west as the Somersetshire of to-day.

Mr. Bulleid's remarks were illustrated by a large number of lantern slides showing the most important of the discoveries.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 18th, 1897.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp, the Yorkshire Mathematician and Astronomer. By William Cudworth. 4to. London. 1889.

From Captain J. B. Telfer, F.S.A.:—Ancient Records of Dumbarton. By Donald MacLeod. 12mo. Dumbarton, n.d.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

Rev. John Kennedy.

Robert Chellas Graham, Esq., B.A.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited and read some descriptive notes on a silver dish with a figure of Dionysos from the Hindu Kush.

In illustration of Mr. Read's paper, which will be printed in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*, the President exhibited a silver dish of rude workmanship found in Persia, and another of Sassanian workmanship from India.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following observations on a further correction of the date of the birth year of Sir Thomas More:

"Some of the older Fellows of this Society will recollect an interesting discovery made nearly thirty years ago, by which it was then thought that the date of birth of Sir Thomas More, which had been before a matter of much doubt, was finally ascertained. Mr. William Aldis Wright was able to announce through the pages of *Notes and Queries** that he had found a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge,† which on one of its last leaves contained entries made by a certain John More, gentleman, relating to his marriage and the birth of his six children. On the publication of these entries, there was no doubt in the mind of any one that the writer was John More, afterwards Sir John More, knight, justice of the King's Bench, and father of Sir Thomas More; the birth of his son Thomas being the second birth entered in his list.

I propose this evening to recall the attention of those interested in such subjects to the conclusion drawn from these memoranda as to the year of Thomas More's birth, which appears to me to admit of correction.

The first of John More's memoranda, which in the original document are in Latin, records his marriage on the eve of St. Mark the Evangelist, 14 Edward IV. (25th April, 1474), to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Graunger, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London.

The second entry relates to the birth, between one and two p.m. on Saturday the eve of St. Gregory, 15 Edward IV. (11th March, 1475), of Johanna, daughter of John More, gentleman.

The next entry it will be as well to give at full length in the original language:

'Md. quod die veneris proximo post Festum purificationis beate Marie virginis scilicet 7^o die Februarii inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Thomas More filius Johannis More gent. Anno Regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo septimo.'

The next entry is that of the birth of a daughter, named Agatha, on Sunday, the 31st day of January, 18 Edward IV. (1479), and three more entries follow recording the births of three children: John, born 6th June, 20 Edward IV. (1480); Edward, born 3rd September, 21 Edward IV. (1481); and Elizabeth, born 22nd September, 22 Edward IV. (1482).

It may be observed that at the time of the above entries the *annus Domini* had not come into use in England, either in the dating of letters or otherwise to mark the current

* *Notes and Queries*, 17th October, 1868, 4th Series, iv. 365, 432, 449,

† *Gale Collection*, MS. O, 2, 21.

epoch, but the king's regnal year was generally used for that purpose.

To go back to the record of Thomas More's birth, we have seen that the birth of Thomas, son of John More, is stated to have occurred on the Friday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, to wit on the 7th day of February, between two and three o'clock in the morning, in the seventeenth year of King Edward IV. But when this date was compared with the calendar it was found to involve an inconsistency. The Friday following Candlemas in the seventeenth year of Edward IV. (1478) was the 6th and not the 7th day of February; Mr. Wright therefore concluded that the day of the week was mis-stated in the entry, and that the child was born on Saturday the 7th of February. This, it was thought, was a not unlikely mistake, the birth having taken place in the early hours of the morning; and the date so corrected by Mr. Wright has been accepted by all subsequent biographers.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Wright, or to any of those who interested themselves in his discovery, that there was another way in which the inconsistency with the calendar might be set right, as the mistake might have been made, not in the day of the week, as supposed, but in the year of the king's reign. If the correction be made in this way, we arrive at the conclusion that the birth took place on Friday, the 7th of February, in the sixteenth year of King Edward IV., that is in 1477, a year earlier than the date supposed. The error thus corrected was a slip not unlikely to be made by the person who wrote these memoranda, especially if he omitted to make the entry of his son's birth for some days after the event, as within a month after the 7th of February (namely, on the 4th of March) a new regnal year had begun. And a glance at the dates of the births of the other children of John and Agnes More is sufficient to show that this is the more probable correction. The parents' marriage took place on the 24th of April, 1474; the first child, Joan, was born within eleven months of the marriage (11th March, 1475). The next child, Thomas, was born (according to my correction) after an interval of one year and eleven months, and the next, Agatha, was born after another interval of almost exactly the same time. According to the correction hitherto received, the second child was born after an interval of two years and eleven months, and the third after another interval of less than a year.

I am able to add that my corrected date for the birth year of Thomas More is confirmed by the evidence of Erasmus,

who, among his other extraordinary gifts, had a remarkable memory for the ages of his friends, a matter in which he took an especial interest. In the well-known Epistle to Ulrich von Hutten, in which Erasmus draws so minute a picture of the person and character of his most intimate English friend, he tells us that he first knew him when he 'was not more than twenty-three years old.'* If, as I maintain, More was born on the 7th of February, 1477, he was in his twenty-third year in the summer of 1499, when Erasmus first made his acquaintance. If Mr. Wright's date were correct, More would have been in his twenty-second year, and Erasmus, with his usual accuracy in such matters, instead of *non majorem annis viginti tribus*, would have described him as *non majorem annis viginti duobus*. For More's extreme youth, at the time when Erasmus was so struck with the unrivalled felicity of his genius, was a circumstance likely to fix his age more surely in his tenacious memory.

It may be a matter of surprise that the birth year of More was not approximately ascertained by Erasmus's evidence before the discovery of John More's genealogical memoranda; but it is only since a greater attention has been paid to the chronology of Erasmus's life and correspondence, that the time of his meeting with More has been ascertained. I think I may say that the true date of Erasmus's introduction to England was first published in the memoir of Lord Mountjoy contained in a book entitled *The Hall of Lawford Hall*, of which a few copies were printed a few years ago, one of which was, I hope, presented by the author to this Society.†

It will be interesting to compare More's birth date, as now corrected, with such other indications of his age as we can find. The sketch of the More family made by Hans Holbein during his first visit to England, and now preserved in the Museum of Basel, has the name and age of the persons represented in it, written against each figure. And it is important to observe that there is a strong probability that these inscriptions were written or dictated by More himself. They are correctly written in Latin, while the painter's notes on the same drawing are written in German. And the information, including on the one hand the age of More's venerable father, and on the other that of his domestic fool, could scarcely have been furnished by anyone but More himself. I may add that Dr. Woltmann recognises the handwriting as undoubtedly that of More himself from its remarkable resemblance to the address of the letter in the

* Epist. x. 30; *Opera*, ed. Lugd. iii. 473 D.

† F. M. Nichols, *Hall of Lawford Hall*, preface, vii. note.

hand of Peter Gillis or *Petrus Ægidius* in his portrait at Longford Castle, which has been recently recognised as the original portrait of that distinguished friend of Sir Thomas More, presented by Erasmus and Peter himself to More; as to which address More himself says in one of his letters, that his handwriting had been copied quite as closely as he could copy it himself. The words written above his own portrait in the Basel sketch are *Thomas Morus anno 50*, that is, *anno quinquagesimo*, in his fiftieth year. Now, according to our corrected birth date, More was in his fiftieth year from February, 1526, to February, 1527; and the question is, whether any time within this period is a likely date for these studies of Holbein.

The painter left Basel on his first journey to England on or about the 29th of August, 1526. This appears from a letter of Erasmus to Peter Gillis of Antwerp, dated on that day, of which Holbein was the bearer.* We know of nothing to retard his journey, and may assume it as probable, that he arrived in England by the end of September. It appears from one of More's letters that the writer in compliance with the wish of his friend Erasmus had undertaken to introduce the artist in this country; † and there is no reason to doubt the old story that he was on his arrival received and lodged in the hospitable mansion at Chelsea.

There is no doubt that Holbein executed a considerable number of portraits during his first visit to England, and we may naturally suppose that More and his family were among his first sitters, while the artist was enjoying the hospitality of the Chelsea house. Therefore the sketches made for this group may well be ascribed to the period between September, 1526, and February, 1527, when, according to my corrected date, More was in his fiftieth year. The well-known picture in the possession of Mr. Huth, which is dated 1527, appears to have been a finished reproduction of the sketch made for the group. It is observed by Mr. Wornum that there is only one portrait of More by Holbein. 'We have the same head in the same position everywhere, in the Windsor drawing, in the several portraits, in the family sketch, and in the large pictures' ‡ painted from it. We may therefore safely assume that the study of More, from which all the other portraits were copied, was made during the first few months of Holbein's residence in England.

* *Erasmi Opera*, ed. Lugd. iii. 951 F.

† *Ibid.* iii. 1712 C.

‡ Wornum, *Life and Works of Holbein*, 220.

I am aware that the ages written upon the family group are generally believed to refer to a later year; but I find that not only the age of More himself, but that of other members of his family, where we are able to verify them, point to the same early period of Holbein's visit. John More, Sir Thomas's only son, who was, according to Erasmus,* just about thirteen years of age in the summer of 1521, would be in his nineteenth year in the autumn and winter of 1526, and that is the age attributed to him in the sketch. His wife, Anne Cresacre, is said upon the Burford picture to have been born 22nd April, 3 Henry VIII. (1512), and this date is confirmed by the inscription on her tomb, in which she is said to have died in December, 1577, in her sixty-sixth year.† According to this evidence she was in her fifteenth year in the latter months of 1526, and she is so described upon the sketch. Margaret Roper, More's eldest child, is described in the sketch as in her twenty-second year. We have no evidence of the precise date of her birth, but the marriage of her parents, whose first child she was, took place, according to the inscription on the Burford picture, in the twentieth year of Henry VII., that is between 21st August, 1504, and 21st August, 1505. This date is consistent with her birth at any time between the summer of 1505 and the 7th of February, 1506, and therefore with her being in her twenty-second year at the date attributed to the sketch. It appears, therefore, that the evidence of all these inscriptions either confirms that date or is not inconsistent with it.

Mr. Seeböhm, in discussing More's birth-date in the year 1868,‡ refers to one of his epigrams, in which he reckons his age at four times four years in addition to five *lustra*, that is at forty-one years. This number of his years would be right according to our reckoning of his birth, in the interval between February, 1518, and February, 1519. Now the epigram in question does not appear among those printed in 1518, but is found in the edition of 1520. This is evidently consistent with its having been written during the interval supposed.

One more confirmatory observation I have done. Each correction that has been made of the birth year of More has placed his birth earlier than before conjectured, and therefore added to the probability of his authorship of the well known passage in the life of Richard III. reporting a conversation heard by the writer in the year 1483, which, when his birth

* Epist. xvii 16; *Opera*, ed. Lugd. iii. 678 B.

† Cresacre More's *Life of More*, edited by Hunter, Appendix.

‡ *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, iv. 432.

was believed to have been in 1480, created a serious difficulty in the received attribution of the work." *

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes on two hoards of bronze implements from Grays Thurrock, Essex, and Southall, Middlesex, which were likewise exhibited :

"I have the honour to lay before the Society two founder's hoards of bronze implements, which have recently come into the possession of our President, who proposes to add them to the fairly large series of such hoards in the British Museum.

HOARD FROM GRAYS THURROCK, ESSEX.

Although this hoard possesses no remarkable features, I think that all hoards, however unimportant in themselves, should be put on record. They form the best evidence for the history of the art and industry of the Bronze Period.

The hoard is described to me as being fairly complete. It was found in a chalk pit at Grays Thurrock ; but from the nature of the earth in the interstices of the metal, the hoard must have been deposited in the soil overlying the chalk. It contains :

- 1 socketed gouge, length 2·6 inches.
- 3 socketed celts, length 4·0, 3·9, 3·0 inches.
- 2 fragments of the upper edges of socket celts.
- 10 fragments of the cutting edges of celts.
- 5 portions of cakes of copper.

The gouge is of the usual simple form, such as is seen in figs. 204, 208 of Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*. It would seem to have been considerably worn, the channel towards the cutting edge being very short compared with the length of the socket. The cutting edge shows also indications of hammering to make it sharper and broader.

The three celts are, I think, all defective castings, which have been at once thrown aside as metal, and never used. In the two shorter ones the defects in the casting are clear ; the longest one is better made and might have been in use. The types are : for the longest, Evans' fig. 122, but wanting the two knobs there shown ; for the other two, fig. 116. One of the ten fragments of celts is like fig. 112. The hoard, as a

* See Mr. Gairdner's observations in his preface to *Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.* (Rolls' Series 24), ii. pp. xviii. xxi.

whole, much resembles that from High Roding in the same county, now in the British Museum.

HOARD FROM SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX.

This hoard is of far greater interest, though it is not complete, and includes only a small number of objects.

It was found in a brickfield by the workmen, who unfortunately had disposed of the portions of copper cakes before I heard of the find. The loss of these may not be very important, but still it is to be regretted. I am assured that, with the exception of the cakes of metal, all the rest of the hoard is there.

It consists of :

- 1 bronze mould in two pieces, for casting a socketed celt with loop.
- 3 palstaves, length $6\frac{7}{8}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 1 palstave with loop, length $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
- 1 part of butt of palstave.
- 1 stout ring, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.
- 1 piece of metal or oxide.

I am uncertain whether the last-named object is metallic or not. It is of a laminated structure, much like wood; but I concluded that it could scarcely be wood, as 'accretions' of similar appearance were to be found, evidently *in situ*, on the palstaves. Our Fellow, Mr. Gowland, has been good enough to examine into the nature of the material, and he will, I trust, have something to tell us.

The ring is a perfectly plain circle, of circular section. It would be heavy for an armlet, and also somewhat small, the opening being only 2·3 inch in diameter. The surface originally was very smooth and highly polished, but is now much oxidised. The looped palstave is of an ordinary character, but does not correspond very closely in form with any of the figures in Sir John Evans' work. The cutting-edge has been hardened and extended by hammering, and the frequent repetition of this process has no doubt shortened the implement. One face is slightly convex, with a tendency to a rib at each edge. Of the three other palstaves, two, the longest and the shortest, are furnished with a strong mid-rib on each face of the blade, with an equally decided rib on each margin. These strong ribs may be also seen on the palstave in *Archaeologia*, xiv. 94, referred to by Sir John Evans. The third implement resembles in outline Evans' fig. 62, but with a triangular depression on each face just under the socket for the handle.

The two halves of the mould when found were alike in having a square lug at the upper end, but the man who found it unwisely gave one-half a rap on his spade and broke off one of the lugs. It will be seen that the perfect half still contains a quantity of grey material. Believing it to be lead I gave a small quantity to our Fellow, Professor Church, F.R.S., who confirmed my conjecture, the material consisting mainly of crystalline white lead, that is a carbonate and hydrate of lead. I decided to clean out one half of the mould, and in doing so I found that the upper and thicker part of the



BRONZE MOULD (AND CAST) FOR CASTING CELTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

lead celt that had been cast in the mould still remained in its metallic state, the decomposition having only changed the thinner parts. It would seem therefore that when this mould was deposited where it was found, it contained a lead celt. Such an occurrence is not surprising, as lead celts have been discovered on several occasions,* and in a mould of the Harty hoard were found remains of an apparently similar operation.

* One is in the British Museum, found on Seamer Moor.

Sir John Evans thinks that such celts have been used as core-boxes, the use of which is very clearly explained in his work; but at the same time notes that none has accompanied a founder's hoard. I should like to suggest another use, which was independently proposed also by Mr. Gowland. That is that these lead celts were used for making new moulds of clay or sand. The bronze moulds were probably costly things, and, as Mr. Gowland's experience has suggested, being of the same metal as the casting, they would not last long. Thus it is possible that they were used much in the same way as an engraved woodblock is now treated by a careful printer. Instead of using the original block in his press he has an electro-type copy of it made. This is used in the actual process of printing; the original block being kept in stock without ever being put into the press at all. In the same way by means of the carefully made lead model numberless clay moulds might be made without using the bronze mould, which would serve only for the multiplication of the lead models.

The two lugs of the mould before us probably both had, certainly the remaining one has, a depression in the middle which obviously served for the accurate adjustment of the core. Another useful improvement is the little hole in one side near the edge of the celt, no doubt to allow any air in the mould to escape, in case it should not find an exit upwards. The effect of this little hole upon the celt cast in the mould can be seen in the guttapercha cast I have made from this half of the mould (*see cut*). The presence of such a piece of additional metal would be rather useful than otherwise, for the edges of these tools were in many if not all cases hammered out both to harden and sharpen them, and a little more metal would serve to make the edge somewhat broader.

The type of celt which this mould would produce is like Evans, fig. 128, but somewhat more elegant."

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., also read the following notes on (1) the composition of the bronze, copper, &c. in the hoards found at Grays Thurrock and Southall, and (2) on experiments on the manufacture of ancient bronze:

"(1) By the kindness of our Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read, I have been permitted to make a chemical analysis of part of a palstave and the incrustation covering it, and of a lump of copper from the interesting hoards which he has just described.

The palstave from the Middlesex hoard, which is a casting of remarkable soundness, I found to consist of

Copper	.	.	.	81·75 per cent.
Iron	.	.	.	trace.
Lead	.	.	.	nil.
Tin (by diff.)	.	.	.	18·25 per cent.

100·00 per cent.

The high percentage of tin which it contains is peculiar and confers on it great hardness, but at the same time renders it somewhat brittle. The only bronze weapons of approximately the same composition, of which I can find any record, are as follows:

Palstave (Fife), 81·19 copper, 18·31 tin (Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 421).

Sword (Switzerland), 81·61 copper, 17·12 tin (Von Bibra, *Kupferlegirungen*, 132).

Fragments of (swords?) (France), 81·24 copper, 18·76 tin (*Ibid.* 143).

Fragments of (swords?) (France), 82·80 copper, 17·20 tin (*Ibid.* 144).

Fragments of (swords?) (France), 80·29 copper, 19·71 tin (*Ibid.* 144).

Arrowhead (Crimea), 81·69 copper, 16·38 tin (*Ibid.* 98).

The palstave is coated with a nodular incrustation which is remarkable for its unusual thickness, but otherwise, both in composition and structure, resembles that found on many ancient objects of bronze. It consists of alternate layers of malachite (green carbonate of copper) and red oxide of copper, through which oxide of tin is disseminated. The layers, it is important to note, are all parallel with the surfaces of the corroded metal. On the exterior there are several patches of well crystallized azurite (blue carbonate of copper). The incrustation is derived from the oxidation and exfoliation of the bronze, the partial solution of the products by percolating water, and their subsequent deposition in the layers observed. It would seem that the objects must have lain on an impervious bed of clay, which prevented the cupreous solutions from draining away, and hence permitted the incrustation to accumulate to such a great thickness.

A portion of one of the lumps of copper from the Essex hoard was analysed with the following results:

Copper	.	.	.	98·75 per cent.
Tin	.	.	.	nil.
Lead	.	.	.	"
Iron	.	.	.	trace.
Sulphur	.	.	.	considerable quantity.

It is a very good specimen of unrefined copper.

It is strange that the lumps of copper found in these hoards seem to have been very rarely examined by metallurgists or analysed. One analysis by Dr. Percy is given in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 424 (98½ per cent. copper), but in other cases they are only described as 'fine copper,' 'pure copper,' 'good copper,' etc. terms which are without accurate significance.

I also analysed a similar piece of copper kindly given to me by Mr. Laver from the Southchurch hoard.* This closely resembled the above, containing

Copper	. 98.43 per cent.
Tin	. nil.
Lead	. "
Iron	. rather more than a trace.
Sulphur	. considerable quantity.

Both these specimens were evidently obtained by smelting sulphuretted ores, and had not been subjected to any refining process.

The structure of these lumps throws some light on the manner in which the copper ores were smelted. They are generally pieces of rudely disc-shaped cakes, which have been broken up just at their solidifying point. From my experience of the native metallurgical processes of Eastern Asia, many of which are of an extremely ancient origin, the form and composition of these lumps appear to indicate that the furnace which was employed for smelting copper in Europe during the Bronze Age resembled the primitive furnace still in use in Japan and Korea, which has survived there from prehistoric times; also that the methods practised were similar. This furnace is simply a hemispherical hole in the ground lined with fireclay, and with it and a bellows all ordinary metals are reduced from their ores with the greatest ease.

When the ore has been smelted and the slag removed, the metal obtained is found at the bottom of the cavity. In Japan it is taken out by sprinkling water on its surface, and lifting off the thin solidified crusts of metal, but in Korea the old primitive method still survives, and the copper, just when solidifying, is pulled out and broken up with hammers on a large stone set in the floor near the furnace. Crucibles were only used in preparing bronze for casting.

(2.) I should like to call your attention to the non-discovery of tin in these bronze founders' hoards. The specimen I exhibit

* See *ante*, p. 98.

is a very pure ore of tin. Excepting for its weight, or rather its specific gravity, it would not be recognised as having any relation to the metal. When we consider that nearly all these hoards have been dug up by persons who were not mineralogists, it is not surprising that it has escaped observation.

It has been frequently stated that the bronze of this period was made by melting metallic copper with the ore of tin, cassiterite. I have been unable, however, to find any account of any experiments, if such were ever made, on which these statements are based. I hence thought it might be of some interest to the Society to confirm or refute them by actual experimental work. During the last few days I had an opportunity of carrying out this work in the Research Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines, and found there was no difficulty whatever in making bronze of any composition by melting copper, under very simple conditions, with a rich tin ore.

The specimen exhibited is one which I then prepared. It consists of

Copper	.	.	.	85.18 per cent.
Tin	.	.	.	14.82 „

and is of analogous composition to several weapons given in the table on p. 421 of Sir J. Evans's work.

Another point on which some doubt appears to exist, which is of great importance in connection with the origin of bronze, is the possibility of making the alloy by smelting copper ore containing tin ore. I made several experiments yesterday with a view of deciding this question. The specimens on the table have been thus prepared. They have the following composition:

		D.		E.
Copper	.	.	64.17 per cent.	70.44 per cent.
Tin	.	.	c. 35.00 „	c. 29.00 „

By using copper ore containing less tin, bronze with any proportion of the metal could easily be made, even in the primitive furnace which I have mentioned above.

The ores used in the experiments were green carbonate and red oxide of copper containing tin oxide. As these ores are of common occurrence at the surface of the ground where the mineral veins crop out, they are precisely those which would be first employed by the early metal workers, and some bronze was doubtless obtained by smelting them in very remote times.

The bronze palstave, however, is too free from iron to have been the result of this process.

I have to thank my friend Professor Roberts Austen for kindly allowing me to make the analyses and experiments described in these notes in the Research Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 25th, 1897.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P.,
F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A. : Annual Archaeological Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1896-97. 8vo. Toronto, 1897.

From the Author : An Address delivered by Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A., M.A., F.S.A., at the distribution of prizes to students of the Birmingham School of Art, 18th February, 1897. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From the Author :—Remarks on the Early History of Printing in New England. By Samuel A. Green. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From the Author : Notes on the Parish Registers of Newbury. By Walter Money, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1896.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Origin of the Cope as a Church Vestment. By Edmund Bishop. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From R. D. Darbshire, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. Johan. Angelii à Werdenhagen de Rebuspublicis Hanseaticis. Folio. Francofurti. 1641.
2. Jus Maritimum Hanseaticum. Studio Reinoldi Kuricke. 4to. Hamburgi, 1667.
3. Hansische Chronick, aus beglaubten Nachrichten. Von D. J. P. Willebrandt. Folio. Lübeck, 1748.

Special thanks were accorded to Mr. Darbshire for his gift to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Willoughby Aston Littledale, Esq.
William Oliver Roper, Esq.
Cecil Arthur Tennant, Esq., B.A.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a modern wooden hop tally as still used in Worcestershire.*

Thanks were accorded to Mr. Peacock for his gift.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a folding lantern, probably of the seventeenth century, known to have come from Holdenby House, Northamptonshire.

The lantern is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 3 inches square, and of sheet iron with round-headed front and side openings filled with horn. Round the heads and across the bottom of these openings is slight pierced decoration. The fourth side is plain with a square handle. The top is formed of a perforated panel, now mostly burnt away, which is covered by a hinged lid that can be opened or closed at will.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A., communicated the following note on a discovery of Sepulchral Urns on Pule Hill, Yorkshire.

"In the district of Saddleworth there are a number of hills, averaging about 1,400 feet above the sea level, which form a part of the Pennine range between Lancashire and Yorkshire. On almost all these hills have been discovered within recent years large quantities of flint implements and other traces of a neolithic floor. Whilst searching for these flints on the summit of Pule Hill a few weeks ago a discovery was made which is of considerable antiquarian interest. On the highest point of the hill, and from 12 to 18 inches below the surface, were found two human skeletons lying on their sides almost directly east and west, the knees of both being drawn up. Near to them were two small circular urns measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches across the top, and 6 inches in diameter at the widest part, the base being 3 inches across. These are made of native clay very slightly burnt, and are ornamented with short lines (apparently cut with some sharp instrument) which form a rough herring-bone pattern. On the centre band are four ears or small handles which are pierced so as to admit a small cord. The urns contained animal matter and a few calcined human bones.

Since the discovery of these two urns another has been exhumed from the same place. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 7 inches in diameter at the widest part, which is

See a paper on Hop Tallies by Mr. Edward Lovett in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* (January, 1897), iii. 37-40.

just below the rim of the mouth. Its ornamentation is somewhat similar to the others, but not quite so elaborately executed; the base is made with four feet or claws. On one side of the urn is an ear or handle pierced with a small hole in the direction of a double groove, in which it is placed; there is a second double groove near the bottom. When found this urn only contained sand. Fragments of a fourth urn were discovered on the same spot. Finds of this description on these hills are very rare. The discoverers of these were Mr. G. Marsden and Mr. F. Fell."

Mr. Read remarked on the interest of the discovery, but expressed his regret that the meeting had before it neither photographs nor drawings of the objects found. When it was not possible to furnish either, it would be very desirable to give reference to some well-known work, such as, in the present case, Greenwell's *British Barrows*.

CHARLES E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the second portion of a paper on the figures of Saints found on Devonshire screens.

This paper, of which the first part was read on 25th February, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 1st, 1897.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Rev. W. E. Layton, M.A., F.S.A.:

1. The Heraldry in the Churches of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By Rev. J. Harvey Bloom. 2 parts. 12mo. Hemsworth, 1892.
2. Orationes Creweianæ. 4to. London and Oxford, 1878.

From Alexander Wood, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:

The Life, Work, and Influence of Sir Christopher Wren. An Essay by Arthur Stratton. Folio. Liverpool, 1897.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the

election of the Council, President, and Officers of the Society would be held on Friday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at 2 P.M., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1896 was read. (See pages 338-9.)

Thanks were returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The Right Rev. Bishop VERTUE, F.S.A., exhibited a small silver-gilt pyx of the seventeenth century, found a few days ago in pulling down a house at Portsmouth.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., communicated the following report, as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

"I have the honour to report the discovery, about March 12, 1897, in the great Roman cemetery of *Luguvallium* (Carlisle), of another urn, containing the calcined and comminuted bones of a child of seven or eight years of age.* This urn is 8 inches in height, on a base $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Its diameter at the mouth is 6 inches, and the greatest diameter, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the base, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of black ware and cross-hatched with slight scoring, and is perfect with the exception of the rim, of which two pieces are broken off, and one of them is missing. A small hole has been made in one side by the pick. It was placed with the mouth upwards, and was covered by a triangular piece of flag-stone. The exact spot where it was found was in a garden in the works of Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon, Carlisle, about 25 feet west of the London Road, and about two-thirds of the length of the great Roman cemetery from its north end.† I have not heard that anything was found in the urn beyond bones, but I believe the contents were turned out by the workmen. A similar urn is said to have been found in the same garden a few days earlier, but was accidentally broken by the pick, and the fragments carted away. The urn, whose discovery I now report, is of the class pronounced by our Fellow Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., to be of the late-

* For the last find see *ante*, pp. 298-9.

† For this and the other Roman cemeteries in Carlisle see *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY the 31st day of December, 1896, having examined the under-
same to be correct.

		RECEIPTS.					
1896.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1896					78	1	10
Annual Subscriptions :							
2	at £3 3s., arrears due 1st January, 1895	6	6	0			
4	at £2 2s., ditto ditto	8	8	0			
1	at £1 1s., completion for 1895	1	1	0			
405	at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1896	1,275	15	0			
169	at £2 2s., ditto	354	18	0			
1	at £1 1s., completion for 1896	1	1	0			
1	at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1897	3	3	0			
1	at £2 2s., ditto	2	2	0			
					1,652	14	0
Compositions.					110	0	0
Admission Fees :							
29	Fellows at £8 8s.				243	12	0
Sale of Published Works					111	13	3
Dividend on £10,583 19s. 7d. 3 per cent. Metro-							
politan Stock					306	18	8
Stevenson's Bequest :							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Invest-							
ments received from the Court of Chancery					585	13	8
Publications of the Society :							
Amounts received towards cost of Plates in							
<i>Archaeologia</i>					38	5	0
Anniversary Dinner :							
Profit on unused Tickets					2	5	0
Sundry Receipts					0	18	6

£3,130 1 11

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10,583	19	7			
Bank Stock	2,128	9	6			
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2,725	0	0			
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,757	0	0			
North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock	2,761	0	0			
Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Per- petual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	370	3	8			
				£21,325	12	9

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1896, to written ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the

EXPENDITURE.

1896.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publications of the Society: Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding				847	16	8
Archæological Investigations				14	6	6
Library:						
Binding	72	13	0			
Catalogues and Library Work	6	10	0			
Books purchased	78	16	5			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies for their Publications	44	0	6			
				201	19	11
Exhibition Expenses				59	11	0
House Expenditure:						
Insurance	18	2	7			
Lighting	165	13	10			
Fuel	21	10	0			
Repairs	193	1	11			
Tea at Meetings	19	15	4			
Washing and Sundries	39	0	5			
				457	4	1
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License				25	13	9
Legacy Duty and Costs: Stevenson's Bequest				20	0	7
Pensions:						
C. K. Watson, retiring allowance	350	0	0			
E. C. Ireland, ditto	160	0	0			
				510	0	0
Salaries:						
Assistant Secretary	300	0	0			
Clerk	123	1	4			
				423	1	4
Wages:						
Porter						
Porter's wife (as housemaid)						
				94	16	0
Official Expenditure:						
Stationery and Printing	83	9	3			
Postages	30	17	0			
" on Publications	22	3	4			
Sundry Expenses	80	8	4			
				216	17	11
Cash in hand 31st Dec. 1896:						
Coutts & Co.	257	13	2			
Petty cash	1	1	0			
				258	14	2
				£3,130	1	11

31st DECEMBER, 1896.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	8,894	0	0			
Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock	9,466	0	4			
				£18,360	0	4

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £500 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income on the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 26th day of March, 1897.

JAMES HILTON.
MILL STEPHENSON.
CHARLES E. KEYSER.
OWEN ROBERTS.

Celtic or early Iron Period. The Professor some time ago identified in the museum at Tullie House, Carlisle, five or six urns of this period, three or four fibulæ, three pieces of enamel, and a torque of very yellow bronze, all of which had previously to his visit been considered Roman. By the kindness of Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon the urn just discovered will shortly be placed in Tullie House.

I have also to report that the Corporation of Carlisle have just demolished the group of rickety old buildings in the market place known as 'The Glover's Row' or 'Baxter's Row.' These buildings presented no visible feature that the antiquary, the architect, or even the artist can regret; but they had an interest, as being almost the last of the cullery tenements in the city of Carlisle, tenure by cullery being a variety of customary tenure peculiar to Carlisle, originating in squatters or tenants at will upon the *vacuas placeas* of the city acquiring a permanent tenant right. An account of this tenure by our Fellow Mr. W. Nanson, late deputy town clerk of Carlisle, will be found in the sixth volume of *The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* (p. 305).

The Corporation, who are the lords, have purchased all the cullery tenements within the city, except Redness Hall, and the customary estates of the tenants have merged by operation of law in the freehold estate of the Corporation as such lords. Redness Hall, now the solitary example within the city of Carlisle of mediæval domestic architecture, still shelters, as cullery tenants, the eight trading guilds of Carlisle, each of which has a room there; and also shelters four small tenements, now forming one shop.

Nothing was found in the demolition of the buildings in Glovers Row worthy of remark. The roofing slabs, where the roofs, had not been modernised, were held by pins made of mutton bones. Three of the shops had on their doors huge locks with keys seven or eight inches long, and keyholes of sizes proportionate, capable of admitting any number of picklocks, but these keyholes were secured by stout iron plates hinged above them and secured below by a padlock, so that the anxious shopkeeper on closing for the night first locked up his shop and then [pad] locked up his lock."

A. H. FRERE, Esq., exhibited a fine series of original Grants of Arms, etc. from the reign of Edward IV., which were described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary.

The grants formerly belonged to the late Sir John Fenn,

grandfather of the present owner, and are believed to have been formerly in the possession of Peter Le Neve, Thomas Martin, and others.

The following are particulars of the grants:

1. Grant in German by Romerich, king of arms of the Holy Roman Empire, to Master Mathew Tristram, of arms: *argent, between five billets (?) sable, a lion rampant vert charged on the shoulder with a golden star and crowned with a twisted wreath or and sable*, and crest: a lion as in the arms, but statant instead of rampant, within a torse *or and sable*. The mantling is green with a silver lining.

Dated at London on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 1467.

The following is the full text of this curious document:

• “Als von den genaden gotis und durch manychfaldige myldikeyt und begabung und genaden dye geschehen seynt von vor vorgangen czeiten Als von Keysern Kunygen ffursten undherren erst von heiden Juden und auch von cristen und besunder der wirdige Dionisius der do der erst gewesen ist myt der vorgemelt begabung Darnoch Alexander der gros Hercules Julius und auch der keyser Octavianus und der Heylige Karolus magnus der tugenthaft. und viel ander keysern kunygen ffursten und herrñ dyevus kunyge der wappen und Erhalten begaben haben myt solchem erlichem gewalt dye guten werk czu der heben und czu loben Dye bosen werk czu vertilligen und underfusse czu legen wappen czu tragen und ander kleynaten und auch die do guet tugenthaftige werk thuen und bruchent auch do mytt czu begaben Also habe ich Romerich ayn kunyng der wappen des heiligen Romyschen reiches und Erhalt der ich dañ confirmiret und bestetiget byen von aller durchleuchtigsten Romischen keiser ffridrichen czu allen czeiten merer des Reiches czu ungern Dalmacien Croacien &c kunyng Herczog czu Ostereich czu Styer czu karnton und czu Cranngrave czu Tyroll &c Als durch solliche grosse wolthat und worheyt und of recht redliche fromkeit des Erbaren und tugenthaftigen Meister Matheus Trystram habe ich an gesehen und erkant und Nu fur basauch me erkenne In dem das er sich noch me erbuet czu tuende myt ganzem fleys willige gehorsam dienst unserm aller genedigisten herñ. Herñ Keyser ffridereich und dem heiligen Reich und uns kurygen der wappen und Erhalten und perseuande und sunderlich dem ganzem Adell und das unverdrossen an

all wyder rede angeuerlych myt dem leyb und myt dem guet her und seyn noch comede leybes erben Dar durch So habe ich vorgemelt Romrych den vorgemelt Matheus Im und seyn noch comeden leybes erben begabet und bestedyget myt dysen gegenwyrtingen wappen und kleynaten als sye dan In dysem wappen bryff verzeygnet und gemolet seyn myt namen In der blasenyrung aynen schylt von perllen myt funff thofelen von dyamand dar Inne aynen Rampanten leuen von keuschen Smaragden geclovet und geczunget myt eynem stern an der brust von topasion und gecziret myt eynem gewonden krancz von golt und von Sabells dar of eyn thornyres helm und dye decken von des vorgemelt schyldes und leues farven auch myt dem vor gesprochen krancz dar of der egenant lewo myt seynem krancz da myt czu ferselegen und czu notezen und czu bruchen In schymph und ernst hyr for keysern kunygen ffursten und heren und hyr for uns kunyg der wappen Erhalten und perseuanden und gemeynyklich vor all der welt da myt allen andern wappen an schaden auch andern dyesen gegenwertigen wappen nyght schedelich sey auch keyn Irrung thuen. und ich vorgemelt Romreich pytte and schaff und gebyet In kraft meynes gegenwyrtingen gewalts und ampts Im nymant als In soliche wappen und kleynaten keyn Irrung noch In reed thue als lieb aynem yelichem dye gerechtikeyt sey und des adels und meyn und ander kunygen der wappen und Erhalten und Perseuanden ungunst czu verneyden auch schal der vorgemelt Mathis Nu hyn vor gehalten werden als hyr andern edlyng und wappen genos und seyn noch comeden leybs erben und das czu ayner waren redliche gewissen urkunt So habe ich vorgemelt Romreich meyn eygen Ingeseigel angehangen an dyesen kegenwyrtingen wappen bryff Der gegeben ist czu london In Engeland In die Nativitatis sancti Johannis baptiste Anno incarnationis domini nostri Jesu Christi Millesimo CCCC^o Sexagesimo septimo."

The arms are illuminated in the centre of the document.

The seal of the king of arms, in red wax enclosed in yellow wax, is appended by a green and red twisted silk cord. It bears his arms, and helm, crest, and mantling, but is much injured by pressure.

On the bottom of the grant is written in an early sixteenth-century hand: "The ffeilde silver the bores heddes, sables the ffissh asure the five (?) ffoyles or." This obviously refers neither to the grant nor the seal, which did not bear such arms.

2. Grant, in Latin, by Thomas [Holme], Norroy King of Arms to Peter Hellard, Prior of Bridlington (1462-1472), of these arms: *Sable a bend cotised between six fleurs-de-lis argent*. Dated at London 1st October, 9 Edward IV. (1469).

The arms are drawn within the initial letter, and the grant has a pretty illuminated border like that found in service and other books of the period.

The text of the grant is as follows :

“Universis Christi fidelibus et singulis ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint. Thomas Norrey Rex de Armis in partibus Aquilonaribus recommendationes humilimas et fidem indubiam presentibus adhibere. Quoniam pium et meritorium est veritati testimonium perhibere. Ut veritas elucescat et dubitantibus materia hesitandi subtrahatur Et quia caritas que ut apostolus inquit. congaudet veritati. id deposcit ut pater filiis notam faciat veritatem et cognoscat generacio altera. Hinc est quod vobis omnibus innotescat per presentes quod cum inter ceteros ingenuous procerum filios. ex preclari animi magnanimitate in florigeris virtutum moribus. laudabilibusque condicionibus se totis viribus exercere volentibus. quibus favente deo ad summi gradus honorem possent promoveri. Egregius vir venerandusque pater. et late ob suarum virtutum fame merita Petrus Hellard prior Canonicorum de Brydlyngtoñ in Comitatu Ebor. instancius multociens michi supplicaverit. de armis sue progeniei parentibus ab olim et antiquo jure pertinentibus. inquisitionem facere diligentem. Ego predictus Thomas Norrey Rex de Armis in partibus supradictis juxta istud suum nobile desiderium. nedum insignis sue stirpis linialem descensum et originis dignitatem : verum eciam hujuscemodi armorum indubiam veritatis certitudinem quesivi sepius pluries et inveni. hanc suple. Portat nempe dictus pater Prior honorificus Petrus Hellard. de nigro. bendam argenteam inter duas Costas informatas de benda. et sex flores gladioli fabricatos de secundo. Hec arma sui patris tota portat parentela. simul quoque suorum fert successio tota nepotum. Que arma sue stirpis propatribus quanta juridice debita fuere per secula : nec loquitur lingua. nec hominum recolit memoria. Nemini propterea infra regnum Anglie. hec ipsa Arma sibi liceat sumere : ab eodem ingenito germine. Hanc igitur veritatem scire vobis liceat omnibus et scuto circumdabit vos veritas ejus qui vivit in secula deus eterna. In cujus rei testimonium Ego prefatus Thomas Norrey Rex de armis in partibus sepedictis Signum meum manuale una cum Sigillo meo de Armis presentibus apposui. Dat̃ londoñ Primo die

Mensis Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie Nono.

Norrey Roy Darmes.

The seal, which was appended by a parchment slip, is lost. On the lower edge of the grant, in a seventeenth-century hand, is written: "see an entry of a grant of these arms varying in words Vincents Books 157: p 560."

On the back, besides two unimportant endorsements, is a memorandum: "entred in my Book of entrys of Grants of Arms. P. Leneve Norrey."

3. Grant, in English, by [Walter Bellingham], Ireland King of Arms, to Thomas Barow, clerk, of these canting arms: *Sable a bar or, in base a roe courant argent and in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the second.* Dated 6th January, 16 Edward IV. [1476-7].

The following is the text of this grant:

"To al maner men and most īspēall^o to al nobles gentilmen and gentilwomen thiys presents herynge or seying humble recomendaciun by me yrlande kyng of armes and helth in o^r lorde evlastyng for so myche as maistir Thomas barow clerk hath many yerys vertuusly and trewly contened in the servis of the highē and myghty prynce rycharde the duce of glocestre whos wertws abylyte and trew condiciunse hathe desarowed the pfecciune of gret honore and wurchipe. I therfor the forsaid yrlande kyng of armes in consideraciune of p^e pmissis and in acorragynge also of the sam maistur thomas to the continuance of hys said wertuus disposicyun with more hono^r an^d wurchipe dewise and orden armes and conysance for the sam mast^{ur} thomas and to hym ande to his heirs bi thiys pirsentis gyw the sam armes to ber and use in al man^{er} places and aswel in wear ase in peauxe.l^o pease the armes to hym bi me dewised and gewen bi thiys that is to say a schochune of sabil a row of sylv in his kynd a barr^o of gold in the chef [*several words blotted out*] too flour delyse of the sam. The wych blasun and armes I the forsaid yrlande kyng of armes wittnes thus born belong to no od^r pssun within the realme of yngland wych armes and conysans I the forsaide yrlande kyng of armes gywe and grant by thiys presentis unto the abowe wryttun maistir thomas barow and hys herres to have use hald ber and enyoie wythe his liberte and at his pleasur w^t out dam or impechment of ony psun or psuns forevmor. In wittnes of the wich I the forsaide kyng of armes hawe do wrytt thys presentis ande sett to the sam

the seal of my armes and sygñed tham w^t my syng manuell^o
the sext day of Januare the sextene yer of the reinge of Kyng
Edwarde the forth.

yrlande kyng off armes."

The seal is appended by a strip of parchment and set in a wooden box, which retains its lid. It is of bright red wax and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and bears a shield charged with a saltire engrailed between four roses, surmounted by a helm with mantling and crest, a demi-swan with expanded wings. Legend:

s: walteri: bellync | hamp: l'e: armarr'ter . . .

The arms granted to Thomas Barow, which are depicted in the illuminated initial letter, originally bore a gold-covered cup, now partly erased, between the fleurs-de-lis. The words referring to this in the grant have been blotted out and a gold fleur-de-lis and scrollwork painted over the defacement.

4. Grant, in English, by Thomas [Holme], Clarencieux King of Arms, to Thomas Smith *alias* Reed, of the county of Norfolk, gentleman, of these arms: "*Asure thre Dragones hedes silv' swolowyng thre Margarite or Daisyes in their propre coloure,*" and crest, "*a serpent volant goules.*" Dated 15th January, 1481-2 (21 Edward IV.).

The text of the grant is as follows:

"To alle true xpen people thies pñt tres Reding hering or seing Thomas Clarenew principall Herauld and King of Armes of the South parties of this Realme of England sende due and humble Recōmendaçon and greting as it appteigneth in oure Lord God everlasting Equite wol and Reason ordeigneth that vertuoux men and of Noble courage be by their merittē Renound and Rewarded and not oonly in their psones in this mortall lif so breve and transitory . but also in their good name and fame to be of noble memorye after their departing out of this lif and to be in evy place of honour before othr psonnes evmore ven'cenced [*sic*] and Recōmended for shewing of certaine signes and tokenes of honour and gentillesse to the entent that by their ensample other psonnes may the son and the mor enforce and applie them self to despend their lives in honourable workes and vertuoux dedes for to purchase and gete therby the Reñome of ancient gentillesse in their ligne and posteritee for ev more / And therfor I the saide King of Armes not oonly by cōmune

Renōme . but also by my nowne knowlege . and the Reporte of many othr^y credible and noble psonnes : am verely acertained that Thomas Smyth . othrewise called . Thomas Reed . of the Countie of Norffe gentilmañ . hath long contynued in vertue . and in alle his actes & demeanyng hath wele sadly and honorably guyded and govñed him self. So that he hath des'ved and is right worthy he and his posteritee to be in alle places of Worship . admitted Renōmed accompted nombred accepted and receyved into the nombre and of the accompanye of othre auncient gentill and noble men perpetuelly from hensforth. And for Remembrance and consideracōn of the same his gentilnesse vertue and abilitee . by the auctoritee and power to myn office annexed and attributed . I the saide King of Armes have devised ordeigned and assigned unto and for the same Thomas Smyth to bere Asure thre Dragones hedes silv^y swolowyng thre Margarit^e or Daisyes in their propre coloure . the Creste upōn the helme a serpent volant goules set within a wrethe golde a sable . the Mantell Asure furred with Ermyñ as in the Mgen it apperith. To have and to holde the same Armes to the same Thomas and his posteritee theim to use and therin to be Revested at his and their pleasures to their hono^rs peassibly without lette chalenge or interupcōn of eny psone or psones within the province of the saide South parties of England for evmore. In witnesse wherof I the saide kyng of Armes have signed thies pñtes with myn owne hande and sealed the same with my Seall of auctoritee the .xvth. Daye of January . the yere of oure Lord .M.CCCC lxxxj. and the yere of the Reigne of oure souvaigne Lord Kyng Edward the fourth .xxj^{ti}.

Clarencew kyng of armes."

The seal is lost.

The initial letter is illuminated, and below it are depicted the arms, helm, crest, and mantling as described in the grant.

It is very probable, from their general resemblance to the arms of King's Lynn, *azure three dragons' heads erect azure, each transfixed with a cross crosslet or*, that the arms granted to Thomas Smith *alias* Reed refer to some connection with that town. In both cases the dragons' heads, the crosses, and the *marguerites* or daisies, allude to St. Margaret, who is the patron saint of Lynn, and not improbably the flying serpent granted as the crest represents the monster which St. Margaret is usually shown as trampling upon and piercing with a cross-staff.

5. Grant, in English, by John Wrythe, Garter King of Arms, to Thomas Barowe, clerk, and his brother Richard Barowe, of Winthorp, merchant of the Staple, of these arms: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Sable, two swords in saltire argent, between four fleurs-de-lis or, within a bordure compony argent and purpure*; 2 and 3, *Sable, a bar between two fleurs-de-lis or in chief and a roe passant argent in base, and crest, a roe's head silver, within a wreath argent and purpure*. The mantling is red lined with white. Dated 22nd October, 11 Henry VII. (1495).

The text of this grant is curious enough to warrant its being transcribed:

"To all p̄sent and to cūme whiche these present letters shall see or here John Wrythe otherwyse called Gartier Kyng of Armes of Englysshmen sendithe helthe w^t all humble re^comendacion. Equite willithe and also reason ordeynethe that men of notabuff and vertuous lyvyng be hadde in ppetuel memory and where that nobles is oons in a name or bloode it may not be lost w^toute to longe contynuaunce in slowthe and vicyes Also as Gaius fflameneus saith that honest poyte takethe away noo parte of nobles and the Doctor Barthelmew in his treates of tokens and armes saith yf the armes be oons oures in no maner of wyse thei may be taken from us Sethe it is so that by the auncyante and laudabul custume of armes none may ber the hole armes w^toute defferens savyng the oldest and chefe of the house stok or name w^tout piudyse of the oon to the todyr. And where that god inressith dayly in noumbre above the sex ordinary deferens and for somuche as Maister Thomas Barowe Clerke and his brother Richard Barowe of Wynthorpe Marchaunt of the Staple be cōmen and descended of the house stok and Name of Barowe and above the forsaid noumbyr. They not willyng to use or bere armes in piudyse of any other of theire bloode stok or surname have requyred me the forsaid Gartier Kyng of Armes to assigne and gyff to theym and ych of theym armes . and suche differens and to the yssue of the said Richard Barowe as may stonde w^toute piudyce of any before theym of theire name stok or blode or any other. To whome I the forsaid Gartier Kyng of Armes by the auctorite of myne offyce and by these presentys gyf graunte and conferme to the forsaid Maister Thomas Barowe Clerke and to Richard Barowe Marchaunt of the Stapautt and hys yssue and ych of theym these armes folowyng That is to say. Quarterly. the first quarter sabul two swerde psant the poyntes upward crossed

pomelled hyltted and fretted sylver betwene foure flour
delyse golde a bordure sylver and purple The secund quarter
sabul in the nether parte a Roo passante in hir owne kynde
sylv a bar in the chefe two flour delyse golde And to theire
& yche of theire tymbyr upon the helme a Roo heede sylver
sette in a wrethe lyke to the bordur above named as in the
mergent of these p^sent^e doth shewe. To have holde use
enioye and bere at their pleasure and liberte w^toute claime or
Impeachment of any p^sone or persones of the stok bloode or
surname or any odyr in all places by lande and by water and
oderwyse at their pleasure for ev^more And I the above-
written Gartier Kyng of armes witnesse and testify that
these Armes thus borne belonge to noon other manⁿ of p^son
nor persones wⁱn the Realme of England and In witnesse of
this & of all the p^misses I the forsaid Gartier Kyng of
Armes have doo writ these p^sent^e and to ppetuall memory
of the same and stablissment have signed theym w^t myne
hande and sealled theym w^t the seale of my armes the xxij^{ti}
Day of Octobre the xjth yere of the reigne of oure moost
Redoutted and souverain Lorde Kyng Harry the vijth.

Garter Roy Darmes des Angloys."

The seal, which is appended by a parchment strip, is of brown wax, set in a wooden box, which has lost its lid. It is circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and bears a shield charged with a cross between four birds, with helm, mantling, and crest, a bird crowned, standing within a torse. The legend, which is on a scroll encircling the margin, is:

S Johis . writh . al . gart'. | rege armo' . angl . . o'

The arms and crest granted to Thomas and Richard Barowe are depicted within the illuminated initial letter, which is of unusually large size in consequence.

The Thomas Barowe here mentioned must be the same clerk to whom arms were granted by Ireland in 1476-7. (See above.)

6. Grant, in French, by Thomas Wrythesley, Garter, and Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, to William Potkyn of Senocke, co. Kent, gentleman, of these arms and crest:

Cestassavoir dargent a une fece entre troys chiens de chasc current de gueilles sur la fece trois fuseaux dor. a son tymbre la teste deung cheverell de sable le museau loille les oreilles et les cornes dor assis sur une torsse dargent et de gueules mantelle de sable double dargent.

Dated at London, 25th May, 1517 (9 Henry VIII.).

Signed by Garter and Clarencieux, whose seals, in wooden boxes without lids, are appended by parchment tags.

7. Grant, in English, by Thomas Hawley, Clarencieux, to Thomas Powle, of Cranebrook, co. Essex, of these arms, etc.:

That is to saye Asur two fesses unde golde on a Chef silver thre Merlett^e sable upon his healme on a Torse silver and asur a Red deres hedd Rasy geules beryng his velvet hedd caulled a pollarde aboute his neck a wrethe Lynked golde manteled geules dobled silver.

Dated at London, 5th April, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary (1556). Signed by Clarencieux, whose personal and official seals are also appended.

In the initial letter is a portrait of Hawley pointing to the arms depicted in the margin, and on three sides of the grant is a floral border with a crowned Tudor rose and two gold fleurs-de-lis.

8. Grant, in English, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to Lionel Young, of London, gentleman, of these arms and crest:

That is to saye quarterly in the first for Young silver thre Martlett^e a chief gules. In the second for Hawking to whom he is heire golde on a cheveron between thre Sinke foiles asur thre scallops silver, on a chief sables a Griffin passant ermyns, and to the creast upon the healme on a wreathe silver and gules an Arme in mayle holding a Sword proper the hilt and pomell golde Manteled gules dobled silver.

Dated 8th May, 1558 (1 Elizabeth).

Signed by Cooke. The seal is lost.

The grant has a narrow scroll border.

9. Grant by William Hervy, Clarencieux, to Jane Collyns otherwise Jane West, wife of Edmund West, of Darley Abbey in the county of Derby, esquire, daughter and "part inheritur" of Nicholas Collyns of Broxhed, co. Essex, esquire, and of Margaret Yong, his wife, of these arms:

that is to saye she berythe par cheveron gulz and argent flourte contre flourte iij. Hyndes hedes [razed *written over*] conterchangyd of the fylde.

Dated at London, 6th November, 1560 (2 Elizabeth).

Signed by Clarencieux, whose two seals are lost.

The grant has an elaborate illuminated floral border and an initial letter with figure of Hervy pointing to the shield of arms in the margin.

10. Grant by William Hervy, Clarencieux, to John Lanye of Cratfield, co. Suffolk, gentleman, son and heir of Richard, Lanye of London, gentleman, of these arms, etc.:

That is to saye golde a bend betwene two flour delyses gules on the bend a Lyon rampant off the ffirste And To the Crest uppon the healme a marmaide fynned flasshed & hearid golde a wreathe abowte her hed argent and vert holdinge in her hand a bell golde a tache with a lace of the wreathe of her hed on a wreathe argent and sables mantelled gules dobled argent.

Dated at London, 12th July, 1561 (3 Elizabeth).

Signed by Hervy, whose seal and seal of office are appended.


The illuminated initial letter contains a figure of Clarencieux pointing to the arms in the margin, and the grant has also an elaborate floral border with Tudor badges.

11. Grant by William Hervy, Clarencieux, of the arms of Sir Rowland Hill, late lord mayor of London (in 1549), who died without issue, to (1) Alice, wife of Reginald Corbett, Justice of the Queen's Bench, daughter of John Gratewoode and Jane his wife, sister to the said Sir Rowland Hill; (2) to William Gratewood, gentleman, son of John and Jane; (3) to James Barker, gentleman, son of John Barker and Elizabeth his wife, sister to the said Sir Rowland Hill; and (4) to Rowland Barker, gentleman, son and heir to Edward Barker, gentleman, son of John and Elizabeth Barker.

Dated at London, 3rd November, 1562 (4 Elizabeth).

The grant, which is signed by Hervy, has an elaborate floral border, and in the initial is a figure of Clarencieux pointing to the arms in the margin. These are: *Azure, two bars argent; on a canton sable, a chevron between three pheons argent, charged with a hind's head erased of the field between two mullets gules.* The crest is: *On a torse argent and gules, a hind's head erased azure, charged with two bars argent, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.*

The two seals are lost.

On the back of the painting of the arms is written: "This is the very  of Sir Rowland Hill. graunted to him xx. 8br. xxvj^o of Henry 8. as by an antient Chartulary in the Custody of Joh.: Gybbon Blewmantle. h. r. 37. Graunted by Thom Tonge Clarencieux King at Armes." *

* The words in italics are in a later hand.

12. Grant, in French, by William Flower, Norroy, to George Rawe of Skipton co. York, gentleman, merchant adventurer, & haberdasher of London, who bore these arms : "Cestascavoir d'hermines * le chief de gueules chargè de deux Coquilles dor," of a crest :

Cestadire une Brace de l'hôme, la manche dasur, la main du couleur naturelle tenant une Coquille d'or, issuant d'une Torsse d'argent et de gueules : Mantellé de gueules doublé d'argent.

Dated 20th January, 1563 (6 Elizabeth).

Signed : "p moy Wyllam fflower alias Norrey Roy darmes."

The seal is lost.

The arms are emblazoned in the margin.

13. Grant by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, and William Flower, Norroy, to Thomas Powle of London, esquire, clerk of the Crown to the Queen's Majesty's Court of Chancery, one of the clerks and comptroller of the Hanaper in the same Court, and also Steward of Her Majesty's Forest of Waltham, co. Essex, of these arms and crest :

That is to say : Asure a fesse ermyn betweene three Lyons passant golde : upon his heaulme on a Torce silver and gules an Unicorne passant asure, maaned, bearded, flasshed unglid and with horne golde about the necke a croune silver : Mantelled gules doubled silver.

Dated 7th May, 1569 (11th Elizabeth).

Signed by the three Kings of Arms.

The seals of Garter and Norroy remain ; that of Clarencieux is lost.

The grant has a curious painted border with Tudor badges and flowers, and in the initial a figure of Garter pointing to the arms depicted in the margin.

14. Grant by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to William Balle, of Chester, esquire, son of Thomas Balle, esquire, "one of the Privy Chamber to Kinge Phillip and Quene Mary," whose arms are "*silver a Lion rampant sables holding a bale of wilde fire proper*," of this crest :

That is to saye uppon the healme out of a crowne golde an arme in male the hand charnu holding a balle of wilde fire all proper, Manteled gules dobled silver.

* *i.e.* ermine.

Dated 20th June, 1572 (14 Elizabeth).

Signed by Clarencieux, whose official seal is also appended.

The grant has a pretty floral border with the royal arms within the Garter and crowned at the top.

15. Exemplification, in English, by William Dethick, York Herald, of the arms and crest of Robert Rogers, of Coulton, co. Norfolk :

The said Robert Rogers esquire beareth on his Shield D'Argent ung cheveron engraylé entre troys Daines [*sic*] males courrants sables les cornes d'or . en chieffe de Saturne troys mulletz du Soleil. Et pour son tymbre ou cognissance sur le heaulme d'acier ung demy Daine [*sic*] saliant sables plate par toute, les cornes d'or ayant au col une Coronne par pale d'or et d'argent mantelle de gules.

Dated at London 26th January, 1576 (19 Elizabeth).

The grant has a pretty illuminated floral border with the royal arms crowned, and an initial letter with a king-of-arms pointing to the arms in the margin. Signed by Dethick, whose seal is also appended.

16. Grant by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to George Kevall of London, gentleman, of these arms and crest :

That is to say sables on a fesse between thre horse heads rased golde bridede gules, a flower de luce of the filde, and to the creast uppon the healme out of a crowne gules a horse head coope golde the Shaffron and crinell silver, bridede, Manteled gules dobled silver.

Dated 15th July, 1577 (19 Elizabeth).

Signed by Cooke, whose seal is lost.

The grant has an illuminated floral border with the royal arms, and in the initial letter is a king-of-arms pointing to the arms depicted in the margin.

17. Grant by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to Rowland Barker of Wollerton, co. Salop, gentleman, son and heir of Edward Barker, eldest son and heir of John Barker and Elizabeth his wife, sister and one of the co-heirs of Sir Rowland Hill, knight, "sometime Mair of London," whose arms are *azure five escallops in cross or*, of a crest :

On a Torce or wreathe gold and asure a Faulcon gold pearchinge on a stony Rocke argent : with mantelles gules doubled or lyned argent.

Dated 17th December, 1582 (25 Elizabeth).

Signed by Cooke, whose seal is lost.

18. Confirmation by William Dethick, Garter, to Stephen Powle,* of London, of these arms:

Videlicet, primam Patrimonij et sui nominis Parmam in Scuto ceruleo Barram ingradatam, maculisque Mercurij transcissam inter tres leones ingredientes, unguibus, dentibusque Martis armatos, ex colore Solis. Alteram Avitam ex legitimo coniugio conscriptam, tribus bendis micantibus ceruleo campo distinctam: utramque repetitam pro forma de more duximus adiungendam,

and crest:

Monocerum, seu Unicornum ceruleo colore splendidum, cornu, pedibus, crinibusque auratis.

Dated at London in the month of March, 1587.

Signed by Dethick, whose seal is appended by blue and white silk ribbons.

In the large initial O is suspended a shield of Dethick's arms: *argent, a fess vairè or and gules, between three water-bougets sable, a crescent for difference.*

Along the upper margin are depicted the royal arms crowned within the Garter, between a white and a red rose, each crowned, and two Garters.

19. Confirmation by William Camden, Clarencieux, to Thomas Taylor, of Battersea, co. Surrey (descended of Thomas Taylor of Carlisle, co. Cumberland, gentleman, "whose yssue fell downe in the right line to Jhon Taylor of London Esquire his Armes being Sables a Lyon passant Argent"), of these arms and crest:

Viz. Sables, a Lyon passant Argent, with a difference of an Añulett in the dexter poynt or And for his creast . . . on a wreath Silver and Sables, an Ownc standing in proper couler, with his due difference aforesayd. Mantled Gules doubled Argent.

Dated 16th December, 1600 (43 Elizabeth).

Signed by Camden, whose seal, which was suspended by black and white silk ribbons, is lost.

The grant has a prettily illuminated floral border.

20. Grant of arms, etc., under the Commonwealth, by Edward Bysshe, Garter,* to William Rowe, Esq., 1651.

* Sir Edward Walker, Garter under Charles I., was deposed on the fall of the Monarchy and succeeded by Edward Bysshe. On the death of Arthur Squib, who had been appointed Clarencieux, Bysshe became Clarencieux as well as Garter. William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, was appointed Norroy. At the Restoration Bysshe was deposed from his office of Garter and succeeded by Walker, but was suffered to retain Clarencieux. Ryley again became Lancaster.

* See No. 13 above.

The text of this grant is as follows :

To all and Singular unto whom these presents shall come, Edward Bysshe Esquire Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen send greeting Whereas antiently it hath beene a Custome, and to this day is continued that all Estates, and degrees of men have beene, and yet are distinguished each from other by sundry markes or signes in Sheilds, comonly called Armes being noe otherwise than outward demonstrations, & remembrances of the inward worth of the bearers, atcheived either by their valour in the feild in tyme of Warr, or by their vertuous endeavours in the Comon-wealth in tyme of Peace. And forasmuch, as William Rowe Esquire, Sonne of John Rowe of Pontefract in the County of York Gent. hath desired mee to assigne unto him such Armes as hee, and his posteritie may lawfully beare, And for that, the said Mr. William Rowe was heretofore Secretary to the Comissioners of the Parliament of England, who were employed to make the Treaty, & solemne League, & Covenant with Scotland ; and to the Comissioners imployed into Ireland, to treat with, & receive from the Lord of Ormonde, the City of Dublin, for the use, & Service of the Parliament of England : And hath since been a Generall Officer of the Army, namely Scout-M^r: Generall of the Army under the comānd of their Excellencies the Lord Fairfax, & the Lord Generall Cromwell : Know yee therefore That having seriously considered the premisses, and finding the said M^r: William Rowe, (in regard of his said Employments & Services, and his good Conversation and prudent behaviour,) to bee reputed worthily deserving. I doe thinke fitt to assigne unto him the Armes hereunder mencōned, viz^t: Gules a Cinquefoile Or, on a cheife of the Second, three Escallopps azure : And for his Crest on a Helme, & wreath of his Colours, A Roe Bucks head Gules, attired and collered Or, mantled Gules, doubled Argent ; As in the Margent more lively is depicted. Which Armes & Crest I the said Edward Bysshe, Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen, by the authoritie of my said Office, and the Letters Patents made unto mee under the greate Seale of England, Doe by these presents, assigne, confirme, give, & grant unto the said M^r: William Rowe & the Heires of his body, lawfully begotten, to bee by them & every of them borne, in Sheild Eschocheon, Coate, Armour, or otherwise (with their due differences) according to the Law of Armes for ever. In witnes whereof, I have unto these presents affixed the Seale of mine Office, & subscribed my name, Dated att the Office of Armes, the Twentieth day of October, in the yeare of o^r: Lord 1651.

*E. Bysshe Garter Principall King
of Armes of Englishmen.*

The official seal of Garter in a tin case is appended by red and yellow ribbons.

Across the top of the grant is a band of gold scrollwork.

21. Grant of arms, etc., under the Commonwealth, by William Ryley, Norroy, to John Cooke, 1653.

The text is as follows :

To all and Singular unto whome these presents shall come William Ryley Esquire Norroy King of Armes sendeth greeting Whereas John Cooke sonne of Geo : Cooke of Gigleswyke in the County of Yorke Gentleman who married Jane the onely daughter and heire of George Gynn of London Gentleman hath requested mee to declare what Armes hee may

lawfully beare. I doe by these presents signify and declare that the said John Cooke may beare the Armes and Creast hereafter mentioned videlizet Ermyn a Lyon Passant in Bend between two Cottices gules quartered with the Armes of Gynn which is Vert a Griffin saliant Or, on a chief indented Argent three Ogresses And for his Creast on an Healme and Wreath of his Collours a Demy Lyon errazed Ermyn supporting an Ogress mantled Gules doubled Argent, as in the margent more lively is depicted. which Coat and Creast I the said Norroy doe by these presents allowe and confirme unto the said John Cooke and the heires of his body lawfully begotten to be borne by them in Banners, Pennons, Shields, and Seales, in Peace, and Warre, with their due and respective differences, for Ever. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto affixed the Seale of myne Office and subscribed my name Dated the sixth day of June in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundreth fifty and three.

*William Ryley Norroy
King of Armes.*

The seal is unfortunately lost.

Across the top of the grant is a band of gold scrollwork.

22. Grant under the Commonwealth by Edward Bysshe, Garter, to Thomas Moore, of Wiggenhall, St. Germans, co. Norfolk, of these arms: *Sable, within a bordure engrailed ermine, a swan volant argent, membered and beaked or, langued and unguled gules; and crest, a demi-swan volant argent.* The mantling is *gules, doubled argent.*

Dated 11th June, 1654.

Signed by Bysshe. The seal, which was appended by black and white silk ribbons, is lost.

The grant has a border of gold scrollwork, and at the top the arms of St. George, for England.

23. Grant by Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux, to John Gurney, of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, gentleman, of these arms: *argent, on a cross engrailed gules a leopard's head or, and crest: a leopard's head or between two wings displayed gules.*

Dated 17th June, 1669 (21 Charles II.).

The seal is lost. The grant has a border of poor gold scroll-work.

24. Grant by Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux, to Philip Jemmett, of London, of these arms: *per chevron gules and sable three unicorns' heads coupéd or, and crest: a unicorn's head coupéd or armed and maned sable.*

Signed by Clarencieux.

Dated 17th November, 1670 (22 Charles II.).

The first line is written in gold, and the grant has a poor gold scrollwork border.

The seal is lost.

25. Grant by Sir Henry St. George, Garter, and John Vanbrugh, Clarencieux, to John Deacle, citizen and woollen draper of London, of these arms: *or, on a chevron azure, between three roses slipped proper, an eagle displayed of the first, and crest: on a mural coronet argent, an eagle preparing to fly gold, holding in the beak a like rose.*

Dated 10th August, 1704.

Signed by St. George and Vanbrugh. Their seals are lost.

The grant has a gold scrollwork border with the royal arms and those of the Earl Marshall.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 8th, 1897.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Palæolithic Deposits at Hitchin and their relation to the Glacial Epoch. By Clement Reid, F.L.S., F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1897.

From Alexander Graham, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Antiquities of Heraldry. By William Smith Ellis. 8vo. London, 1869.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

George Lord Beeforth, Esq.
Everard William Burton, Esq.

Notice was again given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the Council, President, and Officers of the Society would be held on Friday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at 2 P.M., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

Lists were also read of those who on that day were to be submitted for ballot to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., gave notice of his intention to move a Resolution at the Anniversary Meeting with reference to the manner of appointing the Council.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1896.

Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a series of plans, and by a large collection of various antiquities found during the excavations.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY, FRIDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq., and FREDERICK DAVIS, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Rev. Frederick Charles Hipkins, M.A.

Thomas Preston, Esq.

The following letter from the President was read from the Chair:

“ 123, Victoria Street, S.W.,
St. George's Day, 1897.

MY DEAR VICE-PRESIDENT,

When I saw my doctor yesterday he expressed great doubts if I should be in a fit condition to leave the house to-day. This he has confirmed this morning, and he also

doubts if I should be able to support the fatigue of the meeting.

I have therefore no alternative but to absent myself from our anniversary meeting, which I regret the more as at our next anniversary I shall have to bid you all farewell.

Will you express to the Fellows present my great regret at this *contretemps*, and will you wish them from me a prosperous year, probably more prosperous than I am likely to find—if I live through it.

Yours truly,

A. WOLLASTON FRANKS."

An unanimous expression of sympathy with the President was passed.

At 2.30 p.m. the Secretary read on behalf of the President the following Address:

GENTLEMEN,

I am glad to say that our losses from death during the past year have scarcely been as numerous as usual, but they include the names of some good workers in archæology whom we can ill spare from our ranks.

The losses by death since the last Anniversary Meeting have been as follows:

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq., F.R.G.S., 27th November, 1896.

John Frederick Boyes, Esq., 13th December, 1896.

* David Brandon, Esq., 10th January, 1897.

John Henry Chapman, Esq., M.A., 15th March, 1897.

Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck, 29th August, 1896.

Rev. William Frederic Creeny, M.A., 18th April, 1897.

Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Baron Fitzhardinge, 29th June, 1896.

Rudolph Gustavus Glover, Esq., 16th February, 1897.

Sir Edgar MacCulloch, Knight, 31st July, 1896.

John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., Vice-President, 10th June, 1896.

William Morris, Esq., M.A., 3rd October, 1896.

Hugh Owen, Esq., 8th February, 1897.

* Robert William Cochran Patrick, Esq., 15th March, 1897.

* Rev. Francis John Rawlins, M.A., November, 1896.

- * General John Meredith Read, 27th December, 1896.
Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, Knight, M.A., M.D.,
F.R.S., 21st November, 1896.
Right Hon. John Savile, Lord Savile, G.C.B., 28th
November, 1896.
- * Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, D.D., 28th March, 1897.
- * William Tipping, Esq., 16th January, 1897.
- * Edward Owen Tudor, Esq., 20th November, 1896.

We have also lost two of our Local Secretaries, whom I think it but right to mention, viz.

Rev. James Beck, M.A., Local Secretary for Suffolk,
22nd September, 1896.

Thomas Gwyn Empey Elger, Esq., F.R.A.S., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, 9th January, 1897.

The following have resigned :

Rev. Henry John Bigge, M.A.
George Willoughby Fraser, Esq.
Charles Francis Keary, Esq., M.A.
Edward Lawford, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P.
Rev. Thomas Lloyd Phillips, M.A.

Since the last Anniversary the following gentlemen have been elected Ordinary Fellows :

John Romilly Allen, Esq.
George Lord Beeforth, Esq.
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., B.A.
Arthur Bulleid, Esq.
Edwin Kitson Clark, Esq., M.A.
Edward Conder, junr., Esq.
Frederick Ducane Godman, Esq., F.R.S.
Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq.
Robert Chellas Graham, Esq., B.A.
Thomas Tylston Greg, Esq., M.A.
Rev. Frederick Hancock, M.A.
Rev. William Haworth.
Rev. Frederick Charles Hipkins, M.A.
Frederick James, Esq.
Sir John Henry Johnson, Knight.
Walter Jenkinson Kaye, Esq.
Rev. John Kennedy.

Brian Piers Lascelles, Esq., M.A.
Willoughby Aston Littledale, Esq.
James Murray Mackinlay, Esq., M.A.
Percy Manning, Esq., M.A.
Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., M.P.
Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.
D'Arcy Power, Esq., M.A.
Thomas Preston, Esq.
Henry Charles Richards, Esq., M.P.
William Oliver Roper, Esq.
Arthur Banks Skinner, Esq., B.A.
Cecil Arthur Tennant, Esq., B.A.
William Walter Watts, Esq.
Bertram Coghill Alan Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., D.Sc.

The first name which I ought to mention is that of our Vice-President JOHN HENRY MIDDLETON, Litt.D., D.C.L., whose loss will be much felt by all lovers of art and archæology. Dr. Middleton was born at York in 1847, and after a sojourn in Italy went to Cheltenham College, and thence to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1887. He practised for some time in London as an architect, and at that time occupied himself with Greek numismatics, of which he formed a choice little collection recently dispersed. In 1886 he became Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, a post to which he was re-elected from time to time and held till 1892. He also held the congenial office of Keeper of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1893 he was appointed Director of the South Kensington Museum, much to the satisfaction of those interested in the success of that institution. He there undoubtedly left his mark, and but for his feeble health would have been able to do much more. He had unfortunately been obliged from his bodily ailments to have recourse to that occasionally useful friend but often deadly enemy, morphia, by an overdose of which he was carried off June 10th, 1896.

Dr. Middleton was elected a Fellow of our body June 22nd, 1879, and became a V.P. in 1894. He was at one time a Local Secretary for Gloucestershire. His first communication was on January 29th 1880; his last on February 15th, 1894. His communications have been numerous and are noticed in our *Proceedings*; the references to them will be found in the subjoined note.* As Director of the South

* *Proc.* viii. 261, 429, 543; ix. 30, 36, 66, 130, 289; x. 342; xi. 78, 155, 316, 333; xii. 132, 157, 252; xv. 86.

Kensington Museum he was frequently able to sanction the loan of objects of interest for our evening meetings or exhibitions.

The memoirs which he contributed to the *Archaeologia* are of value, and are characterised by the thorough and accurate care with which the details were worked out and the fulness of the illustrations. They are as follows:

On Wall Paintings discovered at Westminster in 1882, xlvii. 471-2, 489.

On the Coptic Churches of Old Cairo, xlviii. 379-420.

On Consecration Crosses, with some English examples, xlviii. 456-464.

On the Temple and Atrium of Vesta and the Regia, xlix. 391-423.

On the Rostra and the Græcostasis with the Umbilicus Romæ and the Milliarium Aureum, xlix. 424-433.

On a Saxon Chapel at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, l. 66-71.

On the Chief Methods of Construction used in Ancient Rome, li. 46-60.

On MS. Notes by Pirro Ligorio on Ancient Rome, li. 489-508.

On a Thirteenth Century Oak Hall at Tiptofts Manor, Essex, lii. 647-650.

On a Roman Villa in Spoonley Wood, Gloucestershire, and on Roman British Houses generally, lii. 651-68.

Besides his contributions to our transactions, Dr. Middleton did good work elsewhere. He furnished no less than 84 articles on art matters for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. His works on Ancient Rome, published in 1885 and 1892, take a high place in the history of that venerable city, and have become almost indispensable to the traveller. I may also mention the *Engraved Gems of Classical Times with a catalogue of the Gems in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, published in 1891, and his *Illuminated Manuscripts in Classical and Mediæval Times*, which appeared in 1892.

Taking the other names whom I have to mention in the order in which they became Fellows, I come to the Rev. WILLIAM SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., another good worker in archæology, and one whom we shall all greatly miss. He was elected February 13, 1868. He contributed in 1871 and 1872 numerous specimens to our exhibitions of stone and bronze implements derived from a collection which he had formed and which has been since dispersed, many of the choicest specimens passing into the British Museum. In March, 1890,

he presented to the Society a number of papal *bullæ** and he made from time to time other exhibitions as noticed in our *Proceedings*.

Most of the communications by Dr. Simpson which have appeared in the *Archaeologia* are connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was minor canon and librarian.

They are :

On the Charter and Statutes of the College of Minor Canons St. Paul's, London, xliii. 165.

On the Inventories of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, dated respectively 1245 and 1402, l. 439-524.

On the Statutes of Dean Colet for the Clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, lii. 145-174.

On a Letter and Vow of King Charles I., liii. 155-160.

On Visitations of certain Churches in the City of London in the patronage of St. Paul's Cathedral Church about the year 1250. This memoir was read to the Society on January 16th, 1896, and will appear in the part of *Archaeologia* now in the press.

Besides his communications to our Society on his favourite subject, St. Paul's, Dr. Simpson published several other works on the subject. He edited in 1884 for the Camden Society *Documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral*. His *Registrum Statutorum et Consuetudinum Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londinensis* appeared in 1873, and other works might be mentioned. He also gave much attention to the history of the parish of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, of which he was rector, and published a work upon it, and issued subsequently for private distribution a second work on the subject.

Dr. Simpson was scholar and librarian of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree 1851, becoming M.A. in 1854. In 1873 the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the Lambeth degree of D.D. He died 28th March last.

The Reverend FRANCIS JOHN RAWLINS, M.A., was elected May 25th, 1871. He communicated to our Society in 1866 an account of two remarkable Roman tombs recently found at Old Windsor, one of which, together with a fine glass vase from the other, was presented to the British Museum by Her Majesty the Queen. He also exhibited some stone and bronze implements of rare type from the Thames, and other antiquities.†

* *Proc.* 2nd S. v. 165, 222, 229, 430, 435; xiii. 121; vi. 318; xii. 61; xiv. 118.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. iii. 243; iv. 85; v. 95, 380, 381.

Mr. HUGH OWEN was elected a Fellow, January 11th, 1872, but did not make any communication. The Fellows will remember his generosity in presenting the sum of £300 to the Society with a request that the income might be expended on the library. As an appropriate compliment to the donor it has been decided to purchase from the fund works on ceramic art, Mr. Owen's chief work being his excellent *Two Centuries of Ceramic Art in Bristol*, being a history of the manufacture of the true porcelain by Richard Champion, London, 1873. Of this work Mr. Owen recently presented a copy to our library, printed on vellum.

Mr. Owen had been for many years on the staff of the Great Western Railway. He died 8th February, 1897, at the age of 89.

General JOHN MEREDITH READ did not make to us any communications, but as the only American who has been a Fellow of our Society other than honorary, I feel that I ought to mention him. He was elected January 11, 1872, and in November, 1873, the Society, on the motion of Lord Stanhope, addressed to him its congratulations on having been appointed Minister of the United States at Athens, to which he made a suitable reply.* He remained in this post till the end of 1880. General Read was born at Philadelphia in 1837, and from the date of his retirement from the diplomatic service in Greece, resided in Paris, where he was a well-known figure in society. He was the author of a *Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson*, which he presented to our library.

Sir EDGAR McCULLOCH, Knight, was elected January 8th, 1874. He made three communications to us, viz. on January 30th, 1879, on some discoveries in Guernsey, and two subsequent communications of less importance.†

The Right Honourable JOHN LORD SAVILE was elected May 9th, 1879. He had occupied a number of diplomatic posts of importance, ending with being Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, a post from which he retired in 1888, when he was raised to the Peerage. He had been previously made C.B. in 1873, K.C.B. in 1878, a Privy Councillor in 1883, and G.C.B. in 1885. In 1887 he assumed the name of Savile instead of Savile-Lumley. Lord Savile interested himself greatly in antiquarian excavations. In 1883 and for some

* *Proc.* 2nd S. vi. 61, 81.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. viii. 29; xi. 159; xii. 18.

years after he explored the site adjoining Civita Lavinia (*Lanuvium*). The principal remains were those of a Roman villa, believed to have belonged to the Aurelian family, where a large chariot group was found, of which the fragments are in the British Museum. In the adjoining places were discovered a number of terra-cotta architectural fragments which are also in the Museum. Of these discoveries an account was drawn up by Lord Savile and printed in *Archæologia* liii. 147.

In 1885 he ascertained the plan of the Artemisium at Nemi, and its adjacent buildings, of which an account was drawn up for Lord Savile by Mr. R. P. Pullan, and appears in *Archæologia*, i. 58-65. A considerable number of sculptures mainly votive, inscriptions, and archaic terra-cotta fragments were discovered, which were presented by Lord Savile to the Nottingham Museum of Art.

In the spring of 1887 he excavated a columbarium of the first century, near one of the gates of the Porta Ponteve at Rome, where was discovered a remarkable basrelief of Pentheus and the Maenads, a large mosaic with a Rape of Proserpine, and several portrait busts and inscriptions. Some of the latter were presented to the British Museum.

Lord Savile died at Rufford 28th November, 1896, at the age of 78. He was one of the subscribers of £500 for the purchase of the Royal gold cup for the British Museum.

Although Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM COCHRAN PATRICK did not make to us any communication, his known love for archæology and his distinction as a British numismatist render it necessary that I should give a passing tribute to his memory. He was elected January 13, 1881. He was for many years one of the honorary secretaries of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and took a prominent part in establishing the Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Association. It is, however, as a Scottish numismatist that Mr. Cochran Patrick is best known. In 1876 he published *The Record of the Coinage of Scotland*, a work which corresponds to Ruding's *English Coins*, and these were followed in 1884 by a similar volume on Scottish medals. Copies of the first-named of these handsome volumes were presented to our library by the author. Mr. Cochran Patrick died on the 15th March last.

Our most recent loss is caused by the death of the Rev. WILLIAM FREDERIC CREENY, vicar of St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich, who died at the age of 72 on last Easter day. He was elected a Fellow on the 14th January, 1886, but as early as 1882 he exhibited a collection of rubbings of foreign

brasses, the making of which was his principal amusement, and from time to time from this date he made other exhibitions of the same character, as will be seen by the subjoined references to our *Proceedings*.* The result of his labours on this branch of archæology was the publication of two important works on the subject, viz. *Facsimiles of Monumental Brasses on the Continent of Europe* (1884), and *Illustrations of Incised Slabs on the Continent of Europe* (1891), the only works on the subject. Of these the more important was that on incised slabs, for while numerous rubbings have been made of continental brasses, some of which from the gatherings of Mr. Nesbitt and myself are in the Society's collection, scarcely equal attention has been paid to incised slabs, a subject of quite a great importance. Mr. Creeny deserves therefore much credit for having taken up these still more difficult specimens. The Fellows will remember the quaint way in which he described the monuments he had copied, and his humorous accounts of his difficulties in the pursuit of his work.

The Rev. ROBERT HAWLEY CLUTTERBUCK was elected 10th March, 1892. He exhibited on the 26th January, 1893, a box of silver counters.† He died on the 29th August, 1896.

By the death of Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, the Society has lost a Member who, though only recently elected (7th June, 1894) to its ranks, held a deservedly high place in literature as well as in the industrial arts. He was equally well known as a poet, a printer, a maker of tapestry, and a designer and manufacturer for the internal decoration of houses. His gifts are, however, too well known to make it necessary for me even to give a list of them. The Society was indebted to him for the loan of some of the best of his splendid English manuscripts at the exhibition last year. He died on the 3rd October, 1896.

Of the local secretaries not Fellows of the Society we have lost two, the one for Suffolk, the Rev. James Beck of Bildeston Rectory, Suffolk, the other, Thomas Gwyn Empey Elger, who was local secretary for Bedfordshire.

The Rev. JAMES BECK was an old friend of mine, and although he made us no lengthy communication, his exhibition at our meetings were both frequent and interesting. This

* *Proc.* ix. 139, 319; x. 140; xii. 163, 269; xiii. 191.

† *Proc.* xiv. 272.

will be seen by the numerous references to *Proceedings* in the accompanying note.*

Mr. Beck took great interest in art matters, and was of much use to the South Kensington Museum, the great Loan Exhibition in 1862, and in the Exhibition of Miniature Portraits. Having then some time at his disposal, he used to travel about to examine the various objects offered for loan and decide whether they were worth exhibiting, and he wrote some portions of the catalogues.

Mr. ELGER was, perhaps, better known as an amateur astronomer than as an antiquary, though he did good work in our fields of research. He made us two communications, one on Roman coffins found near Sandy, the other on relics at Bedford.† He died on the 9th January of the present year.

Turning now to our domestic affairs. I think we may look back with satisfaction on the exhibition of Early English paintings and illuminated manuscripts which was held in the rooms of the Society from June 4th to the 18th. It was scarcely to be expected that we should succeed in bringing together so many and so varied an assemblage of this nature. The paintings had of course the disadvantage of being a little doubtful as to nationality, and had suffered more than the manuscripts from the injuries of time. The manuscripts were in excellent preservation, and with the help of their contents, the writing, and other circumstances connected with them, could be accepted as indubitable examples of English art. All the Fellows will remember the pleasure with which they contemplated the Duke of Northumberland's Sherborne missal, the Litlington missal of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the well known Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, Lord Ashburnham's Book of Hours, and the numerous volumes from the collection of Mr. William Morris. We should have been glad to see among them the Luttrell Psalter, but this was unfortunately prevented by the peculiar circumstances of its present possession. This exhibition was rendered the more interesting by the papers of which it was the subject, from the hands of Mr. Waller, Mr. Hope, Mr. Lethaby, and Sir Edward Maunde Thompson. This is the first attempt that appears to have been made to represent Early English pictorial art by means of the scanty remains that are left to

* *Proc.* 2nd S. i. 274 ; iii. 318, 396, 451, 453, 465 ; iv. 137, 185, 186, 441, 511 ; v. 224-229, 423, 432, 475 ; vi. 183 ; vii. 92, 414 ; viii. 5, 28 ; ix. 71, 275 ; x. 17 ; xi. 168 ; xii. 216, 415 ; xiii. 300.

† *Proc.* viii. 206 ; xii. 115.

us, and Mr. Hope took great pains in bringing the specimens together.

One outcome of the exhibition is that we were able to urge upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster the necessity of doing something to preserve their very precious 13th century frontal. The authorities proposed in the first instance to deposit the frontal on a long loan in the Society's rooms. Want of space, however, prevented the Society from accepting this offer, and we also felt that this ancient monument should not be dissociated from the Abbey where it had so long rested. An estimate was then obtained for the necessary repairs, and the Chapter having no funds at their disposal for such a purpose, a subscription was raised among the Fellows, with a suggestion that a safe place of deposit would be the Chapter House. The matter is now in hand and one of the chapels is now nailed off and under lock and key for the use of the repairer. In this it appears to me the Society has done good work.

While on the subject of exhibitions, I may mention that the long delayed Heraldic Catalogue is now nearly completed, and will soon be in the hands of the subscribers. This publication was accompanied by unusual difficulties. Not being one of the Society's publications, and as the cost of it had to be defrayed from the subscriptions, it was necessary to collect together all the material for the catalogue, to have the woodcuts prepared and the whole of the text set up, so as to ascertain its cost and to enable the Committee to estimate how much could be expended on the plates. It will be seen that the volume thus prepared is a handsome one and likely to do credit to the Society. Without slavishly copying the Edinburgh catalogue it was thought best that it should form a companion volume to that work. Some of the subscribers have died during the three years since the Heraldic exhibition, and Mr. Hope will be able to tell us how many copies are available for those who have not already subscribed.

Our anniversary dinner was held, as you know, at the Holborn Restaurant, much to the satisfaction of those who were present, who felt that the greater freedom of a restaurant over the hall of a city company made the new arrangement more satisfactory, and enabled them to bring their friends as guests.

The experiment is to be repeated to-day, and I only regret that the state of my health prevents me from being present at the dinner. But our good Vice-President, Lord Dillon, has promised to take my place.

As the Fellows are aware, our library has been for some

time in want of being painted and cleaned. A vote was taken for the repairs on 4th March, and it is proposed to close the room for these necessary operations during the months of August and September. I regret that the Fellows should be deprived of the use of the library during the month of August. But it is a time when few Fellows are in London, and you will all agree that such a course is inevitable.

The Silchester excavations have been continued during the past season and the results have been laid before you. There is little this time of transcendent interest, but still all such excavations produce objects which fill up gaps in our knowledge of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The subject before the Society during the past year which attracted most public attention has been the restoration of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, about which I think it incumbent that I should make some remarks. These, however, need not be very lengthy, as the details have come before you from time to time as the various incidents have occurred, and the Fellows have received a full statement of the action taken by the two Societies concerned, together with a specification of the mode in which, according to their views, the restoration should be carried out. It was as early as June, 1886, that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings put themselves in communication with the Dean and Chapter on the subject of the west front, and in March, 1896, they submitted to the ecclesiastical authorities a scheme by which they thought the west front could best be preserved, and they were fortunate in obtaining some of the reports of the distinguished architect who was charged with the work. Of other reports the Dean and Chapter refused copies.

Owing to the summer recess, the subject could not be brought before our Society till the 26th November last, its first meeting, when the following resolution was adopted :

"The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great concern that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the upper portion of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough, that being in the opinion of Mr. J. L. Pearson and Sir A. W. Blomfield the only method by which the stability of this part of the church can be secured.

The Society feel sure that the Dean and Chapter fully recognise their great responsibility as custodians of a national historical monument, but it would venture to urge upon them the propriety of considering whether the desired end cannot be obtained by a less drastic method than that proposed, such

for instance as the scheme submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in a letter to the Dean and Chapter of 29th April, 1896. By this scheme the Society of Antiquaries understands the whole of the exterior of this unique west front would be left practically undisturbed."

Considerable correspondence with the Dean and Chapter resulted. A deputation of the Society went to Peterborough on 26th January, 1897, and finally an elaborate specification was drawn up on the mode of restoration proposed, which was approved by a number of architects, and submitted to the Dean and Chapter. At the same time our Society offered to repair, at its own cost, the north arch and gable, which was estimated at about £1,000. Part of the proposal made by the Society was to obtain the opinion of some independent engineer of eminence on the practicability of our scheme, and I wrote to the Dean to enquire whether the Chapter would give the necessary facilities for such an examination of the structure, as they had already made difficulties in a similar matter. At the same time I communicated with an engineer of first-rate excellence, of whose views on the subject I was quite ignorant, to know if he would kindly undertake the work. The answer of the Dean and Chapter was very evasive, and was practically a refusal, the demolition of the north gable having been begun.

It will be seen that the Society has done its best to preserve this important historical monument. Though unsuccessful in its main object, the Society may feel satisfied that the results have been by no means trifling. The extensive controversy has brought the whole subject before the general public and before all those who take an interest in ancient remains, and it may serve to put the question of the conservation of our ancient buildings upon a more satisfactory basis. It is, moreover, likely that the architect and the builder in this case will pay much more attention to the details of the work and see that as little injury as possible is done to the ancient sculpture.

It should not be forgotten that the principal request of the Society to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough was that they would postpone the pulling down of any part of the west front until the depth of winter was past, in order to give the Society time to formulate its recommendation. This request the Dean and Chapter and their architect absolutely declined to grant, though there was admittedly no necessity for haste.

I, for one, greatly doubt whether the restoration of ancient

buildings should be confided to an eminent architect whose business is rather to construct new ones. As has been already observed, if we want to restore an old painting we do not go to a Royal Academician, but to some clever picture restorer. If an ancient porcelain vase required reparation, it is not Messrs. Minton that we should consult, but some expert china mender. I do not, therefore, see why ancient buildings should be treated differently from any other works of art. As, however, the subject to which I shall next have to call your attention is connected with these remarks I need not enlarge further upon the principle of restoration.

It need scarcely be said that the political aspect of archaeological questions does not in any way concern this Society. But it is scarcely to be expected that the high-handed action of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough in a matter which should have been the subject of their grave deliberation will be forgotten by those political parties who are opposed to the existence of all Deans and Chapters. This controversy, therefore, though it seems now to have resulted in a victory for the Dean and Chapter and the advocates of "restoration," may have sown seeds that will bear bitter fruit for the ecclesiastical foundations of England.

However this may be, one pleasing feature is the number of letters that have come to the Society, not only from sympathetic strangers, but from practical men, architects and builders, asking for copies of the Society's statement and the specification, that they may make use of the more conservative method there advocated, in work in which they are engaged. Not only from these, but from clergymen in all parts of the country, who are anxious that their churches should benefit by the adoption of the better, and generally cheaper, plan, similar appeals have been received. It is thus not easy to estimate the good that will result from the sturdy fight that we have made for the preservation of Peterborough Cathedral, a fight with which, as I said before, we have reason to be satisfied, though the victory is claimed by the other side.

The partial destruction of the west front of Peterborough, and the threatened disfigurement of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, by their legal guardians, have again shown the urgent necessity that exists for some legislation to enforce publicity, and the restraining influence of some external sanction, before the trustees of ancient monuments are

allowed to destroy or deface them by so-called restorations or incongruous additions.

In my last address I referred to this question, and stated the legislation on the subject which exists in France and Switzerland. I propose now to state what the Society has since done towards ascertaining the facts relating to other countries in Europe as a basis for proposing legislation with regard to our own.

At the first meeting of the new Council on 29th April, 1896, a special Committee was appointed to make the necessary inquiries. An informal application was made by Mr. Arthur Leach to the Right Hon. George Curzon, M.P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, asking whether he would be able to help in the matter; and the Society are much indebted to him for the promptitude with which this application received an official answer, that the Marquess of Salisbury would instruct the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the various Courts of Europe to give the information asked for by the Society. Later our Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read, wrote stating the exact information required.

On the 15th March last, the replies received from the Ambassadors were sent to Mr. Leach, and in reply to a further question from him as to whether the Foreign Secretary would direct, or accede to a motion, that the information given should be published in a Blue Book, it was on 26th March intimated that Lord Salisbury would accede to such a motion. The Committee therefore propose to ask a Member of Parliament to make a motion accordingly; so soon as they have selected, from the voluminous mass of printed and written documents with which they have been furnished, and have had translated, those parts which they think should be printed *in extenso*.

Meanwhile I propose to give for the Society's information a short summary of the state of affairs in each country, for which I am mainly indebted to our excellent Fellow, Mr. Arthur Leach.

France.—No new information is forthcoming in addition to what I stated last year, but Mr. Hanotaux says that "the execution of the law has not hitherto necessitated any special measure beyond those comprised in its provisions and the executive decree relating to it."

As in the course of the discussion with regard to Peterborough Cathedral, France was held up to us as a "shocking example" of the evil results of putting ancient monuments under state protection, it should be remarked that the law in

question was only passed in 1887, and the Commission to enforce it only instituted in 1889, when the destructive restoration, which is worse than neglect, had already marred many of the finest mediæval buildings in the country. It should also be remarked that, unfortunately, owing to all the churches and most of the castles being vested in the State, the regulative and restraining authority is only to a slight extent differentiated from the initiating and executive authority over ancient buildings. The final authority both for proposing and criticising restorations is the Minister of Fine Arts, and the very architect to whom he may have to look for restraining rash restorations may be the architect who, for the sake of a lucrative job, has already proposed it. The relative power of such conflicting interests should form an interesting study.

Germany.—For the present purpose, Germany is still merely a geographical expression. There is no Imperial legislation on the subject, though it is stated that such legislation is in contemplation. With one so keenly interested in art as the Emperor William on the throne, and of such abundant zeal for everything in which he is interested, it is unlikely that such legislation will be long delayed.

Prussia.—In Prussia it is said that “the Minister of Public Worship recently addressed a circular to the presidents of the several presidencies” directing them that when a building of “artistic, historical, or scientific value (including churches, city walls, gates, and towers)” is threatened, “the president is to call for a report from the ‘Provincial Conservator,’ and if he concurs in his opinion as to the importance of the threatened monument, he is to take such action thereupon as he thinks fitting. In case of divergence of opinion or in specially doubtful cases he is to refer the matter to Berlin,” presumably to the Minister of Public Worship, “for decision.”

Bavaria.—Here stringent and admirable legislation has existed for many years.

By a decree of 23rd January, 1872, if public (including ecclesiastical) buildings are proposed to be restored in any important particular externally, the plans have to be submitted to the Crown. They are examined by a Committee of Public Buildings, consisting of four Commissioners, who must be architects, and three Professors of Architecture of the Royal Polytechnic at Munich. They are to examine the

plans from an artistic and historical point of view. The only point open to criticism is that there is too much of the professional element, as we have seen at Peterborough. The architectural element ought to be tempered by an admixture of the historian and the antiquarian.

As regards municipal, collegiate, public school, and parish buildings in Bavaria, a similar control is exercised by the department which superintends them, which is, as a rule, the Ministry of Education and Public Worship. Lastly, as regards the interiors, an order was issued on 10th October, 1895, forbidding any restoration until the plans had been approved by the Department.

In all cases now the department consults, and is guided by, the opinions of the "Board of Trustees of Bavarian ancient and artistic monuments."

This is constituted of :

- 4 persons who are authorities on the history of art ;
- 1 architect ;
- 1 artist.

The result is that in Bavaria what is called the "Kuratel-behörde," or "Curé-tribe," is kept in thoroughly good order. Not only are the clergy not allowed to pull down their churches, but they are not encouraged to expect promotion by activity in what the department calls "the Restoration Mania."

It should be added that in Bavaria, since 1887, a State "Inventory of Historical Monuments," and another of "Bavarian Art Monuments," has been in progress. The Inventory for Upper and Lower Bavaria is complete; that for the Upper Palatinate and Ratisben is in hand.

Saxony.—In Saxony there has existed, since 1894, a State Commission for the preservation of monuments, consisting of :

- 1 high official of the Home Office ;
- 5 appointed by the Consistory of the Lutheran Church ;
- 1 expert named by the Home Secretary ;
- 1 appointed by the Saxon Society of Antiquaries.

Its duties are to prepare an inventory of ancient monuments, to advise as to their preservation, protection, repair, and removal, when asked by public departments or by the consistory of the Lutheran Church.

As regards parochial authorities its powers are more extensive, such authorities having been forbidden to enter on any important alterations or repairs to ancient, including historical monuments, without the consent of the Commission.

As to private persons, the Commission only interferes by way of protest or advice.

The minister at Dresden, Mr. George Strachey, is informed that it is in contemplation "to procure additions to the new German Civil Code which would place the whole subject on a suitable basis of German Statutory provision."

Austria has, since a decree of 21st July, 1863, enjoyed the advantages of an "Imperial and Royal Commission for the discovery and preservation of artistic and historical monuments" constituted under the Minister of Public Worship and Education.

It consists of a President, nominated by the Crown on recommendation of the Minister of Education, and 15 members nominated by the Minister, on the recommendation of the President, holding office for five years and re-eligible.

In correspondence with it, there are, in each of the 14 provinces of the Empire (a term which includes Bohemia but excludes Hungary) correspondents who are named by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission. They vary from 3 to 31 in number, according to the size of the Province.

The executive powers of the Commission extend only to state buildings, but that term includes the churches.

The objects of the Commission, are :

1. Prehistoric and ancient (*i.e.* Roman and Greek) art monuments.
2. Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, mediæval and modern to the end of the 18th century.
3. Historical monuments of every kind from the earliest times to the end of the 18th century.

The Commission is divided into three committees, specially charged with the superintendence of the three classes above-named.

The President, J. Alexander Baron von Helfert, is a Member of the Austrian House of Lords, a Doctor of Laws, and President of the Folk-Lore Society. The other members including three architects, the Keeper of the Imperial Library, the Vice-Director of the Court and State Records, a member of the Council of the Ministry of Public Worship and Education, the Director of the Court Historical collection of the Imperial Palace, the President of the Bohemian Academy, and divers Professors of the Academy of Arts, of Design, of the Technical High School, of the University, and so forth.

No national building (including churches) can be touched

until the Commission has reported on the proposed works. Its advice, though not obligatory, is in fact, sought by Municipalities, and other public bodies.

Among recent recommendations by it are the establishment of a "School of Restoration" to train the young architect to restore and not destroy, and that the Commission should be given legislative powers for compulsory purchase of ancient and historical buildings.

Belgium.—In Belgium, preservative legislation dates back almost to the beginning of the century. By decrees in 1809 and 1824 the ecclesiastical authorities were forbidden to make any restoration, exceeding in cost 200 francs, without the authority of the Crown. On 7th January, 1835, a "Royal Commission of Monuments" was established to give advice on repair required for monuments "remarkable for their antiquity, their associations, or their historical value," as well as on plans for the construction of new places of worship, or the restoration of old ones.

The Chargé d'Affaires has not given the constitution or composition of the Commission.

In 1861 the work of the Commission was assisted by the constitution in each province (or county) of "Correspondents," who are named by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. These hold a meeting once a quarter in the provincial capital, or county town, under the presidency of the governor; while once a quarter, there is a general meeting of the Commission and its correspondents in Brussels. In 1861 the Commission was directed to prepare an "Inventory of all objects of Art and Antiquity, belonging to Public Departments, the conservation of which is of historical or archæological importance."

An article in "*La Belgique Judiciaire*" for 3rd February, 1888, puts the whole question in a nutshell, when it says in opposition to a religious periodical, which maintained that the duties of the Commission did not extend to mere restoration. "The Commission of Monuments was established for the very object of saving ecclesiastical buildings (like other public buildings) from the bad taste of those who have a mania for embellishing them, without the requisite knowledge."

In pursuance of this object Belgium has gone so far as to establish scholarships, tenable for five years, by architects who are to be attached to the Commission, and regularly instructed in the true principles and practice of the restoration of ancient buildings.

Since 1862, all plans involving the restoration of, or addition to, any ancient building have to be first submitted to the Commission with its thus instructed architects.

Holland.—The neighbouring kingdom of Holland has no statutory provisions for protecting historical monuments. But the Department of Fine Arts has a budget devoted to the maintenance, preservation, inspection and repair of historical buildings. It has also a right of control over those belonging to communes, as well as to the State, which again includes the churches.

Italy, like Germany, is still, in respect of Imperial legislation on our subject, only a geographical expression. There are statutable provisions, but their sphere is limited to the respective states into which Italy was cut up previously to its union in 1870.

Rome.—The chief among these is the “*Legge Pacca*,” an edict of Cardinal Pacca, published 7th April, 1820, when Rome was still under the paternal despotism of the Holy Father. It is in fact the precedent on which subsequent legislation has been founded in every country in Europe. It is the first example of the establishment of a Government commission for the preservation of historical monuments and antiquities.

The primary object of the law was, indeed, to prevent the exportation of all objects of *virtu*, from pictures and statues down to gems and coins, rather than to preserve the buildings with which we are immediately concerned.

But its object was expressed to be “to establish a Commission of Fine Arts for the acquisition of monuments of art and antiquity, for the adornment of the Papal Museums,” and to set up a Council to the Chamberlain “to whom belongs the care of ancient monuments.”

The Commission was composed of the Chamberlain, the Inspector General of Fine Arts, the Inspector of Public Pictures in Rome, the Commissioner of Antiquity, the Director of the Vatican Museum, the Principal Professor of Sculpture, and one of the Professors of Architecture in St. Luke’s Academy, and, as Secretary, the Secretary of Museums.

The Commission was to assist the Chamberlain in his care of antiquities, sacred and profane, and was to have jurisdiction over the churches and academies, not belonging to foreigners,

especially "in the restoration of public monuments of antiquity and art."

In each province of the States of the Church was to be an auxiliary Commission.

An inventory was to be made by the Superior, Administrator, or Rector, of every public establishment or place, ecclesiastical or secular, including churches, oratories and convents, of all objects of art and antiquity in it, to be returned to the Secretary of the Papal Chancery.

Notice of an intended exportation, or sale, of such objects, was to be given to the Commission, and exportation was only to take place of objects allowed by the Commission to be not of the highest importance, and then on payment of 20 per cent. duty. Excavations are only allowed by special license, and anything found must be scheduled (§. 25), nor may walls, pavements, vaults, or any other thing belonging to ancient buildings be opened without special permission (§. 40), nor ancient inscriptions be removed (§. 41). No damage may be done to any ancient monument standing above ground, nor materials taken away from it (§. 55).

No authority whatever may take away from any church, or the like, any ancient sculpture, picture, inscription, urn, terra-cotta, or other ornament or monument, exposed to public view or otherwise, without the special permission of the Chamberlain, on the advice of the Commission (§. 52).

Tuscany.—In Tuscany a decree of 1860 instituted a similar Commission, composed of nine professors (*i.e.* practisers) of the arts of design; an expert in historical monuments, an Inspector of the Gallery of Statuary, with the Professor of Paleography as Secretary, and the Director of the Art Galleries as President. Its duties were defined to be "the preservation of objects of art and historical monuments, especially those belonging to the public buildings, sacred or profane, to determine the best method of preserving or restoring them, and to invoke the action of Government to suspend bad restorations." They were also to prepare an inventory of all objects thought worthy of being placed under Government jurisdiction, and to propose the acquisition of such objects by Government.

Various attempts have been made to pass a consolidation law of a very stringent kind in the united Parliament of Italy, but although one was passed by the Lower House in 1887, and through Committee of the Senate, it was

thrown out on a ballot (*scrutinio segreto*), which appears to correspond to our Third Reading of a Bill.

Spain.—In Spain, we are informed, that, from an early date, monuments of interest have enjoyed the protection of the State. The chief legislative provision now is the "Regulation of Provincial Commissions of historical monuments," of 24th November, 1865.

There is established, in each province, a Commission comprised of (a) the Correspondents of the Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts of St. Ferdinand; or, where these exceed six in number, such five as the Academy in question may name; (b) the Inspectors of Antiquities, the Provincial (*i.e.* State) Architects, the Chief of the Home Department, and the Chief of the Library and Historical Records of the Province, where there is one in the Provincial Capital.

The duties of the Commissions comprise a great many objects, by us delegated to special, local, or imperial authorities, as they include:

1. The preservation and restoration of such historical or artistic monuments as are the property of the State. (It does not appear whether this includes churches).
2. The creation and care of museums of Fine Arts and Antiquities.
3. Archæological excavations.
4. Acquisition of statues, medals, etc.
5. Acquisition of MSS. and other historical documents.
6. They are also to act as Councils to the provincial Governors on everything in their sphere of action, especially as to the relative importance of ancient monuments, and the prevention of their destruction.
7. The creation of a catalogue *raisonné* of such buildings as exist in their respective provinces, whose artistic merit, or historical importance render them worthy of figuring in the "Statistics of Monuments," also forms part of their duties.

The Central Commission appears to be the Academy of St. Ferdinand already mentioned, but of its composition no information is vouchsafed.

Portugal.—No answer has yet been received from the Ministry there; but a reminder has been sent by the Foreign Office.

Greece.—From Greece we learn that, while the greatest

possible care is devoted to the preservation of the great monuments of classical antiquity, the lesser monuments and mediæval buildings are not so well guarded, not so much for want of legislative provision as through the inadequate means of enforcing those provisions, and the inadequate pay given to those whose duty it is to enforce them.

The law, declared by a Royal Decree in 1837, is an adaptation of Cardinal Pacca's Roman decree, and treats all historical buildings as national property, whether belonging to the State or to individuals. In return the State will keep them in repair.

A *projet de loi*, formed on the Bill passed by the Italian Lower House, but rejected by the Senate in 1887, was submitted to the Greek Chamber in 1893, but it is not yet law.

Sweden and Norway.—Legislation in Scandinavia has, like our own, been directed rather to what we call "prehistoric monuments" than to historical monuments. No prehistoric monuments may be defaced or damaged even by a private owner. The same rule applies to ruins of castles, of churches, and of monasteries, and the like monuments of such an age that they can now no longer be held to be private property."

To remove or do anything which may endanger them, authority must be obtained from the Governor of the Province, who is bound to act on the advice of the Royal Archæological Academy, subject to an appeal to the Department of Public Worship.

Even railway companies, canal companies, as well as road-making authorities are bound to respect these ancient monuments.

As regards churches, "distinguished by unusual architecture or ancient ornaments, or to which historical memories cling" they may not be demolished, altered, or turned to other uses without the Royal consent. No antiquities discovered in them may be removed, or given to any private person without first being offered to the Crown.

There is a State Antiquary, now Dr. Hildebrand, one of our Honorary Fellows, who may be called in by the Archæological Academy. He has also an initiative in calling attention to infractions of the law; and in requisitioning the Governors to place certain monuments under the protection of the law.

Denmark.—The Danish Law on this subject was stated in my address last year. It strongly resembles the Swiss Law; and acts rather through the appropriation of specific sums

voted by government for the preservation of particular public monuments, at the instance of a voluntary Society, such as ours, than by general legislative protection.

United States.—A mass of paper has been forwarded from Washington as to the protection of historical monuments in the United States. But its contents may be summarised in the statement that there being no historical monuments there is no legislative provision for their protection.

The State of Ohio, however, affords special protection for prehistoric monuments such as the ancient earth works in Warren county, and the Eagle Earth Works in Licking county, while Pennsylvania has purchased a State property, the Old Valley Forge and the head quarters of Washington; and several States, such as Colorado and Ohio, support or partly support a State Historical Society. North Dakota created in 1895 a State Historical Commission, "to collect and preserve the records and relics pertaining to the early history settlement and development of North Dakota." Illinois proudly answers that it has no legislation on the subject of inquiry. "We have a monument in the State Capitol dedicated to Abraham Lincoln and we have statues dedicated to General Grant and other heroes. No legislation is necessary to preserve them, because there is in our State no hand so villainous as to attempt their dispoliation."

Russia.—From Russia alone of European countries comes the information vouched by the legal adviser of the British Embassy that there is no legislation on the subject.

On a general survey of the information given in response to the Society's inquiries, it appears that every State in Europe, except Russia, does more for the preservation of its historical monuments than our own; and we, are only so far in advance of Russia, in that we once passed an Act for the protection of a limited class, and that, in an artistic and historical sense, the least interesting class of monuments; which was almost at once practically repealed by administrative obstruction.

Italy, and in Italy, Rome, may be regarded as the original parent of all legislation on this subject. Its principal work, the establishment of a Commission, comprised of officials and experts and artists, specially charged with the preservation of historical monuments, has been followed by France, Spain, and Belgium, among Latin countries; by Austria, Bavaria,

Saxony, Holland and Switzerland, among Teutonic peoples; by the Scandinavian countries, and last but not least, by Greece.

It is noteworthy that those countries, like Italy, Greece, and Sweden, in which legislation, though not perhaps the best enforced is the most stringent, and where least regard has been paid to the so-called rights of private property, are precisely the countries in which there is the most immediate hope of further measures in the same direction.

The next most important work, the formation of an Inventory or Register of Ancient Monuments, whether prehistoric or historic and artistic, whether the objects included in it are or are not placed under the protection of the State, has been attempted in Italy, France, Spain, Austria, Bavaria (so far as concerns prehistoric monuments) and Greece.

It is with great satisfaction that the Society, through its representative Mr. Philip Norman, has taken part in the movement initiated by the London County Council, for the formation of a similar register for London; while in pursuance of a promise given to the Society on the occasion of its attempt (too late) to save the Rolls Chapel, the Chief Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers Douglas, has furnished Parliament with a return of the ancient public buildings under the charge of that department.

It is to be hoped that a similar return may be obtained from the War Office, whose destructive work may be seen at Edinburgh Castle, and its still more destructive restorations in the Tower of London.

The excellent work of the Egypt Exploration Fund is being energetically carried on, and the present season is auspiciously marked by the fact that the fund has been fortunate enough again to secure the services of Professor Flinders Petrie whose previous success justifies us in hoping that much further light may be thrown upon the history of the civilisation of ancient Egypt. Mr. Petrie is at present excavating at Deshasheh, uncovering tombs of the local grandees under the ancient empire; these are found to contain numerous articles of clothing, with the peculiarity that the bodies have not been mummified. Mr. B. P. Grenfell is working at Bohensa, where he has had the good fortune to light upon a great number of papyri of the first centuries of our era, the importance of which it is not possible to forecast. The publications of the Fund maintain their interest. The third part of the exhaustive monograph of Beni Hasan contains facsimiles of scenes representing the manufacture of flint knives, with

many other novel details of the period of the XIIth Dynasty, collected by the archaeological survey. The publication of the great temple of Deir-el-Bahri is being continued, and two artists are at work on the spot.

Our Fellow, Mr. Somers Clarke, with the help of Mr. J. E. Quibell, is continuing his work at El Kab, where the latter explorer has found tombs of the age of Senefru, the first king of the IVth Dynasty.

In speaking of Egyptian exploration, I should like to call attention to an important work by Mr. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Quibell on their discoveries at Naqada and Ballas, two sites on the left bank of the Nile, about thirty miles north of Thebes. These sites produced a large quantity of very primitive pottery, quite an extraordinary number of what Mr. Petrie calls slate palettes, and a most interesting series of chipped stone implements, some of them of wonderful delicacy of execution. The eighty-six plates with which the volume is illustrated add greatly to its value, and are at the same time evidence of the thoroughness with which Mr. Petrie does his work.

In Cyprus the explorations carried on by means of the fund bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum by Miss Turner have produced results more than satisfactory. A large number of antiquities have been unearthed, most of them of what is called Late Mycenaean style, and they will form useful material for the study of the early civilisation of the Mediterranean area. Perhaps the most remarkable among the relics are the carvings in ivory, which in themselves would justify the expenditure of nearly as great a sum as the whole of Miss Turner's fund. These interesting antiquities are now exhibited in the Gold Ornament Room in the Museum, and I understand that it is proposed to publish them in a volume to be devoted to the objects discovered under this special fund which is now, I believe, exhausted.

I ought, perhaps, to mention the bitter controversy between German and French archaeologists as to the authenticity of the famous tiara of Saitapharnes, found near Olbia, and acquired by the Louvre. When I first heard of this tiara I expressed some doubt concerning it, remembering photographs I had seen of objects stated to come from Olbia. However, on seeing a careful engraving of the tiara in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, I felt that I might be mistaken, and in February last I had, thanks to M. Hérion de Villefosse, an opportunity of carefully examining the tiara itself. It seems to me to be perfectly genuine, but less ancient than has been

supposed, and not probably earlier than the second century of our era.

In conclusion, I must express my regret that my attendances at the Society's meetings and Committees have since the middle of January been so few. From the time that I became President up to that date, I have attended most of the meetings of the Society, and, I believe, all the meetings of Council. Nothing but the state of my bodily health would have prevented my continuing this attendance, and I regret to say that I cannot look forward to much improvement in that respect for some months to come, as I doubt if my doctors will allow me to go out in the evenings. The Fellows of the Society must therefore forgive my enforced absence from their deliberations.

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed by E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., seconded by R. R. HOLMES, Esq., and carried unanimously:

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been duly elected, the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year were read from the Chair:

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.
President.

The Right Rev. The Bishop of Stepney, D.D., D.C.L.,
Vice-President.

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.,
Vice-President.

Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, Hon.M.A.Oxon, *Vice-President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

William Gowland, Esq.

Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Esq., R.A., D.C.L.
William Paley Baildon, Esq.
Everard Green, Esq.
Alfred Higgins, Esq.
James Hilton, Esq.
Philip Norman, Esq.
William Page, Esq.
Sir John Charles Robinson, Knt.
Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
Captain John Buchan Telfer, R.N.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

In accordance with notice given at the preceding Ordinary Meeting, the following Resolution was moved by W. G. Thorpe, Esq.:

“That there be henceforth printed on each number of the *Proceedings*, immediately after the list of the Council, inside cover, the following:

Election of Council.

Any names of persons qualified to fill the vacancies occurring in the Council, with their qualifications, suggested in writing to the Secretary before the 2nd of April by Fellows, will be considered by the Council in drawing up the balloting list for the next Anniversary Meeting.”

The resolution, however, was not seconded, and was accordingly lost.

Thursday, April 29th, 1897.

Sir HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P.,
F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Manuscript materials for the *Topography of Oxfordshire*, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, London. By Percy Manning, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p., n.d.

From the Author :—On Gold Lunulæ, with descriptions of those contained in the Royal Irish Academy's Museum, and other collections. By William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I. 8vo. n.p. 1897.

From the Bradford Antiquarian Society :—The Bradford Antiquary, Parts 1—10. 8vo. Bradford, 1881—1895.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :

1. *Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti*. 12mo. Hamburgi, 1703.
2. *The Affectionate Daughter* [a broadside]. n.p., n.d.

From the Earl of Yarborough, F.S.A. :—A Catalogue of Antiquities in the Collection of the Earl of Yarborough at Brocklesby Park. By A. H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

Special thanks were accorded to the Rev. Canon Church, M.A., F.S.A., Subdean of Wells, for his gift of a set of photographs of the misericords in the choir of the cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. William Haworth was admitted Fellow.

It was announced from the Chair that the PRESIDENT had appointed Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., read the first part of a paper on the Chambered Tumuli and Burial Mounds of Japan.

Mr. GOWLAND's paper was illustrated by a series of large plans and lantern slides.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, May 6th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Hon.M.A.Oxon, Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the University College, London :—Supplement to the Catalogue (1879) of books in the General Library and in the South Library of University College, London. With an Appendix. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Earl of Crawford, K.T., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—Bibliotheca Lindesiana. First Revision Hand-List of Proclamations. Vol. ii. George I.—William IV. 1714—1837. Folio. Aberdeen, 1897.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum. New Series. Part VI. Specimens of line engravings by masters of Germany and the Low Countries (1530-1620). Folio. London, 1897.

From the Director of the Northern Museum, Stockholm :—

1. Förslag till byggnad för Nordiska Museet. Folio. Stockholm, 1891.
2. Afbildningar af föremål i Nordiska Museet. Parts I.—VII. 4to. Stockholm, 1888-1892.
3. Samfundet för Nordiska Museets främjande 1893 och 1894. 8vo. Stockholm, 1895.
4. Karta öfver Skansen jämte Bredablick, Lejonslätten och Framnäs å Kongl. Djurgården. 1894.
5. Das Nordische Museum in Stockholm. Stimmen aus der Fremde. 8vo. Stockholm, 1888.
6. Le Musée d'Ethnographie Scandinave à Stockholm. Notice historique par J. H. Kramer. 8vo. Stockholm, 1879.
7. Guide to the Collections of the Northern Museum in Stockholm. Published by Dr. Arthur Hazelius. Translated by Isabel C. Derby. 8vo. Stockholm, 1889.

From Earl Cowper, K.G. :—Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Colecestria. From the original MS. in the possession of the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G. Edited by Stuart A. Moore, F.S.A. Two vols. 4to. London, 1897.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Earl Cowper for his gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Francis Elgar, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
Edward Conder, jun., Esq.
Captain Charles Russell Day.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, communicated the following note on the discovery of a Roman inscribed slab at Chesters (*Cilurnum*):

“An interesting inscription was discovered last Wednesday (28th April) in the north-east corner of the Roman station of Chesters (*Cilurnum*) on the North Tyne, recording the conveying of water into the camp for the troop garrisoning the place, the 2nd *Ala* of Asturians; Ulpius Marcellus being Augustan legate and *propraetor*. The inscription is surrounded by a moulded border.

The Bishop of Durham, who had been spending Easter at Chollerford, was the first to read the inscription, which he informs me is quite perfect. His reading is:

AQVA ADDVCTA
ALAE II ASTVR
SVB VLP MARCELLO
LEG AVG PR PR.

The bishop remarks it is noteworthy that, with the river (North Tyne) just below, it was thought worth while to bring water from the spring above.”

In a subsequent note, Mr. Blair said: “Since writing the above I have seen the newly-discovered Chesters inscription, which was exhumed last Wednesday morning face down, serving as a step in the newly cleared out room immediately adjoining on the west the north guard-room of the small east gateway of the camp. Except for a small piece off the top left-hand corner, which, however, does not affect the inscription, the stone is complete. The total length is about 3 feet. The stone within the mouldings is 2 feet 5 inches long by 1 foot 2 inches wide. The letters of the inscription are about 2 inches long. The words are divided by leaf stops. The only tied letters are the E and L of ‘Marcello.’

The lettering is similar to that on a small altar, or rather, a fragment of one, also discovered at Chesters, and now in the museum there,* giving also the name of Ulpius Marcellus. Dr. Bruce ascribes this to the time of Commodus. Another inscription mentioned by Hutchinson in his *History of Northumberland*, and referred to in the *Lapidarium*, probably also bore the name of this legate, but the stone is unfortunately lost.

* See *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 124.

The very fine altar to Anociticus,* from Benwell, now in the Newcastle Blackgate Museum, bears the same name, but whether another Ulpus Marcellus or the same as the legate of the newly-found inscription, it is difficult to decide, as Hübner tells us† that there were probably three legates of the name, one in the time of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius, a second in the time of Commodus, and a third who was legate at a later period in Pannonia."

WILLIAM GOWLAND, Esq., F.S.A., read the second and concluding part of his paper on the Chambered Tumuli and Burial Mounds of Japan.

Mr. Gowland's paper, of which the first part was read on 29th April, was illustrated by a large series of plans and drawings and lantern slides, and will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, May 13th, 1897.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—A Report on the Island and Temples of Philæ. By Capt. H. G. Lyons. Obl. folio. London, 1896.

From the Government of Bombay :—Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for the months September, 1895, to April, 1896. Folio. Poona, 1896.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Leadwork, Old and Ornamental, and for the most part English. By W. R. Lethaby. 8vo. London, 1893.

* *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, p. 20; *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. 504.

† *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. 110.

The following letter was read :

“Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

April 25, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

The thought has occurred to me that my collection of coloured tracings of Ancient Tiles, bound up in four large quarto volumes, may perchance prove an acceptable gift to the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and be more available and useful for reference than at present. I am the more emboldened to seek your advice, before proceeding further in any direction, from having received so much encouragement from you already in this branch of study, well assured also of your ripe judgment in all matters bearing on past history, as well as readiness to counsel others, myself included, less gifted. In the beginning my purpose was to illustrate the history and descent of the families whose armorials were displayed on the Malvern Abbey Tiles, and also to write and illustrate a history of badges ; but finding the first too long, and the second taken up by others, I abandoned both intentions, and subsequently confined my endeavours to collect, and identify as far as practicable the ownership of, such tiles as bore armorial devices, &c. as are scattered over different parts of the country.

Believe me to be, dear Sir, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

FRANK RENAUD.

To Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., &c.”

Special thanks were accorded to Dr. Renaud for his valuable gift to the Library.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 3rd June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council, having been laid upon the table, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :

“That the list of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council and this day laid before the Society be approved and adopted, and that the gentlemen named therein be ap-

pointed for a period of four years commencing from the last anniversary, 23rd April, 1897.

Such appointments to be subject, however, to the Statutes, ch. xvii."

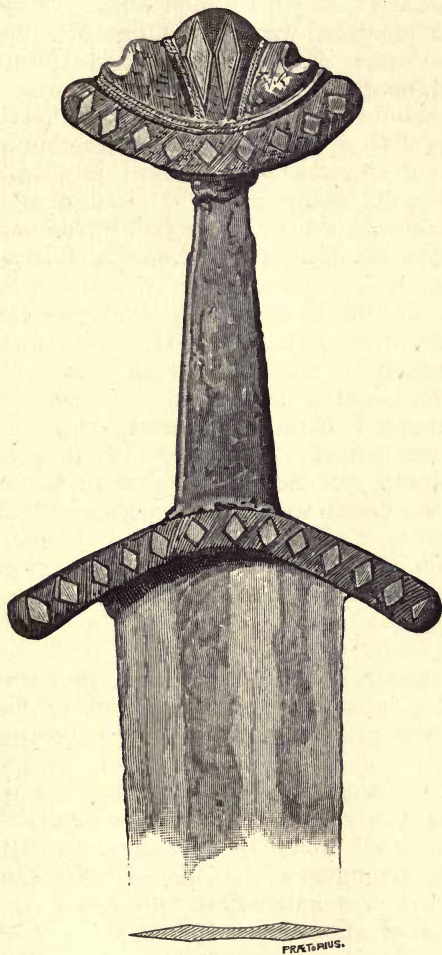
MORGAN S. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Viking sword found in the Thames, upon which Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes:

"The sword exhibited by our Fellow, Mr. Williams, was recently found near Westminster, in the Thames, standing upright, and adds another to the very numerous remains of antiquity that have been recovered from the bed of that fruitful stream. It is a very good and perfect specimen of its kind, and is remarkably like one now in the British Museum, and found many years ago in the river Witham. As a trenchant weapon it probably leaves little to desire, though from the disappearance of the binding of the grip there is no doubt some disturbance of the original balance. The blade is $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and, as is commonly the case where this portion is well preserved, shows the great skill and care of the smith who forged it. A broad channel down the middle on either side gives as much lightness as is consistent with strength, while the necessary rigidity is retained by a corresponding rise at each side of the channel. It is possible that under the black oxide, resulting from its long burial in the rich deposits of the river, there may be near the hilt one of those inscriptions or imitation inscriptions not infrequently found on swords of this class. But I should hesitate to remove the oxide without further evidence of the existence of something below. In places the damascening of the blade is very clear. The tang of the blade forming the grip is a plain flat plate of iron. It has been furnished either with plates of wood or horn, which may have been held in place by a binding of leather or cord, or perhaps of silver wire.

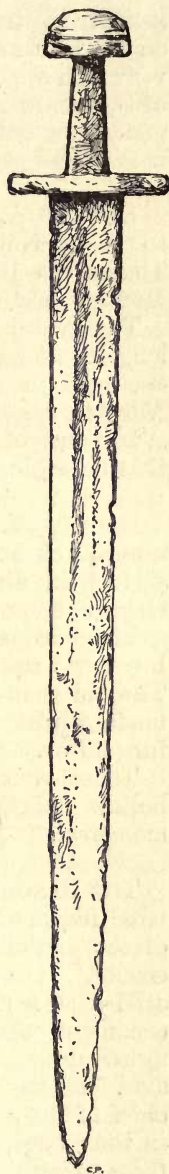
The sword is in general form, as well as in details of ornament, almost a duplicate of the Witham sword. The length of the two is exactly the same, and the principal difference in the ornament is that upon Mr. Williams's weapon the middle part of the pommel has two lozenge-shaped inlays on each face and the Museum sword has one. I have described this latter in some detail in *Archaeologia*, vol. l. p. 530, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to repeat the description here. In Mr. Williams's sword the bosses on the pommel do not so clearly show that they are intended to represent an animal's



VIKING SWORD
FOUND IN THE
THAMES.
($\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)



HILT OF A VIKING SWORD FOUND
IN THE THAMES.
($\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)



SWORD FOUND
IN THE THAMES
NEAR WINDSOR.
($\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)

head, from the absence of the nostrils, which are clearly defined on the Witham sword. The ornament must have presented a very rich appearance when perfect. The whole of the ground of the guard and pommel must have been silver (though the metal now only remains in the hatching), and scattered over it are lozenges of gold outlined in copper."

EDWARD A. BARRY, Esq., exhibited another sword, believed to be of Norman date, which was dredged up from the Thames in 1855 at a spot midway between Bray Mill and Monkey Island, near Windsor.

The sword is of iron, and measures 2 feet 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. It has short straight quillons and a rounded pommel, encircled by a deep groove. The type is shown in Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 492.

In point of date this sword is probably contemporary with that belonging to Mr. Williams, and of similar origin.

SYDNEY V. KLEIN, Esq., exhibited three examples of a number of hollow brick vessels found 3 or 4 feet below the surface in digging the foundations of the Observatory at Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

They are about 7 inches high and cylindrical in form, becoming square towards the base, which is 4 inches across. The sides and top are deeply scored with horizontal lines, made whilst the vessel was on the potter's wheel, as a key for mortar.

These vessels seem to have been made for constructing hollow floors, but their date is doubtful. Perhaps they are mediæval.

THE BENCHERS OF LINCOLN'S INN exhibited a much mutilated fragment of a carved alabaster panel, of English work of the end of the fifteenth century, representing the Annunciation. On one side is shown the Blessed Virgin kneeling at a desk beneath a canopy, with her head turned to receive the message of the archangel, whose somewhat diminutive figure, now nearly all broken away, was placed on the opposite side. Between the figures is the pot of lilies. In the dexter chief of the panel is a half-length figure of God the Father in the clouds, from whom issues the Holy Ghost in form of a dove flying towards the Blessed Virgin. Behind each of the two principal figures is an unusually large nimbus.

The panel, though sadly injured, bears considerable traces of its original painting.

J. A. CLARK, Esq., exhibited a jug of green glazed pottery found at Lincoln's Inn.

On these two exhibitions W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes :

"The small alabaster carving, exhibited by the kindness of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, was found in 1822, 'whilst digging considerably below the foundation of the chapel of Lincoln's Inn.* At the time of its discovery, the colours and gilding with which it was decorated were well preserved.'†

There can be little doubt that this carving belonged to the old chapel of the Inn, which was taken down in 1623, after the completion of the present chapel. This former chapel no doubt formed part of the town house of the Bishops of Chichester, to whom the greater part of Lincoln's Inn formerly belonged, which was built by Ralph Nevill, who occupied that See from 1222 to 1244. Matthew of Westminster states that Bishop Nevill died 'in nobili palatio suo, quod a fundamentis, non procul a Novo Templo, construxerat.' The *Register of Bishop Rede*, 1397 to 1415, the oldest register now remaining at Chichester, gives some further information: 'Hic adquisivit Episcopatuui terras sive gardenum juxta vetus Templum Londini, in vico vocato Chancellor's Lane, et ibidem sumptuose edificavit.'

The only other remaining relic of this ancient chapel is the small doorway, of which I exhibit a drawing. The stones were found, I believe, some few years ago, when clearing away the old chambers which formerly encroached on the west front of the present chapel. The doorway is a nice specimen of Early English work, with dog-tooth ornament, and accords fairly well with the assumption that it was part of Bishop Nevill's house. This door may have been the priest's door, which, as the following entries in the Black Books show, existed in the old chapel:

1551-2. A key was bought for the 'quere dore.'

1565-6. 28 feet of planking for the priest's door, 1s. 8d.

In 1558-9, 2s. 6d. was paid for mending the pavement and carrying away the rubbish after the altar was taken down in

* Lane's *Guide*, 1823.

† Spilsbury, *Lincoln's Inn and its Library*, 68.

the chapel. The alabaster carving may well have been part of the 'rubbish' here referred to.

The green glazed jug of late fourteenth or early fifteenth century date, exhibited by Mr. Clark, was found with a large number of others in an old cess-pit near the east end of the present chapel, while digging the foundations of the new block of chambers running north from the old gate-house."

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge Dragon, communicated the following note on the Insignia of an Archbishopric, in the form of a letter addressed to the President :

"HERALDS' COLLEGE,
1st May, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR WOLLASTON FRANKS,

As a lover of heraldry, whose knowledge of it, whether European or Asiatic, is unique; who sees in heraldry, not only a possible fine art, that can be the shorthand of history; who believes heraldry to be a silent language, helping again and again to reveal the forgotten picture-handwriting on the wall; to you, I venture to address these remarks on an heraldic subject, an archbishop's cross and pall on an azure field, which the Primates of Canterbury and York, Dublin and Armagh have used.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* we read that Henry VIII., on April 8th, 1541, regranted to the cathedral church of Christ Church, Canterbury, 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' and I think this gives the clue to the arms which are commonly stated to be those of the See of Canterbury, namely :

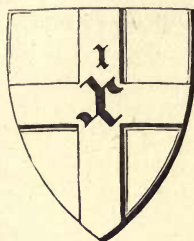


THE INSIGNIA OF
AN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

*Azure, an archbishop's cross in pale or,
over all a pall proper.*

These arms Cranmer, on his archiepiscopal seal of 1540, impales with :

Azure, on a cross argent, the Greek letters Chi and Iota in pale, in black letter.



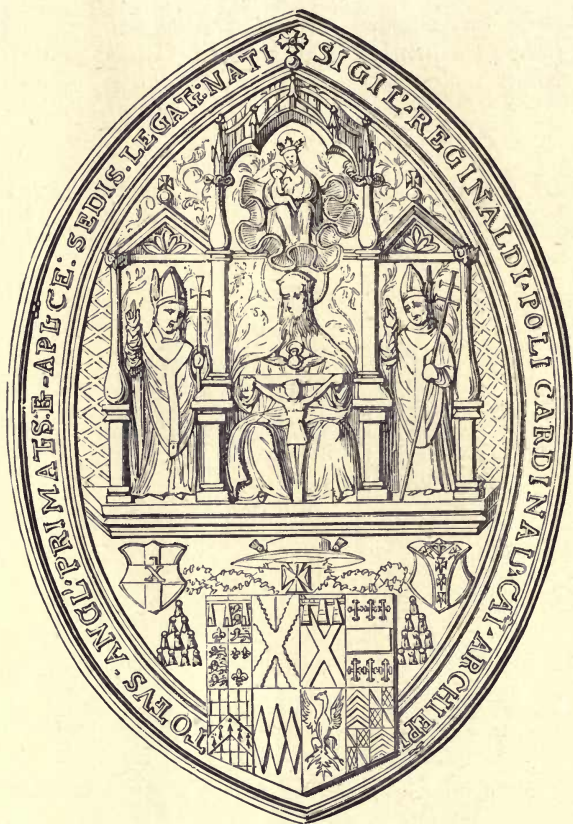
ARMS OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF CANTERBURY



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF THOMAS CRANMER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
1533—1555-6.

(Date of seal, probably 1538.)

Cardinal Pole, on his seal of dignity, uses both these coats but on separate shields.



SEAL OF DIGNITY OF CARDINAL POLE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
1555-6—1558.

Parker, on his private seal of 1559, and on his seal for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, also uses :

*Azure, on a cross argent, the Greek letters Chi and Iota in pale, in black letter,**

* In a MS. at the Herald's College, lettered L 10, of about the year 1536, the letters on the cross are XPΣ.

which coat impales the arms granted to him by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, in 1559; and on his private seal of 1573,



SEAL OF MATTHEW PARKER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1559-1575,
FOR THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

Parker, for the first time, uses the shield with the cross and pall of an archbishop.

Cranmer's and Parker's seals are figured in Gorham's *Gleanings of the Reformation*, a book brimful of information and use.

The shield with the archbishop's cross and pall, which we generally call the arms of the See of Canterbury, was, I believe, in reality (and as I hope I shall make clear before this letter is concluded) only the 'insignia of an archbishopric,' and not the arms of the cathedral church or See of Canterbury; as in the other shield, *Azure, on a cross argent, the Greek letters Chi and Iota in pale, in black letter*, we have, I should contend, the only right coat-of-arms of the old cathedral church of Canterbury.

Indeed, at present, I doubt if a diocese has arms. Cathedral churches as the *sedes* (*i.e.* the See) of the bishop had arms, as by law the bishop of each see is constituted a body corporate, and these have done duty as arms of the diocese, but I expect an ecclesiastical diocese, like a county or shire, has no arms properly pertaining to it, and why should it?

If I am right in my conjecture, and the arms of the old cathedral church of Canterbury are needed, I think the insignia of an archbishopric, that is the cross and pall, should be given to show the dignity of that church. If so it can be done in two ways, namely, by putting each coat-of-arms on a separate shield, following the example of Cardinal Pole, or by impaling the two coats, as on Cranmer's seal of dignity of 1538.

At York, up to the Reformation, we also find, as at Canterbury, two shields of arms.

The first,

Azure, an archbishop's cross in pale or, over all a pall proper,

which shield we have been in the habit of calling 'York ancient,' and the other,

Gules, two keys in saltire argent, in chief the ancient papal tiara of one crown or,

'York modern,' and as my contention is that the shield with the archbishop's cross and pall, is 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' and nothing more, so my contention is that the shield with the cross keys and single-crowned tiara was the only real coat-of-arms of the church of York; that the terms 'York ancient' and 'York modern' are not correct; and that the dedication of the cathedral church of York to St. Peter explains the coat-of-arms actually adopted.

Cardinal Wolsey, in the tapestry on the front of the gallery in the great hall at Hampton Court, impales the two so-called York coats-of-arms on one shield (in like manner as we saw the two corresponding coat-of-arms of Canterbury impaled by Cranmer on his seal of dignity of 1538), and I interpret the shield at Hampton Court to be the arms of the cathedral church, or 'church,' of York, impaled by the insignia of an archbishopric, so as to show the dignity of that church.

This contention, or view, as to the shield with the archbishop's cross and pall, being merely 'the insignia of an arch-

bishopric,' seems to me to be greatly strengthened by the use made of it by John Kyte (who became Bishop of Carlisle in 1521) on his seal. Kyte was originally Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, but in 1521 exchanged that preferment for the titular archbishopric of Thebes in Greece, together with the bishopric of Carlisle.



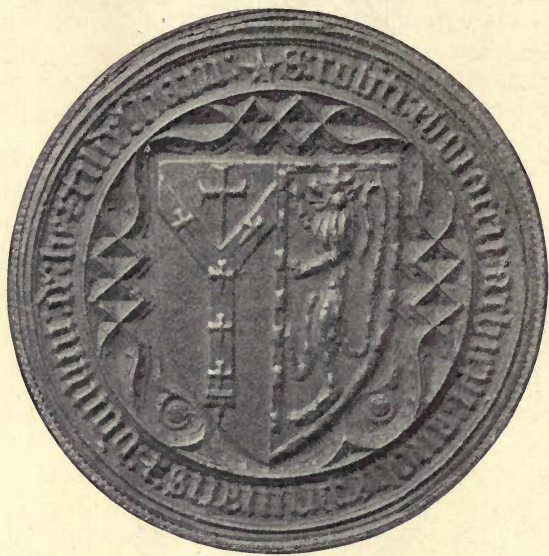
SEAL OF JOHN KYTE, ARCHBISHOP OF THEBES AND BISHOP OF CARLISLE
1521-1537.

This seal is figured in the *Archaeological Journal*,* and shows the arms of Kyte, impaled by 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' with the legend: s' JÖHIS . ARCHIEPI . TEBANES' . & . EPI . KARLIOLES', and the insignia of the cross and pall take the place of the arms of the cathedral church of Carlisle.

Dugdale, as Norroy King of Arms, visited Halifax parish church, in Yorkshire, on April 2nd, 1666, and he tricks the

* Vol. 48, plate iii. No. 12.

arms he saw. Amongst these are the arms of William Grenefield, who became Archbishop of York in 1304, as well as those of William Rokeby, Archbishop of Dublin, sometime Vicar of Halifax, who died in Dublin in 1521. Both these shields have the personal coat on the sinister, impaled by 'the insignia of an archbishopric' on an *azure* field; and it is curious to remark that the pall in each example ends with an



SEAL OF ROBERT WALDBY, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK 1396—1397-8, FOR THE REGALITY OF HEXHAM. (Obverse.)

open crown, and not with fringe, or lead, or the nebulous ornament, as on a shield in the lantern or central tower of York Minster, which last example is figured by Poole and Hugall in their book on York Cathedral (1850).

In the museum of the Philosophical Society in York is the original matrix of the seal of the Regality of Hexham, made for Robert Waldby, Archbishop of York, in 1396. The obverse has the personal arms of Waldby, impaled by 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' namely, the cross and pall, and on the reverse is a shield charged with the cross-keys and the early papal tiara of one crown, and I contend that to call these two ecclesiastical coats of arms York ancient and modern is a mistake, and that what the Hexham Regality

seal really shows is, that Waldby was an archbishop, and that his church was York.

On 14th September, 1641, Dugdale visited York Minster, and he tricks the shield in glass of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York in 1407, and gives 'the insignia of an archbishopric' on an azure field, impaling the arms of Bowet.* To-day the dexter of this impaled shield is glazed *gules*, but in 1641 it



SEAL OF ROBERT WALDBY, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK 1396—1397-8, FOR THE REGALITY OF HEXHAM. (Reverse.)

was *azure*. The York glass has been releaded and much mended, and by carelessness and nothing else I expect this red field for the cross and pall was substituted for the blue, as Dugdale gives it as blue, and the red field is not confirmed by another example. Mr. Woodward, in his *Ecclesiastical Heraldry*,† speaks of this red field as 'curious,' and I expect a glazier, after the civil wars, is alone responsible for it. Mr. Willement, however, had noticed this red field for the cross and pall in the glass at York, and has reproduced it in glass in the hall and in the great chamber at Hampton

* Henry Bowet was one of the first Englishmen to wear spectacles, and on his ring is the motto, *Honneur et joye*.

† 1894, p. 191.

Court, as well as on one of the banners, as figured in Charles Knight's *Old England*.* But if my theory be correct, the colour of the field matters little, as the pall and cross, 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' alone are of moment.

On 17th September, 1641, Dugdale visited Selby Abbey Church, and he tricks the arms of John Kemp, Archbishop of York in 1426. Here again the gold cross and white pall of an archbishop impale the arms of Kemp, and these two coats of arms, but on separate shields, are to be seen at Cawood, the ancient palace, or castle, of the archbishops of York, and Dugdale, in his Southwell Minster notes, gives the arms of Archbishop Kemp, impaled by the cross and pall coat-of-arms, as existing in the hall.†

In the 1797 edition of Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*,‡ we read that in the east window of the chancel of South Muskham Church the arms of William Boothe, Archbishop of York in 1452, were to be seen, impaled by the cross and pall on an *azure* field, and William Dugdale, Norroy, in his church notes at the end of his *Visitation of Nottinghamshire*, begun in 1662 and finished in 1664, gives us a drawing of the kneeling figure of Archbishop Boothe, from the east window of the Boothe chantry chapel in Southwell Minster. He is represented in mass vestments, has on mitre and pall, and holds in his right hand the cross of the Province of York, and on a shield the cross and pall are figured on the dexter, and the arms of Boothe on the sinister.§

Holles in his Ordinary of Arms|| gives us in colours this same impaled coat, and the *azure* field for the cross and pall is unmistakable.

On 8th September, 1665, Dugdale visited the church of Holy Trinity in Goodramgate, York, where he found the arms of George Nevile, who was created Archbishop of York in 1464. Here again we have the cross and pall on an *azure* field, impaling the quarterly coat of Nevile; and Nevile's impaled shield we find painted, in like manner, on the choir screen in the abbey church of Hexham, as is figured in Hodges' *Hexham Abbey*;¶ and Dugdale, in his notes of Southwell, gives us the same *azure* field with cross and pall, impaling

* Vol. ii. 14.

† Heralds' College MS. C. 34, 84.

‡ Vol. iii. 152.

§ Heralds' College MS. C. 34, 83 at the end.

|| Heralds' College MS. E. D. N. 21, p. 13.

¶ Plate 51, and see page 46 and frontispiece.

Nevile, from 'the East Window of the Great Chamber,'* as does Holles in his Ordinary of Arms.†

Robert Glover, Somerset Herald in 1584-5, made heraldic notes at Bolton Percy, in Yorkshire, and he tricks the arms he found there of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York in 1480, and again we find the cross and pall on an *azure* field, impaling the arms of Rotherham, and a similar shield of the same date is in the possession of Dr. Marshall, Rouge Croix, at Sarnesfield Court, Herefordshire.

Robert Dodsworth, whom, to quote Hunter in his preface to his *History of South Yorkshire*, 'no fatigue could deter, who shrunk from no labour however uninviting,' and who died in 1634, gives the arms of Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York in 1501, from Sandall Church, near Wakefield. Here the *azure* field with cross and pall impales the arms of Savage. Dugdale, on 14th September, 1641, sketches the tomb of Archbishop Savage, and on one shield gives us the keys in saltire, ensigned with St. Peter's hat impaling Savage, and on another the cross and pall coat impaling Savage; and Thoroton, in his *History of Nottinghamshire*, tells us that this last impaled shield was in a window of the hall at Newstead Abbey.‡

Cardinal Bainbrigge, the successor to Savage, died in Rome, and his tomb in the venerable English College there has the shield with the cross and pall, as well as that with the cross keys and tiara.

Thomas Wolsey, also a cardinal, succeeded Bainbrigge at York in 1514, and in the earlier part of this paper we have seen that Wolsey used 'the insignia of an archbishopric,' impaling the arms of the cathedral church of York.

His successor, Edward Lee, in 1531 became Archbishop of York. His personal arms are impaled by the cross and pall on an *azure* field, in the east window of the chancel of South Muskham Church, as Thoroton relates; and Glover in 1584-5, when at Bolton Percy, notes this *azure* field with cross and pall impaling the arms of Lee. In conclusion, it may be added that the shields of arms called Canterbury, York, Dublin, and Armagh are in reality one and the same, and with no real difference whatsoever, as in each case it was the outward and visible sign, or heraldic way, of showing the insignia of an archbishop who had received the pall.

* Heralds' College MS. C. 34, 84.

† Heralds' College MS. E. D. N. 21, p. 13.

‡ Vol. iii. 152.

Hoping, my dear Sir Wollaston Franks, that this letter will interest you, and that you will correct me, if wrong, 'in little or in all,'

I remain, your affectionate friend,

EVERARD GREEN,
Rouge Dragon.

To Sir Wollaston Franks, K.C.B.,
President of the Society of Antiquaries,
&c., &c."

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope said he was afraid Mr. Green had not rightly understood the exact purport of the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*.* The document in question was there headed, "Incorporatio Ecclesiæ Cathedralis et Metropoliticæ Christi Cantuariensis," which exactly described its purport, and it had nothing whatever to do with the re-foundation of the archbishopric of Canterbury, as had lately been asserted by a Roman Catholic writer, or the granting of official arms to the archbishop. The particular clause which was supposed to confer this privilege was found, *mutatis mutandis*, in identical terms in the Letters Patent incorporating about the same time the Deans and Chapters of Winchester, Durham, Ely, etc., where Secular Canons replaced the Benedictine convents, and "honours and ensigns" (*honoribus et insigniis*) was a usual form to be met with in contemporary official documents.

With regard to the subject of the paper, Mr. Hope said he considered Mr. Green had fully made out his case, and for the first time the vexed question of the use of different arms by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had been satisfactorily explained. Mr. Hope thought it was not improbable that in the many instances at Canterbury where the arms with the cross and contraction for *Christi* occurred, the shield was actually meant as the arms of the church and not of the Benedictine priory, as was usually asserted.

Professor WINDLE, M.D., Sc.D., F.S.A., read the following notes on a Roman Pottery near Mancetter :

"The quadrilateral earthworks which mark the site of the Roman station of *Manduessedum* are situated about half a mile from the modern village of Mancetter, and about two miles from the camp of Oldbury, which occupies a com-

* Ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel (London, 1817), i. 106.

manding position on a neighbouring hill. These earthworks are traversed by the Watling Street, which divides them into two equal portions, and many coins have been found in their vicinity.

The pottery kilns which I am about to describe have been found at Hartshill, which lies nearly midway between Mancetter and Oldbury. The village of Hartshill stands on an elevated site and possesses huge quarries of stone which have been worked for many years. In the process of removing the soil for the purpose of getting at the subjacent rock the various kilns which have been discovered up to the present have been brought to light.

The first of these was laid bare about six years ago in the quarries worked by Mr. Tippetts. I have unfortunately no notes of this kiln, but have seen some of the pottery which was found in it. This consists chiefly of fragments of *mortaria* made of a white clay and possessing an overhanging rim, like those found at Uriconium and elsewhere. One *mortarium* in this find was complete save for a hole in the bottom, and showed the moulded lip by which its contents were poured off. Like other specimens found elsewhere, the inside of this vessel, and the same is true of other specimens found in the remaining kilns, was studded with small hard fragments of grit embedded in the clay. The nearly perfect *mortarium* bore no mark, but one fragment of rim found in this kiln bears on the edge the inscription SAR'R, and one or two other pieces bear imperfectly impressed stamps which I have been unable to decipher. All these stamps are placed transversely across the upper surface of the rim.

The second kiln was found about three years ago in the part of the quarry worked by Mr. C. Abell, who first drew my attention to these objects, and who has lent me the small vase and almost perfect *mortarium* which were found in the kiln in question. The *mortarium* resembles in every way that which I have just mentioned, but bears on its rim the letters VDIO. The vase is of a finer clay and bluish black in colour. This kiln appears to have been similar to the smaller of those which I am about to describe, but as I did not see it myself I pass on to the latest discoveries, which were made early in this year close to the second kiln, and about a quarter of a mile from the first.

The larger of these kilns consists of a nearly circular platform, about four feet in diameter, which rests upon a central pedestal two feet in height. The platform is surrounded by a parapet or rim eight inches in height, which does not extend round the entire of the circumference, but is at the front of

the kiln prolonged into two walls, between which the fire was evidently kindled. All these parts were made of burnt clay. Under the platform and around the central pedestal ran a circular passage which had two openings at the front or fire side of the kiln. In the roof of this circular passage, and therefore through the platform, were five openings, of which the largest was at the side opposite to the fire and the others were disposed in pairs, two on either side. The first-mentioned of these openings was much the largest, and it is quite clear that when the fire was lit the smoke and heat must have passed through the circular passage and found an exit by the holes or chimneys in its roof. The smaller kiln, which lies a few yards from that just described, was similar in construction, but had no circular subway and no vents through the floor of the platform. These parts of the first were represented by a pair of recesses extending for about 18 inches under the platform. In the neighbourhood of these two kilns have been found several barrows full of fragments of pottery of various kinds, but no perfect or nearly perfect specimens. By far the greater number of these pieces are of the whitish overhanging rim type of pottery; and though I have looked through a great number of them, I have not been able to find any fragment with a stamp upon it.

The other kinds of pottery are as follows: (1) fragments of bluish black pottery resembling the perfect vase found in the second kiln (some of this is ornamented with a hatched pattern at the sides and below the beadings which mark the neck); (2) red pottery unglazed (only a few pieces of this kind have been found); I also found one very much-weathered piece of Samian pottery.

General Pitt-Rivers, who has been good enough to look at fragments from these finds, writes to me that this piece is 'red glazed Samian, much weathered, but of the dark red colour, which was probably of foreign manufacture imported and not made in England; the imitation Samian is quite different.'

There is a clay pit in the valley beneath Hartshill from the contents of which bricks have been made in recent times, so that it may have been from this or from some similar and neighbouring pit that the requisite resources for the carrying on of the pottery were obtained."

The Director remarked that from the absence of "wasters" or broken specimens of pottery he did not think there was anything to show that the kilns were Roman. The few

pieces of pottery found were clearly of domestic use and must have come from some *villa* or other building near, and not from the kilns discovered.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 20th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author :—Prehistoric Problems, being a selection of Essays on the Evolution of Man and other controverted Problems in Anthropology and Archæology. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1897.

From the Author :—The Great Mosque of the Omeiyades, Damascus. By R. Phenè Spiers, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1896.

From the Author :—The Origin of the Ancient Northern Constellation Figures. By Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A., M.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author :

1. Un numismate Montalbanais au seizième siècle. Par M. Momméja. 8vo. Toulouse, 1896.

2. Quelques marbres antiques chrétiens et païens du Musée de Cahors. Par M. J. Momméja. 8vo. Paris, 1895.

Edwin Kitson Clark, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, 3rd June, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

HUGH W. YOUNG, Esq., F.S.A.Scot., of Burghead, Elgin, N.B., through J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited one of the remarkable stone balls with projecting knobs which (with one exception from Ireland) are found exclusively in Scotland, and chiefly in the north-eastern or Pictish portion of that country. This curious relic was discovered recently in the parish of Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, in the valley of the Dee. It is of hornblendic schist, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has four projecting knobs, one of which is plain and the other three ornamented with spirals and chevrons. The con-

vex surfaces of the knobs are perfectly spherical, and the ball has been formed from a stone sphere by recessing the portions between the knobs. The result is to produce the optical illusion of the knobs being apparently more convex than they are in reality; that is to say, the knobs seem at first sight to be raised bosses on a sphere, instead of all being segments of one and the same sphere.



STONE BALL FOUND AT
LUMPHANAN, ABERDEEN-
SHIRE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Mr. Romilly Allen exhibited for comparison electrotypes of a similarly decorated stone ball from the parish of Towie, Aberdeenshire, now in the Edinburgh Museum. There is a third specimen with spiral ornament in the Elgin Museum.

Dr. Joseph Anderson describes these balls very fully in his *Scotland in Pagan Times—Iron Age*. With regard to their probable use he says: "In all their variety of forms, these objects present certain features which are suggestive of a possible use as weapons. Their ornate character, their speciality of form, which renders them capable of being swung by thongs or bound to the end of a handle, and the fact that one example is pierced by a hole, are indications in this direction. Although there is no conclusive evidence of the fact, it is at least conceivable that they may have been mounted as mace-heads similar to those mace-heads with pyramidal projections which are found occasionally among the

relics of the Iron Age, and continued in use in the early Middle Ages, and similar, at least in appearance, to the mace-heads shown in the hands of unmounted men in the Bayeux Tapestry."

The CHAIRMAN corroborated this view.

Mr. C. H. READ explained how such balls, by being entirely

encased in raw hide from which circular pieces could be cut to show the ornamented discs, might be attached to a mace, and expressed an opinion that the art was of the Iron Age. Mr. George Coffey, however, in his monograph on Newgrange in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, states good reasons for believing the spiral ornament on the Towie stone ball to be of Bronze Age type. This theory is also strengthened by the fact that stone balls of this class have been found associated with cist burials at Craig Beg, near Ballater, and at Strypes, Elginshire.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fragment of Roman tile found recently in digging the foundation of a house at the entrance of the Esplanade at Carmarthen. The site uncovered appears to be that of a Roman villa. The discovery of traces of the Roman occupation of Wales so far west is noteworthy.

The only other remains of Roman structures which have been found west of Carmarthen were at Cwmbrwyn, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, at Ford, near Trefgarn, Pembrokeshire, and on the supposed site of *Ad Vicesimum*, near Ambleston, Pembrokeshire.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bowl of *lignum vitae*, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, mounted in silver, and covered with engine-turned decoration, apparently of late seventeenth-century work. It has been in Mr. Peacock's family for about two centuries.

The silver band is not hall-marked.

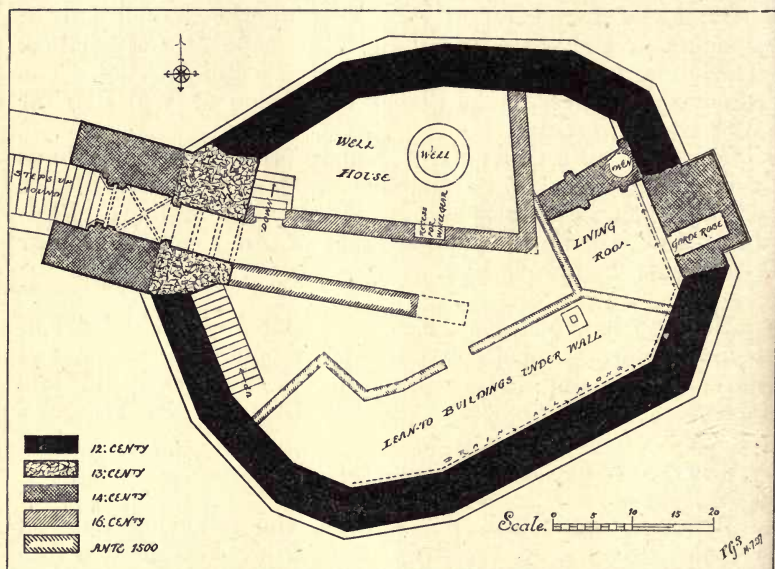
PERCY G. STONE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on recent discoveries in the Keep of Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight:

"Under my direction the accumulated *débris* of 300 years has been cleared lately from the interior of the Keep at Carisbrooke Castle. This *débris* consisted of stones, many of them worked, and soil averaging a depth of 6 feet, and must have been, for the greater part, in existence for the last two centuries.

This clearance of rubbish has, I am pleased to say, resulted in the finding of the base of the walls belonging to the Keep buildings. Personally, I know of no other such evidence, except at Windsor, of the arrangement of the buildings within a shell keep.

The walls are thin, averaging a foot in thickness, and

evidently only served as a support to a timber superstructure, as was often the case in monastic buildings, roofed over as a lean-to against the Keep walls. These walls, as may be seen on reference to the accompanying plan, run parallel to the enclosing walls of the Keep itself, and are evidently anterior to the sixteenth century. An interesting find, too, is the masonry of two superior fireplaces back to back. These were executed in good ashlar work, and from the shallowness of the fire recess were evidently hooded. In my opinion they date from *circa* 1280, as the splayed backs are identical with the



PLAN SHOWING RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE KEEP OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

fire recess by the side of a window in a chamber of the time of Countess Isabella de Fortibus, undoubtedly of early Decorated work. All the moulding left to go by is the shallow cavetto of the bases. Portions of attached shafts were dug out close by. The northernmost fireplace has been transformed by the addition of a brick oven, no doubt by Sir George Carey in 1587. There is clear evidence of the destruction of these Keep buildings by fire. The original steps to the rampart walk have also been brought to light,

and made serviceable again. Along the inner side of the Keep wall runs a drain with a vent to the north of the garderobe. A socketed coping stone was found among the *débris*, and may have formed the finish of the roof of this garderobe, which was carried up in a succession of weathered sets-off. Among the rubbish at the floor level a few lance-heads and butts with arrow and quarrel heads were brought to light, as also door clamp nails, shutter fastenings, etc., and the remains of fallow deer and other edible animals. These will be placed in the Castle Museum. In clearing out the well-house, we opened the sink with its iron grating mentioned in the sixteenth-century accounts.

I think it would be advisable to bring the walls to a safe level above the ground, say 3 feet. As they are at present I fear in time all evidence of their existence will be obliterated. The masonry of the fireplaces should also be made good against the action of the weather.

P.S.—Since writing the above the internal walls have been carried up about a couple of feet above the ground level and roughly coped with stones set on edge, about which I think there can be no possibility of mistaking the date.

To secure the fireplaces from ruin they had to be built up to an uniform height and domed over to keep the weather from the heart of the masonry.

The entrance to the oven is a modern rendering of what I consider it would have been originally, judging by other ancient examples in the immediate neighbourhood.

I have only to add my appreciation of the judicious assistance and antiquarian interest of Mr. A. Harbottle Estcourt, deputy-governor of the Isle of Wight and custodian of Carisbrooke Castle, who supervised the work throughout, and who is mainly responsible for the preservation of the ancient features brought to light."

R. HALL WARREN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original "Safe Conduct" of the year 1406 on behalf of William Pires, a burgess of Portland, on which he communicated the following notes :

"The 'safe conduct,' dated Easter Day, 7th Henry IV. (1406), here given by the bailiffs and burgesses of Portland, in its recital of the grant of Henry III. of 1232 (the same year that the Friars Preachers first came to Winchester and the castle hall was building), makes no mention of the gift of this manor

by Edward the Confessor to the church of Winchester in token of remorse for inflicting trial by ordeal on his mother,* which was ratified by King Henry I.

The manor seems to have been alienated from the church 24 Edward I., Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, holding it by exchange with the church of St. Swithin,† but this is not referred to in the deed, which bases its authority on the power of the church and the terrible anathema in case of contumacy.

The scrivener has made some curious mistakes in copying the charter of Henry III. Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, is called Henry de Burgh, Earl of Lancashire, *Cant.* having evidently been read as *Lanc.*, and the Richard, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor, is no doubt Ralph (Nevill).

Of the attesting parties, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Justiciary, Richard de Argent, and Henry de Capell were witnesses to a charter of confirmation of Henry III. to the town of Bristol (1 May, 2 Henry III., 1227).

The passport, which has lost its seal, is given to one William Pires, a burgess of Portland, and a reference to the directory of that town shows that there are many families of the name of Pearce now resident there. It is a good illustration of the safeguards acquired by the towns for the free conduct of their trade throughout the realm, and permits the bearer to pass free of all customs and dues in all boroughs, cities, fairs, and markets. This is well put by Mrs. J. R. Green:

‘If he travelled outside his own town for the purpose of trade he carried privilege with him everywhere, and confidently claimed freedom from “pontage” and “passage” and “pesage” and “shewage,” that is from tolls for crossing bridges, for passing into a town, for the weighing of goods, for showing merchandize in the market, and from a host of similar imposts. Wherever he went he was shielded by the protection of his fellow citizens; if he had an action for debt in any other town he was granted common letters from the mayor and jurats to assist him in his suit; if any wrong was done him they enforced compensation or they avenged his injuries by confiscating the goods of any merchants within their walls who had come from the offending town. Legal safeguards and privileges moreover fenced him about on every side. He could only be impleaded in the courts of his own town, and

* Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel (London, 1817), ii. 36.

† Hutching's *History of Dorset*, i. 584.

any fellow citizen who brought an action against him outside the borough might be disgraced and disfranchised.*

The full text of the document, the seal of which is unfortunately lost, is as follows:

‘Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Ballivi et burgenses de Portlond salutem Cum per cartas regum Anglie progenitorum domini regis nunc quieti esse debemus et hactenus quieti esse consueverimus in cunctis burgeysiis civitatibus ffeyriis et mercatis et alibi per totum regnum Anglie et regiam potestatem citra mare et ultra ab omnibus teoloniis consuetudinibus et hujusmodi prestacionibus quibuscunque quarum cartarum transcripta sigillo nostro communi signata vobis mittimus si placet inspicienda in hec verba Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie et Normannie Comes Andagavie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis suis salutem Sciatis nos intuitu dei et pro salute anime nostre concessisse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Swithini Wyntoniensi et venerabili patri Petro ejusdem ecclesie episcopo et successoribus suis ejusdem ecclesie episcopis Priori et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnia amerciamenta de omnibus hominibus terris et feodis suis que amerciamenta ad nos vel heredes nostros vel vicecomites aut constabularios vel fforestarios seu ad alios ballivos nostros pertinere possent Et volumus quod idem episcopus et successores sui et predicti Prior et monachi habeant plenam potestatem ad distringendos omnes predictos ad predicta amerciamenta reddenda Et prohibemus super forisfacturam nostram nequis de predictis amerciamentis colligendis vel recipiendis sine districtione ob hoc facienda nisi per voluntatem dicti episcopi et successorum suorum aut predictorum Prioris et Monachorum se intromittat. Concessimus etiam dicto episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis priori et monachis quod si aliquis hominum de terris vel de feodis suis pro delicto suo vitam vel membrum amittere debeat vel fugerit et in judicio stare noluerit vel aliud quodcumque delictum fecerit pro quo debeat catalla perdere ubicumque de eo justicia fieri debeat sive in curia nostra sive in aliis curiis omnia catalla ipsius sint predicti episcopi et successorum suorum et predictorum prioris et monachorum Et liceat eidem episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis

* *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, i. 183.

priori et monachis sine omni deturbacione vicecomitum et quorumcumque ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum ponere se in seysinam de predictis catallis in predictis casibus et aliis quando ballivi nostri si catalla illa ad nos pertinerent ea in manu nostra seysire possent et deberent. Concessimus preterea prefato episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis priori et monachis quod nullus vicecomes vel constabularius vel alius ballivus noster habeat posse vel ingressum in predictis terris feodis vel hominibus suis sed totum pertineat ad predictum episcopum et successores suos et predictos priorem et monachos preter attachiamenta de placita [*sic*] corone. Et volumus quod predictus episcopus et successores sui et predicti prior et monachi sint imperpetuum quieti de omnibus escapiis latronum et omnium aliorum prisonum. Concessimus etiam prefato episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis priori et monachis quod ipsi et omnes homines sui et de omnibus feodis suis sint quieti imperpetuum de theolonio pesagio pontagio lastagio cayagio et custuma per totam terram nostram et de sectis Schirarum et hundredorum et de reparacione castellorum et de omnibus aliis operacionibus. Preterea concessimus predicto episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis priori et monachis quod licet processu temporis aliqua libertate earum a nobis concessarum aliquo casu contingente usi non fuerint eadem nichilominus utantur nonobstante quod aliquo tempore usi non fuerint. Omnes autem has libertates et liberas consuetudinis et acquietancias concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris Et preterea presenti carta confirmamus Deo et ecclesie sancti Switini [*sic*] Wyntoniensi et predictis episcopo et successoribus suis et predictis priori et monachis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictus episcopus et successores sui et predicti prior et monachi et omnes homines sui et terre et feoda sua habeant predictas libertates et liberas consuetudines et acquietancias bene et in pace et plenarie in omnibus rebus et locis sicut predictum est. Hijs testibus W. Karleolensi episcopo Henrico [*sic*] de Burgo comite Lanc(astrie) [*sic*] et Justiciario Anglie Johanne de Albineio Ricardo de Argenton Radulfo filio Nicholai Godefray de Crancombe Johanne filio Philippi Galfrido Dispensario Ricardo filio Hugonis Henrico de capella et aliis multis. Data per manus venerabilis patris Ricardi [*sic*] Cistrensis [*sic*] episcopi et cancellarii nostri apud Lamhuek [*sic*] xx^{mo} die Januarii anno regni nostri xvj^{to} Siquis igitur hanc nostram donacionem et concessionem in aliud quam constituimus ut supradictum est transferre vel de ea aliquid minuere presumpserit eterne malediccioni subiaceat et infernalibus incendiis cum Juda

Christi proditore jugiter puniatur nisi satisfaccione condigna emendaverit quod contra nostrum decretum contumaciter deliquit Rex Atheldredus omnes predictas libertates primo concessit imperpetuum donavit et confirmavit Dunstanus Archiepiscopus Dorovorensis ecclesie Oswaldus Eboracensis civitatis Archiepiscopus Adthelwoldus episcopus Lyvyng episcopus Dyroldus episcopus Adthelmer minister Wlpknel minister Leofricus minister supradictam sentenciam confirmaverunt et signo crucis assignarunt. Et sciatis quod Willelmus Pires lator presencium est comburgensis noster de Portlond in omnibus libertatibus supradictis Et ideo vobis supplicamus quatinus eum libere transire permittatis. Data apud Portlond sub sigillo nostro communi in festo Pasche anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum septimo."

Rev. HENRY GEE, B.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the *Domus Inferior*, or "Frary," of our oldest Charterhouses.

Mr. Gee's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 3rd, 1897.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, and afterwards
HAROLD ARTHUR, VISCOUNT DILLON, President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Burlington Fine Arts Club:—Catalogue of a Collection of European Enamels from the earliest date to the end of the seventeenth century. 4to. London, 1897.

From the Author:—Vestiges of Protestant Dissent. By G. E. Evans. 8vo. Liverpool, 1897.

From the Author:—A Brief of a Lineage of the very Ancient Family and Surname of Shallcross or Shawcross. By Rev. W. H. Shawcross. 8vo. Evesham, 1896.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—A Subject Index of the modern works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1891-1895. Compiled by G. K. Fortescue. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Author:—The Salmon Clause in the Indentures of Apprentices. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. n. p. n. d.

The SECRETARY explained that the appointments of the Vice-Presidents having lapsed, and the Treasurership being vacant through the resignation of Dr. Edwin Freshfield, it devolved upon him, in the unavoidable absence of the Director, to take the chair. He reported that, as the Fellows were already aware, the chair had become vacant since the last meeting by the lamented death of their President, Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks.

He had now the honour to announce to the Society that he had in consequence summoned a Council, as directed by the Statutes, chap. vi. § xii., in order to elect a new President, and that the suffrages of that Council so summoned had fallen upon Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon. With the Society's permission he would call upon the Assistant-Secretary to read the Minutes of the Proceedings of that Council, which met on the 3rd day of June, 1897, to show not only what had been done, but why the Society had not been consulted in the choice of a President, whose election in such circumstances as the present rested entirely with the Council, in accordance with the Society's Charter.

The Minutes of Council were read accordingly, recording (1) the election of a President; (2) the resignation of the Treasurer; and (3) a bequest to the Society by the late Sir Wollaston Franks of such of his printed books on antiquities, art, history, and genealogy as are not already in the Society's library, together with his heraldic manuscripts, and such drawings or engravings of seals as they may wish to possess.

The SECRETARY thereupon moved that the Assistant-Secretary do now introduce the President, who was in waiting in an adjacent room, to take the chair as President.

Preceded by the Assistant-Secretary bearing the mace, the President then entered the room, and took the chair amidst the respectful and hearty applause of the Fellows present, all of whom received him standing in their places.

Mr. SECRETARY then, in his place, requested permission in the name of the Society to congratulate the President on the high honour which had been conferred upon him.

The PRESIDENT then rose and expressed to the Society his cordial thanks for the kind and hearty reception he had met with. No one, he ventured to say, could be more sensible than himself of the grievous loss the Society had sustained

by the death of Sir Wollaston Franks, and of the impossibility of any one adequately filling the office of President after him. He had known and esteemed the late President for many years, and had always been impressed by his vast knowledge, his liberality, and his gentleness, qualities which made it the more difficult for any one to follow him. He thanked the Council for electing him President, and trusted they would assist him in maintaining the dignity and tradition of his high office, which it would always be his own constant aim to do.

The following Resolution was proposed by Sir J. Charles Robinson, seconded by C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., and carried unanimously:

“While concurring with the Council in the Resolution which has been read, this meeting cannot refrain from bearing independent testimony to the great eminence and personal worth of its late President, and from offering to his family the assurance of its profound sympathy.”

The following Resolution was also proposed by Captain Telfer, seconded by A. C. King, Esq., and carried unanimously:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London learns with sincere regret that to the grievous and irreparable loss which has been incurred by the Society in the death of its beloved and lamented President, has now been added a still further loss in the resignation of the Treasurer. Dr. Freshfield has for 23 years served the best interests of the Society by a zeal and assiduity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. In the special department over which he has presided for the last eight years, the success which he achieved in placing the finances of the Society on a sound basis has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The Secretary is hereby requested to convey to Dr. Freshfield this expression of very sincere regret at his resignation.”

The ordinary business of the meeting was then resumed.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

Notice was given that a Ballot would be taken at the evening meeting of Thursday, 17th June, for the election of two Members of Council *vice* Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President, deceased, and Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, resigned, and that the Council had recommended the names of Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A., and Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq., to fill the vacancies.

Also that a further Ballot would be taken at the same time for the election of a Treasurer, and that the Council had recommended the name of Philip Norman, Esq., to fill the office of Treasurer vacant by the resignation of Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., A.D.C.
Francis Pierrepont Barnard, Esq., M.A.
Robert Burnard, Esq.
Herbert Frederick Cook, Esq., M.A.
Alfred Robert Ogilvie Stutfield, Esq.
Augustus Prevost, Esq.
Henry Yates Thompson, Esq., B.A.
Edward Prioleau Warren, Esq.
Rev. John Frome Wilkinson, M.A.

Thursday, June 17th, 1897.

VISCOUNT DILLON, President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Family of Hyde, of Bore Place and Sundridge. By Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1896.

From the Author :—Effigy in Holy Trinity Church, Chester. By S. W. Williams, F.S.A. 8vo. n. p. n. d.

From the British School at Athens :—The Annual of the British School at Athens No. 2. Session 1895-1896. 4to. London, 1897.

From the Author :—Chronograms collected more than 4,000 in number since the publication of the two preceding volumes in 1882 and 1885. By James Hilton, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Editor :—The Registers of Elland, County Yorkshire. Vol. 1, 1559 to 1640. Edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A. 8vo. Leeds, n.d.

From the Royal Society of Literature :—The Mirror of the Sinful Soul. A prose translation from the French of a poem by Queen Margaret of Navarre, made in 1544 by Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth. Edited by P. W. Ames, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1897.

From the Rev. Francis Hopkinson, LL.D., F.S.A. :—Photograph of an autograph letter dated 11th May, 1621, from Frederick Henry, eldest son of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to his grandfather, King James I. of England.

The following letter was read from the Chair :

“4, Campden Hill Road,
Kensington, W.
June 12th, 1897.

DEAR LORD DILLON,

As perhaps you are aware, I contributed to the Silchester exhibition this year a collection of drawings made by me of all the architectural remains found on the site of the Roman city during the past seven years, which collection still hangs in the meeting-room.

I was desirous that the Society should see that nothing had been neglected for the elucidation of these remains, which are the most important connected with the site.

The sheets of drawings are over fifty in number. Some have been published in the various reports delivered to the Society by the Committee of the Silchester Exploration Fund, but for the greater number place was wanting in these reports. Completing the drawings are several rolls of sections of the various fragments (full size).

Knowing the interest taken by the Society in the exploration of Silchester, and wishing to render as full as possible the record of such explorations already in its hands, I write to beg you to offer, in my name, at the forthcoming meeting on the 17th inst., the entire collection for the acceptance of the Society, to be added to such other records as are preserved in its library.

I would also say that should the exploration of Silchester continue, as I hope it may, I trust to be able to add yet further to the collection as opportunities may occur.

I remain,

Yours truly,

GEORGE E. FOX.”

A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fox for his important and valuable gift to the Society's collections.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:

Robert Burnard, Esq.
Alfred Robert Ogilvie Stutfield, Esq.
Edward Prioleau Warren, Esq.
Herbert Frederick Cook, Esq., M.A.
Francis Pierrepont Barnard, Esq., M.A.
Frederick York Powell, Esq., M.A.

The President announced that he had appointed the following gentlemen to be Vice-Presidents of the Society:

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney, D.D., D.C.L.
Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., M.P., F.R.S.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Everard Green, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*.

The President read from the chair the following draft of an Humble Address from the Society to Her Majesty the Queen, which had been drawn up by the Council, on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign:

“TO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, gladly seize the occasion to again approach your Majesty, our gracious Patron, and to offer our most sincere congratulations on the completion of the sixtieth year of your most happy reign.

It can justly be said that your Majesty’s long and beneficent reign has been signalized as much by progress in the arts and sciences as by the most remarkable increase in the happiness, well-being, and material comfort of your loyal subjects, and this last result has been brought about in no small measure by the liberal and well-considered legislation which your Majesty has seen fit to approve. We fully realise how sincerely your Majesty sympathises in any measure that alleviates the distress of the poor and suffering or tends to the well-being of your subjects at large, no less than with any efforts either of

individuals or of societies which may serve to increase the intellectual wealth of your Empire.

Given under our Common Seal this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

DILLON,
President."

The address was approved.

J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., and James Hilton, Esq., were nominated scrutators of the Ballot for the election of two Members of Council in the room of Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President, deceased, and Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, resigned, and of a Treasurer in the room of Dr. Freshfield.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a stone Celt found at Ipplepen, Devon.

CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland:

"I have the honour to report the discovery of a fragment of inscription found lately in widening the lane which leads to Brampton Old Church, Cumberland, by taking a small piece from a large field on the south of the lane. The Ordnance Survey, 6-inch sheet, marks in the western end of this field 'Village (*site of*).' A quarter of a mile to the west of the 'Village' is the site of an undoubted Roman camp marked on the Ordnance Survey 'ABALLABA (*site of*).' There is no sufficient authority for assigning this name to the camp, which was first discovered by the late Mr. Robert Bell, of the Nook, Irthington, near Brampton, a zealous and competent antiquary.* Mr. Bell was also acquainted with the 'Village,' which he believed to be Roman.† Mr. MacLauchlan considers it British and pre-Roman, the site of Old Brampton, from which the inhabitants are said to have been removed to the present Brampton in the reign of Henry III.‡ The vicar of Brampton, the Rev. S. Falle, who kindly brought the inscription to my knowledge, tells me that the field in which it was found, and in which is the 'Village,' is full of fragments of Roman pottery, and further, that many

* MacLauchlan's *Memoir made during a Survey of the Roman Wall*, 63.

† *Ibid.* 63, 64, end of n. 6.

‡ *Ibid.* 64, and n. 7. p. 64, and n. 9. p. 65.

years ago Mr. Robert Bell and another dug into it, and found a series of small brick arches, doubtless a hypocaust, but the then owner of the land put a stop to the excavations. The field is now in turnips, but I believe there will be no difficulty in getting leave to dig when they are off. It may be well to mention that the numerous tumuli shown on the Ordnance Survey close to the camp and village have been proved by the Earl of Carlisle and General Pitt-Rivers to be mere gravel knobs, or eskers, remains of a now denuded gravel sheet which once covered the district.

Our Fellow Mr. Haverfield has kindly furnished a note upon the inscription, from which the importance of these particulars about the site where it was found will appear. He writes: 'A fragment of inscription lately unearthed near the Old Church, Brampton (Cumb.), has been submitted to me in the form of a squeeze by the kindness of Chancellor Ferguson. The text is plain, in two lines, REX FORTIBVS | IDEM . MVRV, in which *rex fortibus idem* appears to be the end of a hexameter verse, and *Muru* is, I suppose, nominative or accusative of *murus*. I will not venture any opinion as to its date, except that it differs in several points from the ordinary Roman inscription. The shapes of the letters E F M are not, indeed, without parallel in Roman epigraphy, but they are distinctly unusual; the form of the stop and the cutting of the letters, so far as I can judge from the squeeze, are rather odd, and the word *rex* (whatever the sense) is not what one would expect on a Roman lapidary monument. If the inscription be Roman, it must, I think, belong to the later Roman age, in which some of the above-noted eccentricities do occur. It is rash to dogmatize on eighteen letters which bear no obvious meaning, but I must confess that, if the stone had not been found in a place where Roman remains seem also to have been found, I should have thought it might be later, perhaps much later, than Roman days.'

ROLAND W. PAUL, Esq., read a paper on further discoveries at Dore Abbey, Herefordshire, principally on the site of the nave of the church, where excavations have revealed the base of the nave altar and its screen, and other interesting features, including some fragments of an important tomb or shrine-base.

HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, read the following notes on a discovery of Roman remains at East Mersea :

"MERSEA.

Mersea, an island on the east coast of Essex, at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater or Pant, is of considerable interest historically, as it was, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, the place in which the Danish army took refuge after their defeat by the Saxons under Alfred the Great at Farnham in A.D. 894. Before we attempt to identify the fortress to which they retreated it may be as well to give a short description of the island.

It is somewhat oval in form, and is rather over 5 miles long by about 2 broad in its widest part. Towards the north it is flat and marshy, but in the middle and southern side it is raised considerably. Its fertility is very great, and it is well supplied with springs of very good water.

The island is divided into the two parishes of East and West Mersea, and is connected with the mainland by a causey about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, called the Strood. This is not sufficiently raised to be above spring tides, otherwise it is passable at any time. There is no tradition as to whom this island is indebted for this great convenience, but probably it is of Roman origin, as there are traces of a Roman road from this causey to Colchester, and over which no doubt there was considerable traffic, as the important station of *Othona* was on the opposite side of the Blackwater. We get the first mention of Mersea, for this island is probably the one referred to, in the statement in the *Saxon Chronicle* under the date A.D. 894:

'Then had they taken much booty, and would at that time go northward over the Thames into Essex towards their ships. Then the king's forces outrode and got before them and fought against them at Farnham, and put the army to flight, and retook the booty, and they fled over the Thames where there was no ford, then up along the Colne into an island. Then the forces there beset them about so long as they there had any provisions; but at length they had stayed their time of service and had consumed their provisions, and the king was then on his way thitherwards with the division which warred under him.

While he was on his way thither and the other force had gone homewards, and the Danish men remained there behind because their king had been wounded in the battle so that they could not carry him away.'

Then again in A.D. 895 it stated, in speaking of the Danish army: 'When they had turned again out of North Wales with the booty they had there taken, then went they over

Northumberland and East Anglia in such wise that the forces could not overtake them before they came to the eastern parts of the land of Essex, to an island that is out on the sea which is called Mersea then that same year, before winter, the Danish men who had sat down in Mersea towed their ships up the Thames and thence up the Lea.'

There can be no doubt that both of these statements, 'along the Colne into an island,' under the date A.D. 894, and 'an island that is out on the sea which is called Mersea,' under the date A.D. 895, refer to the same island.

It must be quite certain these Danish warriors would not on two occasions have taken refuge in Mersea unless they had some fortress to which they could have retired in safety.

The authors of the *Saxon Chronicle*, in relating the events preceding the battle of Farnham, say that the army would at that time go northward over the Thames into Essex, towards their ships.

This statement shows that their ships had been sent into some safe haven to await the results of the invasion, and as it is mentioned that a camp at Shoebury had been provided to protect the army or that portion of it which might require protection, it is probable some similar provision had been made at Mersea, for we find 'that same year [A.D. 895], before winter, the Danish men who had sat down in Mersea towed their ships up the Thames,' showing clearly that they had many ships at Mersea.

These would not have been sent to Mersea unless some provision had been made for their safety and that of the crews who remained with them, and if there ever was any large fortification some traces of it would be sure to remain.

Throughout the island there are only two spots where there are any remains of earthworks. One of them is at the eastern point of the island, but the earthworks are small and were probably formed in 1600, when steps were taken to protect the Colne against the inroads of the Dutch.

Surrounding East Mersea church there is a large rectangular moated area, about 6 acres in extent, which may be the remains of this historical Danish fortress. It is true there are no embankments remaining, but this is not uncommon in Essex, as we frequently find where the soil is fertile they have been levelled. That they once existed is quite clear, as the land inside the northern moat is some feet higher than it is outside.

The hall is included with the church in these entrenchments, but no one, I think, would suggest they were made by the Norman lord for the defence of his residence, as from

their size they would have been a source of weakness, unless he had a considerable army to have defended them.

But if we allow they may have been made to contain the Danish army, their extent is easily accounted for.

Their position so near the coast, with safe harbour for their ships in the creeks hard by, would make it a very suitable site for the purpose, especially as there is an ample supply of very good water at the eastern end of the camp.

The shore to the south is not far off, and is not too steep for hauling the ships up; and although it is suggested that this earthwork is the one to which most probably the Danes retired after their defeat, it must not be understood that it was not there before they invaded Mersea.

It may be that they found one already existing which required but little alteration to suit it for their purposes, and its rectangular form would rather seem to favour the idea that it was so, and that it might have been constructed by the Romans during their occupation of Mersea. This island must have been of considerable importance at this time, situated as it is at the confluence of two large and important rivers, both having large settlements on their banks, and also as being the nearest and most direct means of communication between them and the various fortresses to the north, established like *Othona*, for the protection of the south-eastern shore of this country, and the large quantity of Roman remains found in all parts of the island shows unmistakably that it was well populated. After all, who made the earthwork under consideration must be, from its imperfect condition, a surmise only, and the suggestion that it was made by the Romans is given for what it may be worth.

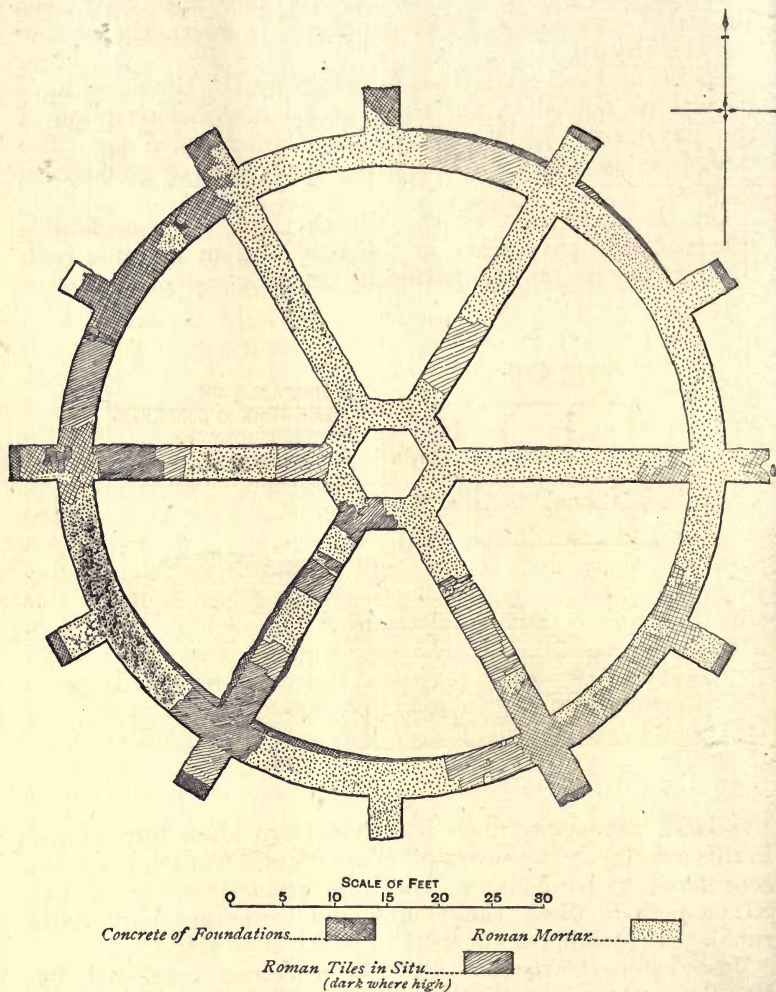
It may then fairly be claimed that this earthwork around the church and hall is the fortress to which the Danes retired according to the statement of the Saxon Chronicle.

WEST MERSEA.

But before we get this mention of Mersea in the *Saxon Chronicle* the island must have had an interesting history,

It was, as mentioned before, directly opposite the important Roman station of *Othona*, and between Mersea and Colchester there are ample evidences of the existence of a Roman road over which would pass the traffic to the north, and it would also be the most direct means of communication with the other stations in this direction under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore.

Probably there may have been a ferry from Mersea to *Othona* at this time and, if so, the creeks on either side of the



ROMAN BUILDING UNCOVERED AT WEST MERSEA, ESSEX, 1897.

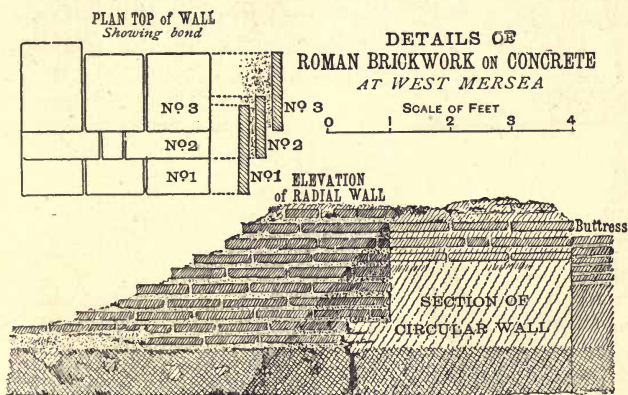
river would have made convenient landing places. That there was a considerable population here in Roman times is proved by the extensive traces of buildings at West Mersea imme-

diately surrounding the church, which stands on the site of a very large villa.

In the Hall garden in 1730 Dr. Mortimer uncovered some tessellated pavements, which he found were continued into the churchyard.

As far as I can learn these drawings by Dr. Mortimer have never been published, but there is a lengthy description of the pavements by Morant in his *History of Essex*. The design, as is usual in Essex, is simply that of geometrical figures.

On the west side of the church there are considerable traces of these pavements in the road, and in the side path the footway is on the pavement itself, a use of a Roman



tessellated pavement which is, I should say, absolutely unique in this country. The tower of West Mersea Church has been considered to be Norman, but it is unquestionably of the Saxon period. Both the church and tower are built with rubble, the remains of the villa in which they stand.

Just before Christmas, 1896, a workman employed by Mr. Bean, the owner of West Mersea Hall, was engaged in digging a sawpit about 150 yards east of the farm buildings, and in carrying out his work he came on to a wall about 3 feet thick formed of Roman tiles. This he endeavoured to cut through, but finding the work difficult mentioned it to his master, who directed him to stop his work until it had been examined. At the first opportunity I came over and examined the wall found, and Mr. Bean most kindly promised

to have more of it uncovered when his labourers had more leisure. On proceeding further it was found that the wall first discovered was a portion of a circular building, having a diameter of 65 feet measured from outside to outside, with external buttresses every 14 feet of the same thickness as the wall, viz. 3 feet, and projecting about 4 feet.

Further excavation, when the Essex Archaeological Society granted £25 towards the expenses, revealed the fact that every other buttress was continued internally towards the centre, there joining and helping to form a wall enclosing an hexagonal space 5 feet in diameter. All these walls are of the same thickness, about 3 feet. The outer and all the other walls are built on a concrete foundation about 2 feet thick, formed of pieces of Kentish ragstone and chalk lime mortar, and on this was built a wall, as far as we see it, almost entirely of Roman brick, set in the usual red mortar.

These tiles or Roman bricks vary in size, and are from 15 to 18 inches long by $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.

These are the extreme sizes of those measured, but the average may be stated to be 17 inches by 11 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The thickness of the joints varies also, as sufficient mortar was used to keep the work level, and so equalise the various thicknesses of the bricks.

In some parts this wall has been removed nearly down to the concrete, at others it came up within 9 or 10 inches of the surface.

The site of these remains is slightly raised, and it would appear that after removing the greater part of these walls the surrounding soil was heaped over what remained, for we find in all parts fragments of bricks, roofing tiles, and layers of red mortar interspersed throughout this overlying soil. The roofing tiles would appear to indicate that at least a portion of this huge building was roofed over.

There is a footing formed by the concrete and a layer or two of tiles extending about 6 or 8 inches beyond the wall, but on the north side it extends much further on the outside, and on the south the projection is on the inside. These extra footings were the result of the first layer not being quite circular, an error corrected afterwards.

In no part did we find any remains of flooring, but we must remember that probably the whole of what we have found is foundation only, and as such would be below the surface of the soil. In no part has anything like a doorway been discovered, but this may be from the same reason.

The very large outside buttresses would indicate that it was inside pressure to be provided against, but what was the character of the inside pressure?

Up to the present no antiquary who has visited these remains can remember any building like it, and as those more competent than myself are unable to suggest the purpose for which this building was erected, I must be content to leave this question undecided for the present, especially as there has been no pottery, coin, or other relic discovered during the excavations which can give us any help in coming to a decision.

The soil on this spot is sand and gravel, and it has not been disturbed anywhere except in the trenches made for the concrete.

The only pieces of wrought stone found were three pieces about 1 yard long and 7 inches thick, flat on one edge and convex on the other, without any mouldings.

An effort will be made to preserve these remains uninjured from the effects of the weather, and also to keep them open for public inspection."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ballot for the election of two Members of Council opened at 8.30 p.m. and closed at 9 p.m., when the scrutators reported that Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A., and Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq., had been elected Members of Council.

The Ballot for election of a Treasurer opened at 9 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when Philip Norman, Esq., was declared duly elected to fill that office.

Mr. NORMAN then took his seat, and in a few well-chosen words expressed his thanks to the Society for electing him to so honourable and responsible a post.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Scrutators for their trouble.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Society's apartments would be closed on Tuesday, 22nd June, on the occasion of

the public celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, and that they would also be closed during the month of August as well as September on account of the cleaning and painting of the Library.

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 25th November.

INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, SECOND SERIES, VOL. XVI.

- Adam and Eve, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- Admissions of Fellows, 4, 31, 35, 50, 68, 71, 100, 102, 115, 118, 140, 162, 174, 177, 192, 210, 237, 245, 250, 276, 287, 295, 319, 321, 334, 356, 357, 385, 386, 407, 420
- Adventura (British Honduras), mounds at, 313, 314
- Adwalton Moor (Yorks.), battle at, 122; hand-grenade from, 121
- Alabaster panel of Annunciation, 392
- Aldenham (Lord, F.S.A.), exhibits illuminated manuscript bible, 202, 222; exhibits illuminated manuscript psalter, 203, 221
- Alexander, on enamelled plaque, 77
- Alexis, the Secrets of, 301
- Alfriston (Sussex), human remains and objects found at, 92
- Allen (J. R.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 213; exhibits Roman tile from Carmarthen, 409
- Alms-dishes, brass, exhibited, 101; silver-gilt, 101
- Altar (Roman), at Baldwinholme (Cumb.), 299; from Birrens (Scotland), 195, 196
- Ambleston (Pembroke), Roman remains at, 409
- Amerden (Bucks.), piles and animal remains from, 15
- America (Central), mounds in, 308
- America (United States of), preservation of historical monuments in, 380
- Amoval of Fellow, 158
- Analysis of bronze implements from Grays Thurrock (Essex), and from Southall (Middlesex), 330
- Ancaster (Earl of), exhibits silver parcel-gilt hanap from Edenham church (Lincoln), 92
- Anderson (Dr. J.), 182, 194; on the Oban cave, 187
- Animal remains: from Amerden (Bucks.), 15; America (Central), 314; Burham (Kent), 107, 113; Cookham (Berks.), 15; Hedsor (Bucks.), 7, 9, 10, 13, 14; London, 36; Oban cave (Scotland), 182, 185, 186, 191; Carse of Stirling (Scotland), 191
- Anniversary meetings (1896), 140; (1897), 357
- Annunciation, the, on alabaster panel, 392
- Anociticus, altar to, 388
- Antiquaries (Society of), exhibits drawings of wall paintings from Barfreston (Kent), 199; drawings from the Painted Chamber, Westminster Palace, 200; illuminated manuscript psalter of Robert de Lindsey, abbot of Peterborough, 202; drawings of paintings in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 203; painted panels from Keston, Kent, 205; painted panels with scenes from the life of St. Etheldreda, 205; portrait of Edward IV., 205; portrait of Henry V., 205; portrait of Henry VI., 205; portraits of Richard III., 206; chromo-lithograph of the Doom from Wenhasston (Suffolk), 207; portrait of Henry VII., 207; coloured fac-simile of illuminations from the Luttrell psalter, 208
- Apocalypse, illuminated manuscript of, exhibited, 203

- Appletree (Cumb.), turf wall at, 70
 Archbishopric, the insignia of an, 394
 Archimedian screw, terra-cotta model of, from Egypt, 277
 Arms, *see* Heraldry
 Arms and armour, hand-grenade from Adwalton (Yorks.), 121; helmet from Ashford (Kent), 55, 56, 57, 58; Haseley (Oxon.), 53, 69; of Henry V., 162; Petworth (Sussex), 55; St. Albans, 53; Westminster Abbey, 55, 58, 162; Woolwich, 55, 58; spear-heads from Bedford, 114; from Hedsor (Bucks), 7; swords from Bedford, 114; Crofton (Ross-shire), 90; Sadberge (Durham), 4; Thames (River), 390, 392
 Ascension, the, on Norwich *Tabula*, 133
 Ashburnham, (Earl of), exhibits illuminated manuscript book of hours, 209, 230
 Ashford, (Kent), helmet in church of, 55, 56, 57, 58
 Astley, (Warw.), palimpsest brass from, 163
 Atherton Moor, *see* Adwalton
 Atkinson, (H. J. F., F.S.A.), exhibits Roman and other antiquities from Baden (Suisse), 305
 Auden, (Rev. T., F.S.A.), exhibits stone cup from Shropshire, 211
 Auditors appointed, 68, 271
 Austria, preservation of historic monuments in, 374
 Axe, (stone), from Thirkel-low (Derby), 266
 Axe-heads, (jade), 309, 310
 Axholme (Isle of), bronze mortar from, 252
 Babington (C. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 144
 Baden, (Suisse), Roman and other remains from, 305
 Badge (silver), of borough hall-keeper of Northampton, 83
 Baidon (W. P., F.S.A.), exhibits brass alms-dish, 101; on an alabaster panel from Lincoln's Inn, 393
 Bainbrigg (cardinal), arms on tomb of, 403
 Balance sheet (1895), 160; (1896), 338
 Baldwinholme (Cumb.) Roman altar at, 299
 Ball (stone), from Ballater (Scotland), 409; Elgin Museum, 408; Lump-hanan (Aberdeen), 407; Strypes (Elgin), 409; Towie (Aberdeen), 408
 Ballater (Scotland), stone ball from, 409
 Balle (Thomas), 351; (William), grant of arms to, 351
 Banwell (Wilts.), earthwork at, 283
 Barendyne family, arms of, 54
 Barendyne (Sir William), tomb of, 54
 Barfreton (Kent), drawings of wall paintings from, exhibited, 199
 Barker (Edward), 350, 352; (Elizabeth), 350, 352; (James), grant of arms to, 350; (John), 350, 352; (Rowland), grant of arms to, 350; grant of crest to, 352
 Barnard (F. P., M.A.), elected Fellow, 418; admitted, 420
 Barow (Thomas), grant of arms to, 344
 Barowe (Thomas and Richard), grant of arms to, 347
 Barrows, near Buxton (Derby), 261
 Barry (E. A.), exhibits sword found in the Thames, 392
 Barton (E. W.), elected Fellow, 51
 Battenberg (Prince Henry of), resolution on death of, 69; address to the Queen on death of, 73
 Battleaxes, made from bones of cetacea in South Pacific, 294
 Bavaria, preservation of historic monuments in, 372
 Beads, from Central America, 309; Thirkel-low (Derby), 266
 Beaker (stoneware), German, 94
 Beauchamp (Henry de, Earl of Warwick), 209
 Beck (Rev. J.), obituary notice of, 365
 Bedford, Saxon remains from, 114
 Bedford (Duke of), exhibits two stone figures of St. Peter and St. Andrew from the church of Rosel, in Calvados, 89
 Beeforth (G. L.), elected Fellow, 270; admitted, 356
 Belgium, preservation of historic monuments in, 375
 Bellingham (Walter, Ireland king of arms), grant of arms by, 344
 Benedictional of St. Æthelwold exhibited, 201; description of, 215
 Benolt (Thomas, Clarencieux), grant of arms by, 348
 Benque Viejo (British Honduras), mounds at, 311
 Benson (E. W., Archbishop of Canterbury), death of, and resolution of sympathy, 237; acknowledgement of resolution, 242
 Bentinck (F. C., B.A.), elected Fellow, 319

- Berkhampsted (Herts.), seal found near, 35
- Bestiary, illuminated manuscript, exhibited, 201; description of, 218
- Betrayal, the, on panel painting at St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich, 134
- Bevan (Rev. J. O., F.S.A.), exhibits skulls from near Hereford, and from Alfriston (Sussex), 91
- Bible, illuminated manuscript, exhibited, 201, 202
- Bickford-Smith (R. A. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 51
- Billson (A.), exhibits and describes helmet from Haseley (Oxon.), 53; presents cast of helmet, 69
- Bilson (J.), admitted Fellow, 4
- Birdoswald (Cumb.), vallum at, 300
- Birdsall (Yorks.), embankment crosses near, 280
- Birkrigg (Lanc.), ancient village at, 255
- Birrens (Annandale), excavation of Roman station at, 193
- Blair (R., F.S.A.), on the discovery of a Roman inscribed slab at Chesters (Northumb.), 387
- Bleatarn (Cumb.), excavations at, 70
- Boat (gold), from Ireland, 274
- Bolton Percy (Yorks.), arms in church of, 403
- Bond (John), 18
- Bone objects: grotesque carving from Carlisle (Cumb.), 299; implements made from bones of cetacea, 294; from Oban cave, 184, 185
- Booker (Rev. J., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 143
- Books of Hours, illuminated manuscripts of, exhibited, 207, 209, 210
- Boomerang, made from bones of cetacea in South Pacific, 294
- Boot (leather) from Hedsor (Bucks.), 14
- Boothe (William, archbishop of York), arms of, 402
- Borers (bone), from Oban cave, 185
- Bottle (glass), Roman, from Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), 247
- Bowet (Henry, archbishop of York), arms of, 401
- Bowl (gold), from Ireland, 274; (lignum vitæ), 409
- Brabrook (E. W., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 140
- Bracelet (cannel coal), from crannog in Lochan Dughail (Scotland), 182
- Bradfield (Berks), Roman lamp found at, 276
- Bradford (Earl of), exhibits silver-gilt cup from Tong church (Salop.), 162
- Bradwell (Derbyshire), notes on a discovery at, 95
- Brampton, Old (Cumb.), inscription from, 421
- Brass objects, alms-dishes, 101; case, 86; knife-handle, 177
- Brasses (monumental), from Astley (Warw.), 163; Cheam (Surrey), 164; formerly belonging to Mr. W. Tyson, 164; drawings of exhibited, 51; gift of rubbings by Sir A. W. Franks, 149
- Brassington (W. S., F.S.A.), exhibits carved panel of a settle, 39
- Braunston (Rutland), carved stone figure from, 177
- Braybroke (Robert, bishop of London), 102
- Bridlington (Yorks.), grant of arms to Peter Hellard, prior of, 343
- Bristowe (John), 18; (William), 18
- Britain (Great), preservation of historic monuments in, 156
- British Museum, presidential reference to, 152
- Brocis (James, bishop of Gloucester), seal of, 275
- Brock (E. P. L., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 145
- Bronze objects: analysis of founders' hoards, 330; brooches, 39; cauldron rim, 97; celts, 97, 193, 327; dagger-knife, 262; figure of a Genius, 73; forceps, 99; founders' hoards, 96, 98, 327; gouge, 327; mortars, 69, 252; moulds for casting celts, 323, 329; palstaves, 329; patera, 237; pendant, 252; pins, 211; portrait medallion, 76; processional cross, 32; prow of galley, 306, 308; rings, 177, 329; spear-heads, 97, 211; statuette, 73; sword, 4, 90; sword-sheath, 4; vessel, 237; weight, 174; from Axholm, Isle of (Linc.), 252; Ayrshire, 193; Birrens (Scotland), 196; Canterbury, 252; Colchester (Essex), 99; Crofton (Ross-shire), 90; Essex, 260; Fenny Bentley (Derbyshire), 211; Grays Thurrook (Essex), 327; Grove Ferry (Kent), 174; Hatfield Broad Oak (Essex), 96; Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237; London, 306, 308; Ockley (Surrey), 177; Sadberge (Durham), 4; Silchester (Hants.), 73; Southall (Middlesex), 327; Southchurch (Essex), 98; Stoop High Edge (Derbyshire), 262
- Brooches, Scottish (bronze and silver), 39
- Brooke (Thomas, F.S.A.), exhibits illuminated manuscript missal, 209

- Browne (Rev. G. F., B.D., bishop of Stepney), elected Member of Council, 38; appointed a vice-president, 39, 420
- Bruciani (Messrs.), exhibit casts of bust from Shakespeare's monument, 49
- Brushfield (Dr. T. N.), exhibits and presents photograph of Lady Raleigh, 318
- Bruynyng (Robert, abbot of Sherborne), 227, 228
- Bulleid (A.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 213; on further discoveries at the late-Celtic lake-village at Glastonbury, 319
- Burdett (Ethelbert), 220
- Burdett-Coutts (Baroness), exhibits portraits of Shakespeare, 49
- Burham (Kent), Mithraic temple at, 105, 108, 248
- Burial customs, ancient, 302
- Burnard (R.), elected Fellow, 418; admitted, 420
- Burton (E. W.), admitted Fellow, 356
- Burton Agnes (Yorks.), embankment crosses near, 281
- Buxton (Derbyshire), excavation of barrows near, 261
- Byron (Lord), 104
- Bysshe (Edward, Clarencieux), grant of arms by, 355
- Bysshe (Edward, Garter), grant of arms by, 353
- Cairo (Egypt), the Roman fortress of Babylon at Kasr-ash-Shammah near, 58, 69 85
- Calderos (British Honduras), mounds at, 314
- Calverley (Rev. W. S., F.S.A.), on a coped tombstone at Gosforth (Cumb.), 297
- Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, wall painting belonging to, exhibited, 200
- Camden (Marquis), seal of, 83
- Camden (William, Clarencieux), grant of arms by, 353
- Camere (Leonardo de), 87
- Campbell (Lord Archibald), exhibits silver cross said to have been found in the cathedral church of Peterborough, 92
- Campbeltown (Scotland), flint factory at, 193
- Candlestick (enamelled), 78
- Cannel coal, bracelet of, 182
- Canoes (early), 192, 193
- Canterbury, bronze pendant found near, 252
- Canterbury Cathedral, arms of, 395; drawings of wall paintings in, exhibited, 199
- Canterbury, St. Martin, recent discoveries in the church of, 88
- Canterbury (Archbishop of), exhibits illuminated manuscript Apocalypse, 203, 223
- Canterbury (Dean and Chapter of), exhibit drawings of wall paintings in the cathedral, 199
- Cardinal, portrait of unknown, from Windsor Castle, 178
- Carent (William), 209, 231
- Carisbrooke (Isle of Wight), recent discoveries in the castle of, 409
- Carlisle (Cumb.), cullery tenure at, 340; Elizabethan tablet in castle of, 94; Roman pottery from, 298; urns from, 337
- Carmarthen (Wales), Roman remains from, 409
- Caröe (W. D., F.S.A.), on the destruction of the Rolls chapel, 72
- Carolina (British Honduras), mounds at, 315
- Carrawburgh (Northumb.), vallum at, 300
- Carretto (Marchese del), 88
- Case (brass), 86
- Castle Acre (Norfolk), drawings from painted screen at, exhibited, 206
- Cattaneo (Gasparo), 88
- Catterdale (Yorks.), late-Celtic sword from, 5, 6
- Cauldron rim (bronze), from Hatfield Broad Oak (Essex), 97
- Causton (Thomas), confirmation of arms to, 275
- Cave dwelling, Oban (Scotland), 182
- Cawood (Yorks.), arms in the castle of, 402
- Cayton (Yorks.) embankment crosses near, 282
- Celts (bronze), 97, 193, 327, 329; (stone), 193, 421
- Cennini (Cennino), 123, 124
- Cetacea, implements made from bones of, 294
- Chains (gold), from Ireland, 274
- Champneys family, pedigree of, 275
- Charles I. (King of England), bust of, on mortar, 252
- Charles II. (King of England), fifth great seal of, 297
- Charmouth (Dorset), holy water stock from, 287
- Charter of Margaret, Queen of England, 275
- Charter-houses, the *Domus Inferior* of our oldest, 415

- Chasubles, photographs of, exhibited, 252
- Cheam (Surrey), brass at, 164
- Chester (Dean of), exhibits carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- Chesters (Northumb.), Roman inscription from, 387
- Chesterton (Cambs.), wall painting from, exhibited, 200
- Chichester (Henry de, canon of Exeter), 202, 222
- Christ bearing the Cross, on the Norwich *Tabula*, 127
- Church (A. H., M.A.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 102
- Church (Rev. Canon C. M., F.S.A.), on the misericordes in Wells cathedral, 104; exhibits wooden lantern-shaped object from Wells cathedral, 287; presents photographs of Wells misericordes, 385
- Church chest, painted, from Newport (Essex), exhibited, 200
- Clark (E. K., M.A.), elected Fellow, 198, admitted, 407
- Clark (J. A.), exhibits pottery from Lincoln's Inn, 393
- Clarke (J., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 143
- Clarke (S., F.S.A.), on the Roman fortress of Babylon at Kasr-ash-Shammah, near Cairo, 58
- Clavering (John), 208, 225
- Clifford (George, earl of Cumberland), portrait of, 302
- Clinch (George), appointed clerk, 51; presidential reference to, 148
- Clutterbuck (Rev. R. H., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 365
- Clyde river, canoes from, 193
- Cocks (A. H., M.A.), on a Romano-British pile-dwelling at Hedsor (Bucks.), 7
- Cocoa-nut cup (silver-mounted), from Eton College, 248
- Coins (Roman), from Burham, Kent, 107, 113; from Harrold (Beds.), 83; used as weights by the Saxons, 175
- Colchester (Essex), Roman bronze forceps from, 99
- Coles (Thomas), town crier of Northampton, 83
- Collar (gold), from Ireland, 274
- Collins (Jane), 349; (Nicholas), 349
- Colman (J. J.), exhibits painted panel from St. James, Norwich, 207
- Comyn (Sir Edmund), 224
- Conder (E., Jun.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 386
- Cone (oak), from Hedsor (Bucks.), 14
- Constantinopolis, coin of, from Burham (Kent), 107, 113
- Cook (H. F., M.A.), elected Fellow, 418; admitted, 420
- Cooke (John), grant of arms to, 354; (Robert, Clarencieux), grants of arms by, 349, 351, 352
- Cookham (Berks.), piles and animal remains from, 15
- Copeland (A. J., F.S.A.), exhibits bronze weight found at Grove Ferry (Kent), 174; exhibits Roman glass bottle and earthenware vessel in form of a rabbit, from Preston (Kent), 247; exhibits bronze pendant found near Canterbury, 252
- Copper, cake of, from Ipplepen (Devon.), 100
- Copper-gilt figure of St. Christopher, 100
- Corbett (Alice), grant of arms to, 350; (Reginald), 350
- Coronation of the Virgin, on silver reliquary, 101
- Corozal Bay (Central America), burial places in, 310
- Council and officers, election of (1896), 157; (1897), 383
- Coventry (Warw.), craft guilds of, 15; extracts from Leet book of, 27
- Cowling castle (Kent), seal found near, 81
- Cowper, (H. S., F.S.A.), on the megalithic monuments or Senams of Tarhuna, Tripoli, 38; report as local secretary for Westmorland and Lancashire, 253; exhibits photographs of megalithic temples and trilithons in Tripoli, 253
- Cox (Rev. J. C., F.S.A.), exhibits Roman oculist's stamp from Harrold (Beds.), 83; exhibits silver badge, key, and portrait belonging to the corporation of Northampton, 83
- Cranach, portrait by, 268
- Cranage (D. H. S., M.A.), elected fellow, 52; admitted, 174
- Cranmer (Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury), seal of, 395
- Crannog, in Lochan Dughail (Scotland), 179
- Crawford (Earl of, F.S.A.), exhibits illuminated manuscript missal, 202; exhibits illuminated manuscript of Lydgate's *Siege of Troy*, 209, 231
- Cree moss (Galloway), canoes found in, 193
- Greeny (Rev. W. F., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 364
- Crests, grants of, 275, 351, 352
- Creussen on the Main, stoneware beaker from, 94

- Crisp (F. A.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 102
- Crivelli (Carlo), 125
- Crofton (Ross-shire), bronze sword from, 90
- Crosier-head (ivory), 178
- Cross (bronze), processional, 32; (silver), 92
- Cross-shaft, pre-Norman, from Leek (Staffs.), 289
- Crosthwaite (Cumb.), carved sandstone slab from, 4
- Crucifix (bronze), 32
- Crucifixion, the, on *Tabula* in Norwich cathedral, 128; on panel painting in St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich, 129
- Crugge (John), brass to, 164
- Callery tenure at Carlisle, 340
- Cumberland, reports of local secretary for, 297, 337, 421
- Cumont (Franz), opinion of, on supposed *Mithræum* at Burham (Kent), 248
- Cups: (cocoa-nut), from Eton College, 248; (silver-gilt), from Tong church (Salop.), 162; (stone), from Shropshire, 211
- Cust (L., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes a portrait of Shakespeare, 42
- Cwmbrwyn (Wales), Roman remains at, 409
- Cyprus Exploration Fund, presidential references to, 153, 382
- Dagger-knife (bronze), 262
- Davenport (C., F.S.A.), exhibits lantern slides of English and Scottish regalia, 101
- Davidson (R. T., bishop of Winchester), seal of, 297
- Davis (F., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 357
- Dawkins (Professor W. B., F.S.A.), exhibits objects from Silchester (Hants.), 73
- Dawson (C.), admitted Fellow, 100
- Day (Capt. C. R.), admitted Fellow, 386
- Day (Robert, F.S.A.), gold votive objects belonging to, 273
- Deacle (John), grant of arms to, 356
- Deer-horn, harpoons of, 185; implements of, 191
- Denmark, preservation of historic monuments in, 156, 379
- Denne (John), archdeacon of Rochester, seal of, 82
- Deschamps family, tomb of, 103
- Deschamps (John), 104
- Despencer (Henry, bishop of Norwich), arms of, 169
- Dethick (William, Garter), arms of, 353; grants of arms by, 351, 352, 353
- Devonshire rood-screens, figures of saints on, 317, 336
- Devonshire (Duke of), exhibits the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, 201; description of the book, 215
- Dibben (Rev. J. A.), exhibits palimpsest brass from Astley (Warw.), 163
- Dillon (Viscount, F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 246; elected President, 416
- Dionysos, figure of, on silver dish, 321
- Diptych, chromolithograph of, from Wilton House, exhibited, 204
- Disc (mother-of-pearl), 309; (obsidian), 309; (stone), 181
- Dish (silver), from India, 268, 321; Whatfield (Suffolk), 247
- Domus Inferior* of our oldest Charterhouses, 415
- Dore Abbey (Herefordshire), excavations at, 34, 422
- Dorset (Duke of), seal of, 83
- Douce (Sir Edmund), monument to, 104
- Draccius, a maker of *pateræ*, 239
- Driffild (Yorks.), embankment crosses near, 279
- Droeshout family, notes on, 44
- Duck Run (Central America), sepulchral chamber at, 309
- Dughaill, Lochan (Scotland), crannog in, 179
- Durham Cathedral, drawings of wall paintings in, exhibited, 199
- Edenham (Lincoln), silver-gilt hanap from church of, 92
- Edmonds (John, Fellow of Eton), 248
- Edward IV. (King of England), portrait of, exhibited, 205
- Egypt, marble head of Jupiter Serapis from, 276; terra-cotta model of an Archimedian screw from, 277
- Egypt Exploration Fund, presidential references to, 152, 381
- Elections of Fellows, 51, 101, 192, 270, 318, 418
- Elgar (F., LL.D.), elected Fellow, 51; admitted, 386
- Elger (T. G. E.), on a discovery of Saxon remains at Bedford, 114; obituary notice of, 366
- Elgin (Scotland), stone ball in museum at, 408

- Ellis (F. S.) exhibits German stone-ware beaker, 94
- Elsing (Norfolk), painted rood screen at, 207
- Ely (Talfourd, F.S.A.), exhibits and describes photographs of wall-paintings from the house of Aulus Vettius at Pompeii, 90
- Embankment crosses in East Yorkshire, 278
- Embleton (Cumb.), late-Celtic sword from, 6
- Enamelled objects : candlestick, 78 ; plaque, 77
- English (Dr.), exhibits mathematical instruments, 273
- Epaphroditus (Ansus), 239
- Essex, late-Celtic pottery from, 258 ; place-names in, 84
- Eton College (Provost and Fellows of), exhibit cocoa-nut mounted in silver-gilt, 248
- Evans (A. J., F.S.A.), on a hoard of gold votive objects from Ireland, 273
- Evans (Sir John, K.C.B., V.P.S.A.), exhibits seal of a fraternity of St. Clement, 35 ; exhibits and describes matrices of seals of ecclesiastical officials, 80 ; presents portrait of himself, 236 ; elected a Member of Council, 249 ; opinion on ancient burial customs, 304 ; appointed Vice-President, 385, 420
- Exaltation of the Cross, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- Exhibition of English Medieval Paintings and Illuminated Manuscripts, catalogue of, 199
- Fabricator or flaker (flint), 263
- Falkirk, Carse of, boat found in, 192
- Felmingham (Norfolk), figure of a Genius found at, 75
- Fenn (Sir John), grants of arms formerly belonging to, 340
- Fenny Bentley (Derbyshire), bronze spearhead and pins from, 211
- Ferguson (Chancellor, F.S.A.), on a recent discovery on the Roman wall near Appletree farm (Cumb.), 70 ; note on the preservation of an Elizabethan tablet in Carlisle Castle, 94 ; nominated scrutator, 140 ; reports as local secretary for Cumberland, 297, 337, 421 ; report on work on the line of the Roman wall, 299
- Ferguson (Prof. J., F.S.A.), on the Secrets of Alexis, 301
- Ffoulkes (Judge W. W.), exhibits Scandinavian warming-pan with supposed Runic characters on handle, 213
- Fiorelli (Senatore G., Hon. F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 146
- Fire-place in crannog in Lochan Dughaill (Scotland), 179
- Fishwick (Lt.-Col. H., F.S.A.), on a discovery of sepulchral urns on Pule Hill (Yorks.), 335
- Fitz Roger (John), 208, 225
- Fitzroy (Henry, Duke of Grafton), panel with arms of, 73
- Flagellation, the, on Norwich *Tabula*, 126
- Flint implements, from America (Central), 317 ; Essex, 260 ; Hedsor (Bucks.), 9, 14 ; Lochan Dughaill (Scotland), 181 ; Luxor, 277 ; Oban (Scotland), 184 ; Pule Hill (Yorks.), 335 ; Stoop High Edge (Derby), 263 ; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266, 267 ; Worcestershire, 319
- Flower (E.), exhibits portrait of Shakespeare, 49
- Flower (William, Norroy), grant of arms by, 351
- Floyer (Rev. J.K.), admitted Fellow, 250
- Fogge (Sir John), helmet of, 55, 56, 57, 58
- Folkard (H. T.), elected Fellow, 51
- Forceps (bronze), Roman, from Colchester (Essex), 99
- Ford (Pembs.), Roman remains at, 409
- Forsett (Edward), vault of, 103
- Fowler (Sir John, K.C.M.G.), exhibits bronze sword from Crofton (Ross-shire), 90
- Fox (G. E., F.S.A.), exhibits knife, bronze statuette and bronze figure from Silchester (Hants.), 73 ; exhibits drawings of wall paintings, 199 ; exhibits coloured drawings of paintings in Norwich cathedral, 200 ; exhibits panel paintings from Norwich, 205 ; exhibits drawings of painted screen at Southwold (Suffolk), 206 ; exhibits drawings of painted ceiling at St. John Maddermarket, Norwich, 206 ; exhibits coloured drawings of screen at Castle Acre (Norfolk), 206 ; exhibits drawings of painted screens at Southwold (Suffolk), and Pulham (Norfolk), 206 ; presents drawings of architectural remains from Silchester (Hants.), 419
- Fox (G. E., F.S.A.), and Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 115

- Fox (Richard, bishop of Winchester), supposed portrait medallion of, 76
- France, preservation of historic monuments in, 154, 371
- Franks (Sir A. Wollaston, K.C.B., President), exhibits photograph of wall painting at Pompeii, 35; exhibits and presents engravings of sepulchral monuments, 51; exhibits and describes the lower part of a brass case, 86; exhibits brass alms-dishes, 101; presidential addresses, 140, 358; gift of rubbings of monumental brasses by, 149; presents original drawings of discoveries made in the Hallstatt cemetery, 198; exhibits drawings of paintings in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 204; exhibits photographs of chasubles, 252; exhibits silver-gilt *nef* or ship of Swiss workmanship, 302; exhibits silver dishes from Persia and India, 321; letter from, 357; expression of sympathy with, 358; death of, 416; resolution of the Society concerning, 417; bequest to the Society, 416
- Fregoso family, arms of, 87
- Fregoso (Marc Antonio), 87; (Battista, Doge of Genoa), 87, 88; (Doménico, Doge of Genoa), 87; (Martino), 88; (Paolo, archbishop of Genoa), 87; (Pietro, Doge of Genoa), 88
- Frère (A. H.), exhibits original grants of arms, 340
- Freschi (Francesca), 88
- Freshfield (E., Tres. S.A.), exhibits Roman remains found in London, 36; exhibits brass alms-dishes, 101; exhibits bronze ring from Ockley (Surrey) and brass knife handle from Reigate (Surrey), 177; resigns the treasurership, 416; resolution of the Society concerning, 417
- Frevill (Sir Baldwin), seal of, 275
- Friarton (Perth), canoe from, 192
- Fromond (Thomas), brass to, 164
- Frontal, the Westminster, exhibited, 200; coloured drawing of exhibited, 268; presidential reference to, 367
- Frost (Beatrice), obit of, 220; (John), obit of, 220
- Gambara (Auriga), 88
- Gann (T.), on some ancient mounds in Central America, 308
- Garstang (Henry), obit of, 220
- Gee (Rev. H., F.S.A.), on the *Domus Inferior* of our oldest Charter-houses, 415
- Genius (bronze), figure of, from Silchester (Hants.), 73
- Germany, preservation of historic monuments in, 372
- Gernon family, arms of, 170
- Gernon (Sir Nicholas), 170
- Gilbert (A., R.A.), elected Fellow, 52
- Gingerbread hornbooks, mould for making, exhibited, 213
- Glass objects from Alfriston (Sussex), 92; Birrens (Scotland), 196; Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), 247
- Glastonbury (Somerset), late-Celtic lake-village at, 319
- Goa stones, 100
- Goa stone cases (silver), 100
- Godeknave (John), 21
- Godeman (abbot of Thorney), 201
- Godman (F. D.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 245
- Gold objects, votive, from Ireland, 273
- Gooch (Thomas), archdeacon of of Essex, 82
- Goodknabuff (John), 20
- Gosforth (Cumb.), coped tombstone at, 297
- Gott (John, bishop of Truro), seal of, 297
- Gouge (bronze), 327
- Gower (A. F. G. Leveson), on the church of St. John, Marylebone, 102; elected Fellow, 198
- Gower (G. W. G. Leveson, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 142
- Gower (Lord R., F.S.A.), exhibits photograph of death-mask of Shakespeare, 49
- Gowland (W., F.S.A.), on the composition of bronze, copper, &c. in the hoards from Grays Thurrock and Southall, and on experiments on the manufacture of ancient bronze, 330; on the chambered tumuli and burial mounds of Japan, 385, 388
- Grafton (Duke of), *see* Fitzroy (Henry)
- Graham (R. C., B.A.), elected Fellow, 318; admitted, 321
- Grandison family, arms of, 253
- Gransmore (Yorks.), embankment crosses near, 281
- Gratewoode (Jane), 350; (John), 350; (William), grant of arms to, 350
- Graunger (Agnes), 322; (Thomas), 322
- Grays Thurrock (Essex), hoard of bronze implements from, 327
- Grazebrook (G., F.S.A.), on medieval surnames and their various spellings, 304
- Greece, preservation of historical monuments in, 378

- Green (Everard, F.S.A.), on the insignia of an archbishopric, 394 ; appointed Vice-President, 420
- Green (Mrs. Everett), obituary notice of, 147
- Greenwell (Rev. W., F.S.A.), exhibits late-Celtic sword and sheath from Sadberge (Durham), 4
- Greg (T. T., M.A.), elected Fellow, 198 ; admitted, 213
- Grene (Sir Henry), seal of, 275
- Grenefield (William, archbishop of York), arms of, 400
- Griffinhoofe (H. G.), elected Fellow, 319
- Grinder (John), 24
- Gringhith (Scotland), cruciform earth-work at, 283
- Grissell (H. D., M.A.), admitted Fellow, 50
- Grove Ferry (Kent), bronze weight from, 174
- Grueber (H. A., F.S.A.), elected Member of Council, 429
- Guatemala, mounds in, 308
- Guildhall Library, exhibits illuminated manuscript missal, 210, 231
- Guilds, the, of Coventry, 15
- Gurney (John), grant of arms to, 355
- Haddon (John), 18
- Hales (Sir Stephen), arms of, 169
- Halicarnassus, mausoleum at, 175, 240, 245, 249
- Halifax (Yorks.), arms formerly in church of, 399
- Hall (Rev. G. R., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 145
- Hallstatt, original drawings of discoveries in cemetery at, presented, 198
- Hammerstones (flint), from Oban cave, 184
- Hampton Court, arms on tapestry at, 398
- Hanap (silver-gilt), from Edenham church (Lincoln), 92
- Hancock (Rev. F., M.A.), elected Fellow, 319
- Handbell (iron) from Hedsor (Bucks.), 13
- Hand-grenade (iron) from Adwalton Moor (Yorks.), 121
- Hardy (W. J., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 68
- Harpoons (deer-horn) from Oban cave, 185
- Harrold (Beds.), Roman oculist's stamp from, 83
- Harris (Miss M. D.), on the craft guilds of Coventry, 15
- Harrison (James), exhibits photograph of holy water stock from Charmouth (Dorset), 287
- Hartshorne (A., F.S.A.), exhibits bronze spear-head and pins from Fenny Bentley (Derbyshire), 211 ; exhibits lantern from Holdenby (Northants.), 335
- Hartshorne (The Misses), exhibit panel with head of St. Etheldreda, 205
- Haseley (Oxon.), helmet in church of, 53 ; cast of, presented, 69
- Hatfield Broad Oak (Essex), founder's hoard of bronze from, 96
- Haverfield (F. J., F.S.A.), on a Roman bronze vessel from Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237 ; communicates note on the supposed *mithraeum* at Burham (Kent), 248 ; exhibits Roman lamp found at Bradfield (Berks.), 276 ; on a Roman bronze prow found in London, 308
- Hawghe (Sir John), obit. of, 220
- Hawley (Thomas, Clarencieux), grant of arms by, 349
- Haworth (Rev. W.), elected Fellow, 319 ; admitted, 385
- Hedsor (Bucks.), Romano-British pile-dwelling at, 7
- Hellard (Peter, prior of Bridlington), grant of arms to, 343
- Helmet, from Haseley church (Oxon.), 53, 69 ; of Henry V., cast of, presented, 162 ; from St. Peter's church, St. Alban's, 53
- Henry V. (King of England), cast of helmet of, presented, 162 ; portrait exhibited, 205
- Henry VI. (King of England), portrait of, exhibited, 205
- Henry VII. (King of England), portrait of, exhibited, 207 ; supposed portrait medallion of, 76
- Heraldry :
- Arms in Bolton Percy church (Yorks.), 403 ; Cawood Castle (Yorks.), 402 ; Halifax church (Yorks.), 399 ; Hexham abbey church (Northumb.), 402 ; Muskhams, South, church (Notts.), 402 ; Sandall church (Yorks.), 403 ; Selby abbey church (Yorks.), 402 ; Southwell Minster (Notts.), 402 ; York, Holy Trinity church, 402 ; York Minster, 401
- Arms of Bainbrigge (Cardinal), 403 ; Balle (William), 351 ; Barendyne, 54 ; Barker (James), 350 ; Barow (Thomas), 344 ; Barowe (Thomas), 347 ; Boothe (William, archbishop of York),

- 402; Bowet (Henry, archbishop of York), 401; Canterbury Cathedral, 395; Collyns (Jane), 349; Cooke (John), 354; Corbett (Alice), 350; Deacle (John), 356; Despencer, 169; Dethick (William, Garter), 353; Edward III., 253; Fregoso of Genoa, 87; Fitzroy, 73; Gernon, 170; Grandison 253; Gratewood (William), 350; Grenefield (William, archbishop of York), 400; Gurney (John), 355; Hales, 169; Hellard (Peter, Prior of Bridlington), 343; Hill (Sir Rowland), 350, 352; Howard, 170; Jemmett (Philip), 355; Kemp (John, archbishop of York), 402; Kerdeston, 170; Kevall (George), 352; Lanye (John), 350; Moore (Thomas), 355; Morieux, 169; Neville (George, archbishop of York), 402; Potkyn (William), 348; Powle (Stephen), 353; Powle (Thomas), 349, 351; Rawe (George), 351; Rochester, See of, 82; Rogers (Robert), 352; Rokeby (William, archbishop of Dublin), 400; Rotherham (Thomas, archbishop of York), 403; Rowe (William), 353; Savage (Thomas, archbishop of York), 403; Sayer, 81; Schaffhausen, 93; Smith, *alias* Reed (Thomas), 345; Taylor (Thomas), 353; Tristram (Mathew), 341; West (Jane), 349; York Minster, 398; Young (Lionel), 349
- Arms on bronze pendant, 252; bronze ring, 177; Norwich *Tabula*, 169; portrait, 268; seal of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, 395; seal of Cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury, 396; prerogative seal of Mathew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, 397; seal of John Kyte, bishop of Carlisle, 399; seal of Robert Waldby, archbishop of York, for regality of Hexham, 400; silver hanap, 93; vestments, 253
- Certificate of performance of duties as an esquire granted to Thomas Lane, 275
- Confirmation of arms to Causton (Thomas), 275; Powle (Stephen), 353; Taylor (Thomas), 353
- Exemplification of arms to Rogers (Robert), 352;
- Grants of arms to Balle (William), 351; Barker (James), 350; Barow (Thomas), 344; Barowe (Thomas and Richard), 347; Collyns (Jane), 349; Cooke (John), 354; Corbett (Alice), 350; Deacle (John), 356; Gratewood (William), 350; Gurney (John), 355; Hellard (Peter, prior of Bridlington), 343; Jemmett (Philip), 355; Kevall (George) 352; Lanye (John), 350; Moore (Thomas), 355; Potkyn (William), 348; Powle (Thomas), 349, 351; Rowe (William), 353; Smith *alias* Reed (Thomas), 345; Tristram (Mathew) 341; West (Jane), 349; Young (Lionel), 349
- Grant of crest to Barker (Rowland), 352; Causton (Thomas), 275; Rawe (George), 351
- Insignia of an archbishopric, 394
- Hereford, human remains from near, 91
- Herries (Lady), 162
- Herringfleet (Suffolk), Roman bronze vessel from, 237
- Hervy (William, Clarencieux), grants of arms by, 349, 350
- Heslerton, East (Yorks.), embankment crosses near, 280
- Hever (Kent), painted rood from, 205
- Hexham (Northumb.), arms in church of, 402; seal of Archbishop Waldby for the regality of, 400
- Hill (Sir Rowland, lord mayor of London), arms of, 352; grant of the arms of, 350
- Hilton (J., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 271; nominated scrutator, 421
- Hindu Kush, silver dish from, 321
- Hipkins (Rev. F. C., M.A.), elected Fellow, 270; admitted, 357
- Historic monuments, preservation of, in foreign countries, 153, 371; in Great Britain, 156
- Hitchin (Herts.), seal of the Carmelites or Whitefriars of, 274
- Hogarth (D. G., M.A.), admitted Fellow, 177
- Hog-backed stone in Gosforth church (Cumb.), 297
- Holdenby House (Northants.), lantern from, 335
- Holford (Captain), exhibits illuminated manuscript of the life, etc. of St. Edmund the King, 201; description of the book, 216
- Holland, preservation of historical monuments in, 376
- Holm Bank, (Lanc.), ancient village at, 255
- Holme (Thomas, Norroy), grants of arms by, 343, 345

- Holy water stock from Charmouth (Dorset), 287
- Honduras (British), mounds in, 308
- Hooppell (Mrs.), exhibits late-Celtic sword and sheath from Sadberge (Durham), 4
- Hop tally, from Worcestershire, 335
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), on a bronze portrait medallion, 76; on recent discoveries in St. Martin's church, Canterbury, 88; on the fourteenth century painted *tabula* in Norwich cathedral, 164; exhibits chromo-lithograph of diptych from Wilton House, 204; on a silver-mounted cocoa-nut cup belonging to Eton College, 248; on a wooden lantern-shaped object from Wells cathedral, 287; describes grants of arms, 340; on excavations at Silchester (Hants), 357
- Hope (W. H. St. John, M.A.), and Fox (G. E., F.S.A.), on excavations at Silchester (Hants.), 115
- Horn-books, exhibited, 213; mould for making gingerbread, 213
- Horseshoe (iron), from Hedsor (Bucks.), 14; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266
- Housteads (Northumb.), Mithraic cave at, 107
- Howard family, arms of, 170
- Howard (Sir John), 170
- Howland (Dame Frances), monument to, 104; (Sir Matthew), 104
- Howorth (Sir H. H., F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 162, 420; exhibits portrait of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, 302
- Hughes (T. M'Kenny, F.S.A.), on the persistence of Roman types of pottery throughout the Romano-English and early medieval period, 76; on the derivation of four implements of the South Pacific from the bones of cetacea, 294
- Hugill, High (Westmoreland), ancient village at, 253
- Human remains from Alfriston (Sussex), 91; America (Central), 309, 310, 311; Bedford, 114; Carlisle, 298, 337; Fenny Bentley (Derbyshire), 211; Hedsor (Bucks.), 13; Hereford, 91; Oban cave (Scotland), 182; Pule Hill (Yorks.), 335; Stoop High Edge (Derbyshire), 262; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 265
- Huntingfield (Lucy de), obit of, 219; (Roger de), obit of, 201, 219
- Illuminated manuscripts, exhibition of, 198; catalogue of, 199, 207; Sir E. M. Thompson on, 213; presidential reference to, 366
- Imitation letters, 137, 172
- Inderwick (F. A., F.S.A.), exhibits painting from Winchelsea old Town Hall, 207
- India, silver dish from, 321
- Inscriptions:
from Brampton (Cumb.), 421; on brass at Astley (Warw.), 164; on brass case, 87; on bronze mortar, 69; on cocoa-nut cup from Eton college, 248; on pew in church of St. John, Marylebone, 103; on silver reliquary, 101; on wooden roundels or trenchers, 272
- Roman: from Birrens (Scotland), 195; Chesters (Northumb.), 387; on oculist's stamp from Harrold (Beds.), 83; on galley prow from London, 306, 308
- Ipplepen (Devon), cake of copper and iron key from, 100; stone celt from, 421
- Ireland, hoard of gold votive objects from, 273
- Ireland (E. C.), resignation of as clerk, 31; pension voted to, 32, 35; letter of thanks from, 38; presidential reference to, 148
- Ireland King of Arms, grant of arms by, 344
- Iron objects:
Handbell, 13; hand-grenade, 121; horse-shoe, 14, 266; key, 100; knife, 91; lantern, 335; leg-irons, 53; nails, 107, 113; spear-heads, 7, 114; swords, 4, 114, 390, 392; from Adwalton Moor (Yorks.), 121; Alfriston (Sussex), 91; Bedford, 114; Birrens (Scotland), 196; Burham (Kent), 107, 113; Hedsor (Bucks.), 7, 13, 14; Holdenby (Northants.), 335; Ipplepen (Devon), 100; Sadberge (Durham), 4; St. Alban's (Herts.), 53; Thames, river, 390, 392; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266
- Italy, preservation of historical monuments in, 376
- Ivory crosier head, 178
- Jade objects, from Central America, 309, 310
- James (F.), on the supposed Mithraic temple at Burham (Kent), 108; elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 237
- Japan, copper-smelting in, 332; cham-

- bered tumuli and burial mounds of, 385, 388
- Jemmett (Philip), grant of arms to, 355
- Jenkins (Rev. Canon R. C.), obituary notice of, 146
- Jesse Tree, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- Jet objects, from Alfriston (Sussex), 92; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266
- Johnson (Sir J. H.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 210
- Jonesville (British Honduras), mounds at, 311
- Jupiter Serapis, marble head of, 276
- Kasr-ash-Shammah, near Cairo, Roman fortress of Babylon at, 58; destruction of, and resolutions of the Society thereon, 68, 69; reply from Foreign Office, 85
- Kaye (W. J.), elected Fellow, 318
- Kemp (John, archbishop of York), arms of, 402
- Kempley (Glouc.), chromo-lithograph of paintings in church of, exhibited, 199
- Kempston (Beds.), painted panels from, 207
- Kennedy (Rev. J.), elected Fellow, 319; admitted, 321
- Kensington, St. Mary Abbots, brass alms-dish from, 101
- Kerdeston family, arms of, 170
- Kerdeston (Sir William), 170
- Keston (Kent), painted panels from, exhibited, 205
- Kevall (George), grant of arms to, 352
- Key (iron), from Ipplepen (Devon.), 100; (silver-gilt) belonging to Corporation of Northampton, 84
- Keyser (C. E., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 68, 271; exhibits drawing of Doom at Patcham (Sussex), 199; on the figures of Saints found on Devonshire screens, 317, 336
- King (A. C., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 35
- King (L. W.), admitted Fellow, 71
- Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmoreland), ancient village at, 255
- Klein (S. V.), exhibits hollow brick vessels, 392
- Knife (flint), 260; (iron), 91; (obsidian), 309; (silver-mounted), 73
- Knife handle (brass), from Reigate (Surrey), 177
- Korea, copper smelting in, 332
- Kyte (John, bishop of Carlisle), seal of, 399
- Laci (Edmund de, earl of Lincoln), 220
- Lacy (John), chamberlain of Northampton, 84
- Lake-village at Glastonbury (Somerset), 319
- Laking (G.), exhibits and presents plaster cast of helmet of Henry V., 162
- Lamp (terra-cotta), from Bradfield (Berks.), 276
- Lance-heads (flint), from Luxor, 277
- Lane (Thomas), certificate of performance of duties as esquire granted to, 275
- Lantern (iron), from Holdenby (Northants), 335
- Lantern-shaped object (wood), from Wells Cathedral, 287
- Lanye (John), grant of arms to, 350; (Richard), 350
- Lascelles (B. P., M.A.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 213
- Late-Celtic objects: pottery from Essex, 258; sword and sheath from Sadberge (Durham), 4; village at Glastonbury (Somerset), 319
- Laver (H., F.S.A.), on two founder's hoards lately discovered in Essex, and on a pair of Roman bronze forceps from Colchester, 96; exhibits and describes late-Celtic pottery from Essex, 258; on earthworks and Roman remains in Mersea (Essex), 422
- Leach (A. F., F.S.A.), resolution proposed by, on destruction of Rolls Chapel, 71
- Leaden objects: celt from Southall (Middlesex), 329
- Leader (J. D., F.S.A.), on a discovery at Bradwell (Derbyshire), 95
- Leather (Col. H. M.), 237
- Leather objects: boot, from Hedsor (Bucks.), 14
- Lee (Walter), 104
- Leek (Staffs), pre-Norman sculptured cross-shaft from, 289
- Leg irons, from St. Albans, 53
- Lethaby (W. R.), on the Westminster School of Painting, 211
- Lewes (Sussex), seal of the official of the Archdeacon of, 81
- Lewis (J.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 115
- Leybourne (Sir Roger de), 223
- Liber de Officiis Regum*, illuminated manuscript of, exhibited, 208
- Liber Regalis*, illuminated manuscript of, exhibited, 209
- Lillebonne (Sir William de), 200

- Lincoln's Inn, alabaster panel of Annunciation found in, 392; pottery found in, 393, 394
- Lindsey (Robert de, abbot of Peterborough), psalter of, exhibited, 202; description of book, 219
- Listester (John), 169
- Litlington (Nicholas, abbot of Westminster), mass-book of, 172; exhibited, 208; description of book, 226
- Littledale (W. A.), elected Fellow, 270; admitted, 334
- Llangattock (Lord, F.S.A.), exhibits enamelled plaque of German work, 77
- Local secretaries, appointment of, 389
- Lochan Dughail (Scotland), crannog in, 179
- Lochar Moss (Dumfries), canoes found in, 193
- London, bronze prow of Roman galley from, 306, 308; potters' kilns from, 42; Roman remains from, 36; visitation of certain churches in the city of, about 1250, 68
- London, Rolls Chapel, destruction of, and resolution of the Society, 52; plans etc. exhibited, 69; further resolution of the Society, 72; report of deputation to First Commissioner of Works, 77
- London, St. Andrew, Holborn, brass alms-dish from, 101
- London, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, missal formerly belonging to, 210, 231.
- London, St. Mary Woolnoth, threatened destruction of, and resolution of the Society, 91
- London, St. John, Marylebone, notes on the church of, 102
- London, Corporation of, decision of, to print the city records, and resolution of the Society thereon, 39
- London, Guildhall Library, exhibits illuminated manuscript missal, 210, 231
- Lullingstone (Kent), tomb at, 56
- Lumphanan (Aberdeen), stone ball from, 407
- Lund (J.), 114
- Luther (Martin), posting-bill conjectured to have belonged to, 118
- Luttrell Psalter, facsimile illustrations from, exhibited, 208
- Luxor (Egypt), flint lance-heads from, 277
- Lydgate (John), illuminated manuscript of his Siege of Troy exhibited, 209
- Lynam (C.), admitted Fellow, 35; exhibits and describes pre-Norman sculptured cross-shaft from Leek (Staff.), 289
- Lynn (Norfolk), painted panels from All Saints' church, exhibited, 206
- Lyte (H. C. M., F.S.A.), exhibits plans, etc. of Rolls Chapel, and gives outline of its history, 69
- Lyte (Mrs. M.), exhibits brass alms-dish, 101
- McCulloch (Sir E., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 363
- Mackinlay (J. M., M.A.), elected Fellow, 270
- Mackwilliam family, pedigree of, 275
- Maclagan (W. D., archbishop of York), seal of, 297
- Macmillan (A., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 143
- Maiden Way, line of, 300
- Malcolm (Col. J. W.), exhibits illuminated manuscript book of hours, 209, 231
- Mancetter (Warw.), Roman pottery found at, 404
- Manning (Rev. C. R., F.S.A.), exhibits photograph of silver octagonal dish from Whatfield (Suffolk), 247
- Manning (P., M.A.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 213
- Manuscripts, illuminated, exhibition of, 198; catalogue of, 199; Sir E. M. Thompson on, 213; Apocalypse, 203; Benedictional of St. Æthelwold, 201, 215; Bestiary, 201; Bibles, 201, 202; Books of hours, 207, 209, 210; *Liber de Officiis Regum*, 208; *Liber Regalis*, 209; Life of St. Edmund, 201, 216; Louterell Psalter, 208; Lydgate's Siege of Troy, 209; Missals, 202, 208, 209, 210; Psalters, 201, 202, 203, 208
- Marcellus (Ulpian), 387, 388
- Margam (Glamorgan), cruciform earthwork at, 283
- Margaret (Queen), charter of, 275
- Maria (Filippo, Duke of Milan), 88
- Mass-book, of abbot Litlington, 172, 206, 226
- Mathematical instruments, an Elizabethan set, 273
- Mausoleum, at Halicarnassus, 175, 240, 245, 249
- Mazer, double, silver-mounted, 296
- Medallion (bronze), portrait, 76
- Medieval Paintings, English, exhibition of, 198; catalogue of, 199
- Megalithic remains in Tripoli, 38, 253

- Micklethwaite (J. T., F.S.A.), calls attention to blocking of crypt in Worcester cathedral and moves resolution, 117; exhibits hand-grenade from Adwalton Moor (Yorks.), 121; exhibits chromo-lithograph of paintings at Kempey (Glouc.) 199; nominated scrutator, 421
- Middleton (J. H., V.P.S.A.), death of, and resolution of the Society thereon, 210; obituary notice of, 360
- Middleton (Mrs.), resolution of sympathy with on death of her husband 211; acknowledgment of same, 213
- Milemete (Walter de), 208, 225
- Milton Abbas (Dorset), pix-canopy at, 289
- Minet (W., F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 68; exhibits brass alms-dish, 101
- Minns (Rev. G. W. W., F.S.A.), calls attention to threatened destruction of an ancient vault at Southampton and moves resolution, 296
- Misericordes at Wells (Somerset), 105
- Missal, the Sforza, 86
- Missals, illuminated manuscript, exhibited, 202, 208, 209, 210
- Mitford (Richard, bishop of Salisbury), 227
- Mithraic temple, at Burham (Kent), 105, 108, 248; Honsteads (Northumb.), 107; Spoleto, 105, 107
- Molyneux (Rev. B. W. H., D.C.L.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 210
- Montagu (H.), coins of, presidential reference to sale of, 151
- Montagu (Sir. S.), elected Fellow, 270; admitted, 276
- Monuments (historic), preservation of, in foreign countries, 153, 371; in Great Britain, 156
- Moore (Thomas), grant of arms to, 355
- More (John). marriage of, 322; date of birth of children of, 322; (Sir Thomas), date of birth of, 321
- Morieux (Sir Thomas), arms of, 169
- Morris (Rev. R. H., D.D.), admitted Fellow, 198
- Morris (W., F.S.A.), exhibits illuminated manuscript psalter, 201; exhibits part of an illuminated manuscript psalter 203, 221; exhibits illuminated book of hours and missals, 208, 223, 224, 225; exhibits illuminated manuscript bestiary, 201; obituary notice of, 365
- Mortar (bronze), 69, 252
- Mortimer (J. R.), on embankment crosses in East Yorkshire, 278
- Mosaic pavement from London, 36
- Mother-of-pearl disc, 309
- Mould (bronze), for casting celts, 328, 329
- Mounds in Central America, 308
- Mount (W. G.), exhibits bronze figure from Silchester (Hants), 74
- Munro, (R., M.D.), report on archaeological investigations in Scotland, 178
- Murray (D., M.A.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 174
- Murus caespiticius* at Appletree (Cumb.) 70
- Muskham, South (Notts.), arms in church of, 402
- Nails (iron), from Burham (Kent), 107, 113
- Narwhal's tusk, carved, 37
- National Portrait Gallery, portrait of Shakespeare exhibited by trustees of, 49; presidential reference to, 151
- Naville (E., D.C.L.), elected Honorary Fellow, 52
- Nef* (silver-gilt), of Swiss workmanship, 302
- Neolithic implements from Worcestershire, 319
- Nethermill (John), 18; (Julian), 18
- Neville (George, archbishop of York), arms of, 402
- Newport (Essex), painted lid of church chest from, exhibited, 200
- Newsome (Bartholomew), instrument maker, 273
- Nichols (F. M., F.S.A.), on a further correction of the date of the birth year of Sir Thomas More, 321
- Norman (P., F.S.A.), exhibits brass alms-dish, 101; elected treasurer, 429
- Northampton, silver badge, key and portrait belonging to Corporation of, 83
- Northumberland (Duke of), exhibits illuminated manuscript missal. 209, 227
- Norway, preservation of historical monuments in, 379
- Norwich, panel paintings from, exhibited, 205
- Norwich Cathedral, coloured drawings of paintings in, exhibited, 200; painted *tabula* from, J. G. Waller on, 123; W. H. St. John Hope on, 164; exhibited, 139, 173, 204
- Norwich, St. James, painted panels from, 207

- Norwich, St. John Maddermarket, painted panels from, exhibited, 206; drawings of painted roof at, exhibited, 206
- Norwich, St. Michael-at-Plea, paintings from, 123; panel paintings from, exhibited, 204, 205
- Novi, castle of, 88
- Oban (Scotland), cave at, 182
- Obituary notices, 142, 360
- Obsidian objects from Central America, 309, 317
- Ockley (Surrey), bronze ring from, 177
- Ocle (Robert), painter, 172
- Oculist's stamp (Roman) from Harrold (Beds.), 83
- O'Donoghue (F. M., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 247
- Oglander (J. H.), elected Fellow, 51; admitted, 295
- Oldfield (E., F.S.A.), on the sculptures of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, 240, 245, 249; elected Member of Council, 429
- Oosterbeck (Germany), Roman antiquities from, 213
- Oscott (Staffs.), St. Mary's College, illuminated manuscript psalter exhibited by, 202, 221
- Owen (Hugh, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 363
- Oxford, All Souls' College, illuminated manuscript psalter exhibited by, 202, 208, 219, 224
- Oxford, Christ Church, illuminated manuscript exhibited by, 208
- Ozingell (Kent), weights from, 175
- Pacific (South), implements made of bones of cetacea from, 294
- Page (W., F.S.A.), exhibits helmet and shackles from St. Alban's, 53
- Painting, the Westminster School of, paper on, 211
- Painting (panel), of town crier of Northampton, 83
- Paintings, medieval English, exhibition of, 198; catalogue of, 199; presidential reference to, 366
- Paintings, or drawings of paintings from the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, 199, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207; Barfreton (Kent), 199; Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, 200; Canterbury Cathedral, 199; Castle Acre (Norfolk), 206; Durham Cathedral, 199; Elsing (Norfolk), 207; Hever (Kent), 205; Kempley (Glouc.), 199; Kempston (Beds.), 207; Keston (Kent), 205; Lynn, All Saints, 206; Newport (Essex), 200; Norwich, 205; Norwich Cathedral, 123, 164, 200, 204; Norwich, St. James, 207; Norwich, St. John, Maddermarket, 206; Norwich, St. Michael-at-Plea, 123, 204, 205; Patcham (Sussex), 199; Peterborough Cathedral, 199; Pulham (Norfolk), 206; Romsey Abbey (Hants.), 204; South Kensington Museum, 205, 206; Southwold (Suffolk), 206; Stradbroke (Suffolk), 206; Wenhaston (Suffolk), 207; Westminster Abbey, 200, 204; Westminster Palace, Painted Chamber, 200; Westminster, St. Stephen's Chapel, 203, 204; Wilton House 204; Winchelsea (Sussex), 207; Winchester Cathedral, 200; Windsor, St. George's Chapel, 207; York Minster, 203
- Pakenham (Sir Edmund de), 224; (Mary de), obit. of, 224
- Palstaves (bronze), 329
- Panel (alabaster), with Annunciation, 392; (oak), carved, 39; (oak), with arms of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, 73
- Panel painting, process of, 123
- Parker (Mathew, archbishop of Canterbury), prerogative seal of, 397
- Patcham (Sussex), drawing of Doom at, exhibited, 199
- Patera (bronze), from Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237
- Patoo-patoo, made from bones of cetacea in South Pacific, 294
- Patrick (R. W. C., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 364
- Paul (R. W.), on recent excavations at Dore Abbey (Hereford), 34, 422
- Payne (G., F.S.A.), on a supposed Mithraic Temple at Burham (Kent), 105
- Peacock (E., F.S.A.), exhibits bronze mortar, 69; exhibits and presents hop tally from Worcestershire, 335; exhibits *lignum vitae* bowl, 409
- Peacock (Miss F.), exhibits bronze mortar, 252
- Pedigree of Champneys family, 275; Kings of England, 275; Mackwilliam family, 275
- Peel Island, Coniston (Lancs.), excavations at, 258
- Pendant (bronze), found near Canterbury, 252
- Pentheus, death of, from wall painting at Pompeii, 35

- Pentland Hills (Scotland), late-Celtic sword from, 6
- Perfume cases (silver), 100
- Persia, silver dish from, 321
- Peterborough cathedral, drawings of painted roof exhibited, 199; restoration of west front of, resolution of Society suggesting alternative scheme, 240; letters from Secretary to Dean, 242, 243; replies thereto, 243; Dean and Chapter consent to receive deputation, 244; Mr. Hope and Mr. Philip Webb explain alternative scheme, 244; deputation appointed, 245; report of deputation, 246; circular issued offering to repair north gable, and asking the Dean and Chapter to delay the proposed work, 250; circular approved by the Society, 252; offer of the Society declined by the Dean and Chapter, 269; resolution thanking President and Council for action in the matter, 270; presidential remarks on, 368; silver cross said to have been found in, 92
- Peterson (E. P.), amoval of, 158
- Petrie (Dr. W. M. F.) excavations by, presidential reference to, 153
- Petworth (Sussex), helmet in church of, 55
- Philip (canon of Lincoln), 201, 218
- Phillips (M.), elected Fellow, 51; admitted, 237
- Pile-dwelling at Hedsor (Bucks.), 7
- Pilkington (Lieut.-Col. J.), elected Fellow, 101; admitted, 140
- Pins (bone), 185; (bronze), 211
- Pires (William), "Safe Conduct" granted to, 411
- Pix (silver-gilt), found at Portsmouth, 337
- Pix-canopy, at Wells Cathedral, 287; Milton Abbas (Dorset), 289; Tewkesbury (Glouc.), 289
- Plaque (enamelled), of German work, 77
- Plate : cocoa-nut cup (silver-mounted) from Eton College, 248; cup (silver-gilt) from Tong church (Salop), 162; dish (silver), Indian, 268, 321; dish (silver) from Whatfield (Suffolk), 247; hanap (silver-gilt) from Edenham (Linc.), 92; mazer (silver-mounted), 296; *nef* or ship (silver-gilt), 302; pix (silver-gilt), 337
- Platon (Central America), sepulchral mound at, 309
- Pleyte (Dr. W., Hon. F.S.A.), exhibits and presents photographs of Roman antiquities found near Arnheim, 213
- Plumstead Magna (Norfolk), seal of the peculiar of, 80
- Pole (Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury), seal of, 396
- Polishers (stone), from crannog in Lochan Dughail (Scotland), 181
- Pollock (Sir F.), elected Fellow, 318; admitted, 321
- Polybius (P. Cipius), 237
- Pomanders (silver), 100
- Pompeii, wall painting of death of Pentheus, 35; wall paintings in house of Aulus Vettius, 90
- Portrait medallion (bronze), 76
- Portraits of: Cardinal, unknown, from Windsor Castle, 178; Clifford (George, Earl of Cumberland), 302; a princess of Saxony, 268; Shakespeare (William), 42, 49; town crier of Northampton, 83
- Portsmouth, silver-gilt pix found at, 337
- Portugal, preservation of historical monuments in, 378
- Posting-bill, conjectured to have belonged to Martin Luther, 118
- Potkyn (William), grant of arms to, 348
- Potter's kiln, London, 42; Shobury (Essex), 40
- Pottery :
 From mounds in Central America, 309, 310, 311, 314, 315.
 Hollow brick vessels from Stanmore (Middlesex), 392
 Model of an Archimedean screw from Egypt, 277
 The persistence of Roman types of pottery throughout the Romano-English and early medieval period, 76
 Medieval, from Lincoln's Inn, 393, 394
 Pre-Roman, from Carlisle, 337; Cookham (Berks.), 15; Essex, 258; Lochan Dughail (Scotland), 182; Pule Hill (Yorks.), 335; Shobury (Essex), 41; Stoop High Edge (Derbyshire), 263; Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266
 Roman, from Birrens (Scotland), 196; Burham (Kent), 107, 113; Carlisle, 298; Hedsor (Bucks.), 9, 10, 11, 14; London, 36; Mancetter (Warw.), 404; Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), 247
- Powell (F. Y., M.A.), admitted Fellow, 420
- Power (D'Arcy, M.A.), elected Fellow, 270; admitted, 287
- Powle (Stephen), confirmation of arms

- to, 353 ; (Thomas), grant of arms to, 349, 351
- Praetorius (C. J.), drawing by, exhibited, 204
- Presidential addresses, 140, 358
- Preston (T.), elected Fellow, 319 ; admitted, 357
- Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), Roman remains from, 247
- Prevost (A.), elected Fellow, 418
- Price (F. G. Hilton, Dir. S. A.), exhibits and describes flint lance-heads from Luxor, 277 ; exhibits terracotta model of an Archimedeian screw from Lower Egypt, 277
- Processional cross (bronze), 32
- Prow of galley (bronze), Roman, from London, 306, 308
- Prussia, preservation of historic monuments in, 372
- Psalters, illuminated manuscript, exhibited, 201, 202, 203, 208
- Pueblo Nuevo (Central America), sepulchral mound at, 309
- Pule Hill (Yorks.), sepulchral urns from, 335
- Pulham (Norfolk), drawings of painted screen at, exhibited, 206
- Quaritch (B.), exhibits engravings of Shakespeare's portraits, 50
- Quattenus, name of maker of *paterae*, 239
- Quincy (Roger de, earl of Winchester), 223
- Rabbit-shaped vessel (pottery), Roman, 247
- Raleigh (Lady), portrait of, 318
- Rawe (George), grant of arms to, 351
- Rawlins (Rev. F. J., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 362
- Rawnsley (Rev. H. D.), exhibits carved sandstone slab, 4
- Read (C. H., Sec. S.A.), on a late-Celtic sword and sheath from Sadberge (Durham), 4 ; on a potter's kiln at Shobury (Essex), 40 ; on a brass enamelled candlestick, 78 ; note on a shield in the Sforza missal, 86 ; on a silver-gilt hanap from Edenham church (Lincoln), 92 ; exhibits silver pomanders and perfume cases, silver Goa stone cases and Goa stones, 100 ; on a silver-gilt cup from Tong church (Salop), 162 ; on a bronze weight found at Grove Ferry (Kent), 174 ; exhibits ivory crosier head, 178 ; on a bronze spearhead and pins from Fenny Bentley (Derbyshire), 211 ; exhibits Roman bronze vessel from Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237 ; exhibits silver dish of North Indian work, 268 ; describes silver-gilt *ncf* or ship of Swiss workmanship, 302 ; on a Roman bronze prow found in London, 306 ; exhibits and describes silver dish from the Hindu Kush, 321 ; exhibits and describes hoards of bronze implements from Grays Thurrock (Essex) and Southall (Middlesex), 327 ; on a Viking sword found in the Thames, 390
- Read (Gen. J. M., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 363
- Reeve (H., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 143
- Regalia, English and Scottish, lantern slides of, exhibited, 101
- Reigate (Surrey), brass knife handle from, 177
- Reliquary (silver), exhibited, 100
- Renaud (F.), presents volumes of drawings of ancient tiles, 389
- Reredos, painted, or *tabula*, from Norwich cathedral, 123, 164 ; exhibited, 139, 173, 204
- Resurrection, the, on Norwich *tabula*, 131
- Rhys (John, M. A.), admitted Fellow, 35
- Richard II. (King of England), portrait of, exhibited, 204
- Richard III. (King of England), portraits of, exhibited, 206
- Richards (H. C.), elected Fellow, 198
- Richards (Rev. W. J. B., D.D.), elected Fellow, 51 ; admitted, 68
- Richmond (G., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 145
- Rings (bronze), 177, 329 ; (silver), 83
- Rivett-Carnac (Col. J. H., C.I.E., A.D.C.), elected Fellow, 418
- Roberts (Sir Owen, F.S.A.), appointed auditor, 68, 271
- Robinson (Sir Charles, F.S.A.), exhibits and describes bronze processional cross, 32 ; exhibits three ancient Scottish brooches, 39 ; exhibits bronze portrait medallion, 76 ; exhibits copper-gilt figure of St. Christopher and silver reliquary, 100 ; exhibits portrait of a cardinal from Windsor Castle, 178 ; exhibits and describes a silver mounted double mazer, 296
- Rogers (Robert), grant of arms to 352
- Rokeby (William, archbishop of Dublin), arms of, 400

- Rolls chapel, destruction of, and resolution of the Society, 52 ; plans, etc. of, exhibited, 69 ; further resolution of the Society, 72 ; report of deputation to First Commissioner of Works, 77
- Roman remains at or from, Ambleston (Pembrokeshire), 409 ; Appletree (Cumb.), 70 ; Baden (Suisse), 305 ; Baldwinholme (Cumb.), 299 ; Birrens (Scotland), 193 ; Bradfield (Berks.), 276 ; Brampton, Old (Cumb.), 421 ; Carlisle, 298, 299, 339 ; Carmarthen (Wales), 409 ; Chesters (Northumb.), 387 ; Colchester (Essex), 99 ; Cwmbrwyn (Wales), 409 ; Ford (Pembroke), 409 ; Harrold (Beds.), 83 ; Hedsor (Bucks.), 7 ; Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237 ; Kasr-ash-Shammah, near Cairo, 58 ; London, 36, 42, 306, 308 ; Mancetter (Warw.), 404 ; Mersea (Essex), 422 ; Oosterbeck (Germany), 213 ; Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), 247 ; Silchester (Hants.), 73, 115, 368, 419
- Roman wall, the, report of work on, 299
- Rome, preservation of historical monuments in, 376
- Rome (W., F.S.A.), exhibits oak panel with arms of Duke of Grafton, 73 ; exhibits terra-cotta figure from Tanagra, 100 ; exhibits marble head of Jupiter Serapis from Egypt, 276
- Romerich king of arms, grant by, 341
- Romney Marsh, plan of, 275
- Romney (Earl of), seal of, 83
- Romsey Abbey (Hants), painted panel from, exhibited, 204
- Rood, painted, from Hever (Kent), 205
- Rookwood (Lord), 97
- Roper (W. O.), elected Fellow, 319 ; admitted, 334
- Rosel (Calvados), stone figures from, 89
- Rotherham (Thomas, archbishop of York), arms of, 403
- Round (J. H., M.A.), on the settlement of the South Saxons and East Saxons based on a study of place-names in Sussex and Essex, 84
- Roundels (wood), 271
- Rowe (William), grant of arms to, 353
- Ruele (Gansotus de la), 275
- Russia, preservation of historical monuments in, 380
- Rutland (Duke of), exhibits illuminated manuscript psalter, 202 ; description of book, 220
- Rye (Sussex), petition concerning harbour of, 275
- Rye (H. A.), presents casts of seals of English bishops, 53
- Ryley (William, Norroy), grant of arms by, 354
- Sadberge (Durham), late-Celtic sword and sheath from, 4
- "Safe conduct" granted in 1406, 411
- St. Æthelwold (bishop of Winchester), 201, 215
- St. Alban's, helmet and shackles from St. Peter's churchyard, 53
- St. Alban's (Hugh of), 203
- St. Andrew, stone figure of, 89
- St. Anthony of Padua, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- St. Apollonia, on a brass case, 87
- St. Bernardino of Siena, on a brass case, 87
- St. Bruno, on a brass case, 87
- St. Catherine, on a brass case, 87
- St. Christopher, copper figure of, 100
- St. Clement, seal of a fraternity of, 35
- St. Cuthbert, 4
- St. Edmund the King, illuminated manuscript life of, exhibited, 201, 216 ; on panel painting, 203
- St. Etheldreda, scenes from the life of, 205 ; panel with head of, 205
- St. Francis, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- St. George (Sir Henry, Garter King of Arms), grant of arms by, 356
- St. Herebert, 4
- St. Jerome, on a brass case, 87
- St. John Baptist, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37 ; on brass case, 87 ; on chasuble, 253
- St. Katherine, on chasuble, 253
- St. Lucia, on a brass case, 87
- St. Margaret's Park (Hereford), cruciform mound in, 283
- St. Mary Magdalene, on chasuble, 253
- St. Michael, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
- St. Paul, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37 ; on chasuble, 253
- St. Peter, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37 ; stone figure of, 89 ; on chasuble, 253
- St. William, panel painting of, 203
- Saitapharnes, tiara of, 382
- Saltillo (British Honduras), mounds at, 315
- Salvago (Violante), 88
- San Antonio (British Honduras), mounds at, 315

- Sandall (Yorks.), arms in church of 403
- San Estevan (British Honduras), mounds at, 314
- San Maximo (Central America), mounds at, 309, 314
- Sarteneja (British Honduras), mounds at, 314
- Saunders (Nicholas), rector of St. Andrew's, Lewes, 81
- Savage (Rev. E. B., M.A.), admitted Fellow, 162; on ancient burial customs, 302
- Savage (Thomas, archbishop of York), arms of, 403
- Savile (John, Lord, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 363
- Saxon remains from Alfriston (Sussex), 92; Bedford, 114
- Saxons (East and South), settlement of, 84
- Saxony, preservation of historic monuments in, 373
- Sayer (Exton), commissary of Exeter, seal of, 81; (George), archdeacon of Durham, 82
- Schaffhausen, arms of the canton of, 93
- Scotland, archaeological investigations in, 178; brooches from, 39
- Scott (J. O., F.S.A.), exhibits coloured drawing of part of the Westminster frontal, 268
- Scraper (flint), from crannog in Lochan Dughaill (Scotland), 181
- Scrutators nominated, 140, 247, 357, 421
- Seals :
- Ecclesiastical : of Denne (John), archdeacon of Rochester, 82; official of the archdeacon of Lewes, 81; peculiar of Plumstead Magna (Norfolk), 80; prerogative court of Canterbury, 275, 397; regality of Hexham, 400; Sayer (Exton) commissary of Exeter, 81
- Episcopal : casts of, presented, 53; of Brocis (James, bishop of Gloucester), 275; Cranmer (Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury), 395; Davidson (R. T., bishop of Winchester), 297; Gott (John, bishop of Truro), 297; Kyte (John, bishop of Carlisle), 399; MacLagan (W. L., archbishop of York), 297; Pole (Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury), 396; Temple (F., archbishop of Canterbury), 297
- Personal and official : of Bellingham (Walter, Ireland King of Arms), 345; Camden (Marquis), 83; Dorset (Duke of), 83; Freville (Sir Baldwin), 275; Grene (Sir Henry), 275; Romerich (King of Arms), 342; Romney (Earl of), 83; Wrythe (John, Garter King of Arms), 348; Zouch (William la), 275
- Monastic and Collegiate : of the Carmelites of Hitchin, 274; a fraternity of St. Clement, 35
- Royal : fifth great seal of Charles II., 297
- Selby (Yorks.), arms in the abbey church of, 402
- Senams, at Tarhuna (Tripoli), 38
- Sepulchral monuments, drawings of, presented, 51
- Settle, carved panel of, 39
- Sforza (Ludovico Maria, Duke of Milan), 86
- Sforza missal, 86
- Shackles (iron), from St. Albans, 53
- Shakespeare (William), carved panel supposed to have belonged to, 39; portrait of, 42
- Sharpening stones from crannog in Lochan Dughaill (Scotland), 181
- Shattock (T. T.), admitted Fellow, 118
- Shells, from Central America, 309; Hedsor (Bucks.), 14; Oban cave, 183, 184
- Sherborne (Dorset), missal formerly belonging to the abbey of, 209, 226
- Sherbrooke (Thomas), 208
- Ship (silver-gilt), of Swiss workmanship, 302
- Shoebury (Essex), potter's kiln at, 40
- Shropshire, stone cup from, 211
- Siferwas (John), missal illuminated by, 209, 227, 228
- Silchester (Hants.), drawings of architectural remains from, presented, 419; knife and bronze figures from, 73; presidential reference to work at, 148, 368; reports on excavations at, 115, 357
- Silver objects : alms-dish from St. Margaret's, Westminster, 101; badge of Northampton borough hall-keeper, 83; brooches, Scottish, 39; cross said to have been found at Peterborough, 92; cup (silver-gilt), from Tong church (Salop), 162; dishes, of Indian work, 268, 321; from Whatfield (Suffolk), 247; Goa stone cases, 100; hanap (silver-gilt), from Edenham church (Linc), 92; key belonging to Northampton corpora-

- tion, 84; *nef*, or ship (silver-gilt), 302; perfume cases, 100; pix (silver-gilt) found at Portsmouth, 337; reliquary, 100; ring from Harrold (Beds.), 63
- Simpson (Rev. W. S., D.D., F.S.A.), on visitations of certain churches in the city of London about the year 1250, 68; obituary notice of, 361
- Skinner (A.B., B.A.), elected Fellow, 198; admitted, 213
- Smith *alias* Reed, (Thomas), grant of arms to, 345
- Smirke (Richard), drawings by, exhibited, 203
- Southall (Middlesex), hoard of bronze implements from, 327, 328
- Southampton, threatened destruction of ancient vault and resolution of the Society on, 296; letter from town clerk, 305
- Southchurch (Essex), founder's hoard of bronze from, 98
- South Kensington Museum, rood from, exhibited, 205; painted panels from, exhibited, 206
- Southwell (Notts.), arms in Minster of, 402
- Southwold (Suffolk), drawings of painted screen at, exhibited, 206
- Spain, preservation of historical monuments in, 378
- Spearheads (bronze), 97, 211; (iron), 7, 114
- Spinola (Cattocchia), 88; (Marco), 88
- Spoletto, Mithraic cave at, 105, 107
- Stanmore (Middlesex), hollow brick vessels from, 392
- Stanwick (Yorks.), late-Celtic sword from, 6
- Sta Rita (British Honduras), mounds at, 311, 313, 314; mural decoration at, 312
- Statuette (bronze), from Silchester (Hants.), 73
- Stephens (Prof. G., F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 144
- Stephens (Very Rev. W. R. W., dean of Winchester), admitted Fellow, 31
- Stephenson (M., F.S.A.), nominated scrutator, 35, 247; exhibits photograph of Lynn brass, 51; on a palimpsest brass from Astley (Warw.), 163; appointed auditor, 271
- Stepney (The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, D.D., F.S.A.), appointed Vice-President, 420
- Stevenson (J. J., F.S.A.), on a new restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, 175
- Stirling, Carse of, deer horn implement from, 191
- Stone objects: axe, from Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), 266; balls, from Scotland, 407; carved sandstone slab from Crosthwaite (Cumb.), 4; celts from Clyde river, 193; Ippelen (Devon), 421; cup from Shropshire, 211; disc from Lochan Dughaill crannog (Scotland), 181; figure from Braunston (Rutland), 177; polishers from Lochan Dughaill, 181; sharpening stones from Lochan Dughaill, 181
- Stone (P. G., F.S.A.), exhibits and describes a set of Elizabethan mathematical instruments, 273; on recent discoveries at Carisbrooke Castle, 409
- Stoneware, beaker of, 94
- Stoop High Edge (Derbyshire), barrow at, 261, 262
- Stradbroke (Suffolk), painted panels from, exhibited, 206
- Streatfeild (Rev. W. C.), presents impressions of seals and original documents, 274
- Strypes (Elgin), stone ball from, 409
- Stutfield (A. R. O.), elected Fellow, 418; admitted, 420
- Sun-dial, sepulchral brass converted into, 164
- Surnames, medieval, and their various spellings, 304
- Sussex, place-names in, 84
- Sutton, (J.), mayor of Northampton, 84
- Swaythorpe (Yorks.), embankment crosses, at, 281
- Sweden, preservation of historical monuments in, 379
- Swift, John, 21
- Switzerland, preservation of historic monuments in, 155
- Swords (bronze), 4, 90; (iron), 114; from Bedford, 114; Crofton (Ross-shire), 90; Sadberge (Durham), 4; Thames river, 390, 392
- Tabley, (Lord de, F.S.A.), obituary notice of, 146
- Tabula*, painted, from Norwich cathedral, J. G. Waller on, 123; W. H. St. John Hope on, 164; exhibited, 139, 173, 204; from Westminster Abbey, exhibited, 200; coloured drawing of, exhibited, 268; presidential reference to, 367

- Tanagra, terra-cotta figures from, 100
 Tarhuna (Tripoli), megalithic temples or senams of, 38
 Taylor (Thomas), grant of arms to, 353
 Temple, (F., archbishop of Canterbury), seal of, 297
 Tennant (C. A., B.A.), elected Fellow, 319 ; admitted, 334
 Terra-cotta figures from Tanagra, 100
 Tewkesbury (Glouc.), canopy at, 289
 Thames (river), swords from, 390, 392
 Thirkel-low (Derbyshire), barrow at, 263
 Thomas (Rev. G. E.), 104
 Thompson (Sir E. M., K.C.B., F.S.A.), on the illuminated manuscripts in the exhibition of English medieval paintings, 213
 Thompson (H. Y., B.A.), elected Fellow, 418
 Thorpe (W. G., F.S.A.), exhibits cake of copper and iron key from Ipplepen (Devon), 100 ; exhibits posting-bill conjectured to have belonged to Martin Luther, 118 ; moves resolution with reference to appointment of Council, 357, 384 ; exhibits stone celt from Ipplepen (Devon), 421
 Throwing-stick, made from bones of cetacea in South Pacific, 294
 Tibetot (Hawyse de), 208, 225
 Tiger's head (clay), from Central America, 309
 Tiles (encaustic), drawings of, presented, 389
 Tombstone, coped, at Gosforth (Cumb.), 297
 Tong (Salop), silver-gilt cup from church of, 162
 Torelli (Bernardina), 88
 Torques (gold), from Ireland, 274
 Towie (Aberdeen), stone ball from, 408
 Trenchers (wood), 271
 Trilithons in Tripoli, 253
 Trinity, the, on carved narwhal's tusk, 37
 Tripoli, megalithic remains in, 38, 253
 Tristram (Mathew), grant of arms to, 341
 Trollope (Rev. A.), obituary notice of, 146
 Tuer (A. W., F.S.A.), exhibits horn-books and a mould for making ginger-bread horn-books, 213
 Turf wall at Appletree (Cumb.), 70
 Turner (Sir W.), 187, 191
 Tuscany, preservation of historical monuments in, 377
 Tyson (W.), brass formerly belonging to, 164
 Unicorn's horn, carved, 37
 United States of America, preservation of historical monuments in, 380
 Urswick (Lancs.), ancient village at, 255
 Vanbrugh (John, Clarencieux), grant of arms by, 356
 Vaux (William), obit of, 220
 Vertue (Rt. Rev. Bishop, F.S.A.), exhibits portrait of Shakespeare, 49 ; exhibits the Sforza missal, 86 ; exhibits illuminated manuscript book of hours, 210, 232 ; exhibits silver-gilt pyx found at Portsmouth, 337
 Vessel (bronze), from Herringfleet (Suffolk), 237 ; (pottery) in form of rabbit, from Preston-next-Wingham (Kent), 241
 Vessels (hollow brick), exhibited, 392
 Vestments, chasubles, 252
 Vettius (Aulus), house of, at Pompeii, 90
 Vice-Presidents, appointments of, 39, 162, 246, 385, 420
 Victoria (Queen), address presented to, on death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, 73 ; exhibits portrait of a cardinal from Windsor Castle, 178 ; address to, on completion of sixtieth year of her reign, 420
 Virgin, the, coronation of, on silver reliquary, 101
 Votive objects (gold), from Ireland, 273
 Waldby (Robert, archbishop of York), seal of, for the regality of Hexham, 400
 Waller (J. G., F.S.A.), exhibits drawings of monumental brasses, 51 ; on the painted *tabula* or reredos in Norwich cathedral, with remarks on some paintings in the church of St. Michael-at-Plea, Norwich, 123 ; exhibits volume of original drawings of wall-paintings, 203 ; nominated scrutator, 357
 Wall-paintings, at Pompeii, 35, 90 ; at Sta Rita (British Honduras), 312 ; volume of original drawings of, exhibited, 203
 Ward, (J. F.S.A.), on excavations in barrows near Buxton (Derbyshire), 261

- Warham (William, archbishop of Canterbury), prerogative seal of, 275
 Warming-pan, Scandinavian, 213
 Warren (E. P.), elected Fellow, 418 ; admitted, 420
 Warren (R. A., F.S.A.), exhibits "safe conduct" granted in 1406 to William Pires, 411
 Warton (Lanc.), late-Celtic sword from, 6
 Was (John), missal written by, 209, 227, 228
 Watts (W. W.), elected Fellow, 270 ; admitted, 276
 Webb (M. R.), elected Fellow, 51
 Weight (bronze), from Grove Ferry (Kent), 174 ; made from Roman coin, 175
 Weldon (W. H., Norroy King of Arms), admitted Fellow, 50
 Wells cathedral (Somerset), lantern-shaped object from, 287 ; misericordes in, 105 ; photographs of misericordes presented, 385
 Wenham (Suffolk), painted Doom at, 207
 Wesley (Charles), 104 ; (Samuel), 104
 West (Edmund), 349 ; (Jane), grant of arms to, 349
 Westminster Abbey, frontal or painted table from, exhibited, 200 ; coloured drawing of frontal exhibited, 268 ; presidential reference to frontal, 367 ; helmet in, 55, 56, 58 ; helmet of Henry V. in, 162 ; portrait of Richard II. from, exhibited, 204
 Westminster (Dean of), exhibits *Liber Regalis*, 209, 225
 Westminster (Dean and Chapter of), exhibit painted table or reredos from the abbey, 200 ; exhibit portrait of Richard II., 204 ; exhibit mass-book of Abbot Litlington, 172, 208, 226
 Westminster Palace, drawings of paintings in Painted Chamber exhibited, 200 ; drawings of paintings in St. Stephen's Chapel, exhibited, 203, 204
 Westminster, St. Margaret, brass and silver gilt alms-dishes from, 101
 Westminster School of Painting, paper on, 211
 Westmorland, report of local secretary for, 253
 Whatfield (Suffolk), silver dish from, 247
 Wilkinson (Rev. J. F., M.A.), elected Fellow, 418
 Willett (H.), exhibits brass enamelled candlestick, 78 ; exhibits a portrait of princess of Saxony by Cranach, 68
 Williams (M. S., F.S.A.), exhibits Viking sword found in the Thames, 390
 Willoughby (Peter Robert, 19th Lord), 92
 Wilson (Major B.), exhibits wooden roundels or trenchers, 271
 Wilton House, diptych from, chromolithograph of, exhibited, 204
 Winchelsea (Sussex), painting from old town hall, exhibited, 207
 Winchester cathedral, lid of painted chest or reliquary from, exhibited, 200
 Winchester (Dean and Chapter of), exhibit lid of painted chest or reliquary, 200 ; exhibit illuminated manuscript bible, 201 ; description of the book, 217
 Winchester, St. Cross Hospital, presidential reference to, 370
 Windle (B. C. A., M.A., M.D.), elected Fellow, 319 ; admitted, 319 ; exhibits neolithic implements from Worcestershire, 319
 Windsor castle, painted panels from, 207 ; portrait of an unknown cardinal at, 178
 Windsor (Dean and Chapter of) exhibit painted panels found in the castle, 207
 Wooden objects, from Hedsor (Bucks.), 4 ; lantern-shaped, from Wells cathedral, 287 ; panel (carved), 39 ; panel (heraldic), 73 ; pix canopy, 289 ; roundels or trenchers, 271
 Woodhouse (Rev. T. E.), exhibits photograph of stone figure from Braunston (Rutland), 177
 Woolwich, Museum of Artillery, helmet in, 55, 56, 57
 Worcester cathedral, blocking of crypt in, and resolution of the Society thereon, 117 ; letter from the Dean in reply, 159
 Worcestershire, hop tally from, 335 ; neolithic implements from, 319
 Workshop (Notts.), priory of, 201, 218
 Wrotham (Thomas, Garter), grant of arms by, 348
 Wrythe (John, Garter), grant of arms by, 347
 Wykeham (William of, bishop of Winchester), 204
 Wyon (A., F.S.A.), presents impressions of seals, 297

- York (Dean and Chapter of), exhibit paintings from the Minster, 203
 York, Holy Trinity, arms in church of, 402
 York Minster, arms of, 398; arms of archbishop Bowet in, 401; panel paintings from, exhibited, 203
 Yorkshire (East), embankment crosses in, 278
 Young (H. W.), exhibits stone ball from Scotland, 407, (John), 224; (Lionel), grant of arms to, 349
 Yucatan, mounds in, 308
 Zouch (William la), seal of, 275

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